THE

DIAN YEAR BOOK

1916.

A STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF
THE INDIAN EMPIRE, WITH AN
EXPLANATION OF THE
PRINCIPAL TOPICS
OF THE DAY

STANLEY REED, LL D.

THIRD YEAR OF ISSUE

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PREFACE.

The third issue of The Indian Year Book has been produced under the pressure of war. The public will readily appreciate the difficulties which this entailed Certain great Indian questions are still in a state of flux. This appear especially to The Frontiers. A dramatic change was effected by the substitution of Germany instead of Russia as the Power which was creeping near the Indian border and by the association of Turkev with the Teutonic Powers in a war of colcul ted aggression. Whilst the issue of the campaign in Mesopotamia can have but one end that has not yet been reached a revolution in the Indian frontier problem has been brought about by the British conquest of Iraq and the collapse of the authority of the Persian Government before German brigands and an insurrectionary gendarmerie. So far as possible these have been outlined in the section on the Indian frontiers but the situation is rapidly changing

Certain internal questions have also been materially affected by the war. The outbreak of hostilities closed the Continent to Indian produce and Germany and Austria were considerable buyers of Indian raw materials, whilst Germany had won a substantial share of the import trade. These changes, and their resultant effect on the trade of Japan have been described as far as possible. Indian finance too has been indirectly affected. In normal years India satisfies the major portion of her capital requirements for the construction of irrigation works and railways in London, that market has been temporarily closed by the demands of the Home Government and the official summary of the consequences which will be made in the next Budget is awaited with intense interest. Whilst these and many other changes have demanded special study the circle of valued colleagues who have helped in the production of The Year Book has been thimsed by the war, those who remain are overworked. The thanks of the Editor are in special measure due to all who have collaborated in these circumstances.

In all important respects the third Issue follows that of 1915 The debates of the Imperial and Provincial Institute Councils have been recorded in greater fallness, because although by common consent controversal issues were avoided, they show the directions in which the political thought of India is tending. The special part which India is playing in the war is indicated by a full summary of the campaign in Mesopotamia and the section India and the War. The action at Chempton was longing after the Mesopotamian section and gone to press.

In the earlier issues the Editor appealed for the editing of The Year Book by the public. The appeal has brought many suggestions, which have been in corporated in this issue. One friendly critic asked that in all circumstances it statistical tables should be brought up to date. The request would gladly have been met, but until the student dives deeply into Indian official literature he does not appreciate the difficulties which it presents. The main statistical volumes are issued tardily and at erratic intervals, whilst that invaluable companion, the statistical abstract of British India, reaches India in January, and even them is in some respects two or three years old. Where the statistics seem a little out of date they are taken from the last official returns, and except in very rare circumstances it has been thought safer to depend entirely on official publications.

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Phases of the Hoon-JANUARY 31 Days.

Mow Moon

First Quarter
In Perigon

54h, 10h, 15 4m, A.m. 12th 9h, 7 6m A.m. 4th, 7 8h, P.M. Q Pull Moon (Lest Quarter In Apogee 20th, 1h. 69 0m. p.m. 23th, 6h 5 1m. A.W. th, 10 6h. A.M

	1	1	~ -	<u>-</u>				1 10 000	Sun s
Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year		u ris e	Bu	Time.	True	Moon a Age at Noon,	Declina- tion
— - -			<u> </u>	 .H	P.	<u>w. </u>	Noon		Noon
	,		н	¥.	H.	¥	и и. Р.	D	8
Saturday	1	1	7	12	6	12	0 42	25 55	23 7
Sunday	2	2	7	12	6	18	0 42	26 56	23 2
Monday	3	3	7	13	6	13	0 48	27 55	22 57
Tuceday	4	4	7	19		14	0 43	28 55	22 51
Wednesday	5	6	7	13	6	15	0 44	0 10	22 45
Thursday	6	đ	7	14	8	15	0 44	1 10	22 89
Friday	7	7	7	14	8	16	0 45	2 10	22 32
Seturday	8	в	7	14	đ	17	0 48	3 10	9.8 95
Sunday	9	9	7	14	6	17	0 46	4 10	23 17
Monday	10	10	7	14	8	18	0 48	5 10	22 9
Tuesday	11	11	7	1,	8	18	0 47	6 10	222 0
Wednesday	12	12	7	15	6	19	0 47	7 10	21 61
Thursday	13	13	7	15	6	20	0 47	8 10	21 42
Friday	14	14	7	15	6	20	0 43	9 10	21 32
Saturday	15	15	7	15	6	21	0 48	10 10	21 21
Sunday	16	34	7	15	6	22	0 48	11 10	21 11
Monday	17	1		15	6	22	0 49	12 10	21 0
20	18	100	7	15	6	23	0 49	13 10	20 48
Wednesday	10	19	7	15	6	24	0 49	14 10	20 36
Thursday	20	20	7	15	6	24	0 50	15 10	50 24
Friday	21	21	7	15	В	25	0 50	15 10	20 11
Baturday	92	92	7	15	6	26	0 60	17 10	19 58
Sanday	23	23	7	15	0	25	0 60	18 10	29 44
Monday	24	24	7	15	6	27	0 51	19 10	10 \$1
Tuesday .	#≾	2 5	7	15	6	27	0 51	20 10	19 1ե
Wednesday	28	26	7	15	6	23	0 61	21 10	19 2
Thursday	27	27	7	15	6	29	0 51	22 10	18 47
Friday	28	28	7	15	6	20	0 52	23 10	18 32
Seturday	29	29	7	14	6	30	0 528	34 1d	18 16
maday	360	80	7	14	6	30	0 52	25 10	18 0
Monday	81	81	7	14	0	31	0 52	25 10	17 44

Phases of the Moon-FEBRUARY 29 Days.

New Moon
First Quarter
In Peripe

3rd, 6b, 35 6m. P.M. 11th, 8h, 50 4m A.M. 2nd, 5 6h, A.M.

O Full Moon 19th, 7b. 58 cm. a.m., & Last Quarter In Apogee 14th 2 9h, a.m.

	Day of	Day of	 		Mean	Time.			Moon s	Dec	a a
Day of the Week.	Month.	Year Year		nrise L.M		nect. M		rue Dom	Age at Noon.	at N	640 (640 (77)
	r		н	¥	H	¥		X.	D	.8	l.,
reeday	1	32	~	14	6	31	0	53	27 10	1.	2
Federaday	2	33	7	18	0	32	0	52	28 10	17	1
hereday	3	3∢	7	13	6	33	0	53	29 10	16	ė
riday	4	35	7	13	6	83	0	58	0 63	16	8
sterday	5	36	7	12	6	34	0	58	1 68	16	1
unday	6		7	12	6	34	0	58	2 63	16	
onday	7	38	. ~	12	6	35	0	58	8 63	15	4
4ceday	8	39	7	11	6	35	0	58	4 63	15	5
odnesday	•	40		11	6	36	0	58	5 6 3	15	
	10	41	7	10	6	36	0	58	6 63	14	4
riday	11	42	7	10	6	37	0	53	7 63	14	1
stantay	12	43	7	8	0	37	0	58	8 63	14	
mday	13	44	, 7	8	' 6	8"	0	84	9 63	13	1
enday	14	45	7	g	6	\$ 8	0	53	10 63	18	2
	1.5	46	7	8	1 6	39	0	58	11 63	13	
	16	47	7	7	6	29	0	52	12 64		•
Districting 1	1 17	48	7	7	i 6	40	0	53	13 64		:
	1 8	49	7	6	•	40	0	58	14 63	T 12	
aterday.	19	60	7	6	0	40	0	53	15 63	u	•
Châs y	20	51	7	5	6	41	0	63	16 63	11	
iminy	23	52	7	5	,	43	0	68	17 63	11	
leculay	22	58	7	4	ю	42	٩	53	18 63	16	ì
Vednesday			7	3	6	42	0	52	19 63	10	
Thursday		55	7	3	5	62	0	52	20 63	•	1
riday etmoto-	. 25	56	7	2	6	4	0	42	21 68	•	
aterday	140	57	7	1	6	43	0	83	25 68	•	
inning Colon		1 58	7	1	•	48	0	58	23 63		
foodsy		69	7	0	6	44	0	42	24 68	1	1
Pacaday	29	60	1 6	59	6	44	0	52	25 69		

Phases of the Moon-MARCH 51 Bays.

First Quarter
 Full Moon
 pa Periges
 fn Apoges

6th, 9h 27 6m. A.M. 12th, 0h. 9'9m, A.M. 1st 2 2h. P M. 12th, 10 9h. P M.

C Last Quarter
New Moon
In Periges

10th, 10h, 567m, p.m 25th, 0h 524m, p.m. 26th, 67 p.m.

	Day of	Day of		N	icen T	ime.			Moon's	Sun's Decitan-
Day of the Week.	the Month.	the Year	8m	rine. M.	Egm L4			ue ori,	Age at Noon,	at Mean Room.
	Ī	}	R.	H.	E.	X.	P IL	¥.	D.	8.
Wednesday	1	61	6	59	6	44	0	¥ 51	26 63	7 41
Thursday	2	68	0	58	6	45	0	51	27 68	7 15
Friday	1	68	6	57	6	45	0	51	28 68	5 64
Beturday	4	64	6	56	' e	43	١٥	51	0 14	6 25
Sanday	5	65	6	56	6	46	0	50	1 14	
Monday	6	66	6	55	6	46	0	50	2 14	5 44
Tuesday	7	67	6	54	6	46	0	50	3 34	3 m
Wednesday	8	68	6	58	6	47	0	50	4 14	5 4
Thursday	9	60		63	6	47	5	50	6 16	4 24
Friday	10	70	6	52	0	47	0	49	6 14	4 18
Saturday	111	71	6	51	6	48	0	49	7 14	1 40
Sunday	13	72	6	50	6	48	0	49	8 14	3 20
Monday	18	78	0	49	6	48	0	48	9 14	2 2
Teceday	14	74	0	48	8	48	0	48	10 14	2 20
Wednesday	15	75	6	47	6	49	0	48	11 14	2 15
Thursday	16	ক	1 6	46	6	49	0	48	12 14	1 10
Friday	17	-33	0	45	0	49	0	47	18 14	1 27
Saturdity	18	**	•	44	6	49	0	47	14 14	1 4
Sunday	10	79	6	44	6	50	0	47	18 14	9 40
Monday	± 0	80	6	43	6	50	0	46	16 14	0_16
Tuesday	21	81	6	42	6	50	0	46	17 14	0 17
Wednesday	23	82	6	41	6	50	0	46	18 14	0 22
Thursday	23	83	0	40	6	B 1	10	46	19 14	0 44
Briday	24	84	6	89	6	51] •	45	20 14	1 19
Betterday	25	85	6	\$9	6	51	0	45	\$1.16	1 🛱
Sunday	24	66	6	88	8	51	0	45	23.14	2 0
Monday	27	87		27	6	51	0	44	18 16	3 39
Tuerday	38	88	6	87	6	52	a	44	84 14	1 2 100
Wednesday	20	80	6	26	8	52	0	44	25 1	1 1 18
Tiurrday	an an	90	1 0	35	ь	82		63	26 1	3 30
Friday	11	91		34		52		43	27 1	4 4 9

Phases of the Moon-APRIL 30 Days

How Moon
 First Quester
 In Apogee

2nd, 9h, 51 2m, 7.M 10th, 8h, 5-7m, 7.M, 9th, 7 2h, P.M O Full Moon

(Last Quarter
In Periger

19th, 10h, 27 5m, 4.m. 25th, 4h 8 3m 4.m. 21st, 5 1h, P.M.

	Day of	Day of	1		Mean	Time			Moon s	-	Bun s Decilna tion
Day of the Week.	Month.	Year		anzine. A.M.		unset. P.H		rue oon.	Noon.	1	Noon,
	1		H.	M.	 E.	×	B.	* X	D		n,
Baturday	1	92	6	23	. 6	53	0	43	28 14		4 36
Sendar	2	98		83	6	58	0	48	29 14	1	4 49
Menday	8	94	6	32	6	58	0	43	0 68	İ	5 12
Tuesday	4	96	6	81	6	63	0	42	2 42		5 35
Wednesday	5	96	8	30	6	54	0	42	2 62	1	5 58
Thursday	6	97	6	29	6	54	0	41	3 62	1	8 21
Friday	7	98	8	28	6	54	0	41	4 63		6 48
Saturday	8	99	6	28	6	54	0	43	5 62		76
Sonday	9	100	6	27	6	54	0	40	6 62		7 28
Monday	10	101	6	26	8	54	0	40	7 62		7 5 0
Puneday	11	102	6	26	6	55	0	40	8 62		8 13
Fednaday	12	103	6	24	6	5-5	0	40	9 62		8 35
Charaday	18	104	6	24	6	55	0	19	10 62	1	8 57
Priday	14	105	8	223	6	56	0	39	11 62		1.8
istanday	1.5	106	8	252	6	56	0	39	12 62	ا ا	£ 10
lenday	16	107	6	21	6	66	0	89	13 62	14	1
Conday	17	106	6	21	6	56	0	28	14 62 4		2
(woodey	18	109	6	20	6	57	0	38	15 62		44
Volumentary	19	110	6	19	6	57	0	88	16 62		4
Districting	200	111	6	19	6	57	0	38	17 62	1	1 25
Priday	21	112	6	18	6	57	0	38	18 62	1	l 46
laturday	22	118	6	17	6	57	0	87	19 62	1	8 8
Senday	23	214	0	16	-6	58	0	87	20 62	1:	26
Foedey	24	115	6	16	•	58	0	37	21 62	14	+ 6
Pennday	25	115	6	15	6	58	o	37	22 62	1:	5 6
Votnestay	24	117	6	14	8	50	0	87	29 62	11	25
teants.	27	118	6	14	8	59	0	3 6	24 62	12	45
riday	28	119	6	18	7	0	0	36	25 62	14	4
dentey	20	120	6	12	7	0	0	26	26 62	14	2
mater .	30	121	6	12	7	0	0	26	27 62	14	41

New More First Quarter In Apogee 2nd, 10h. 58 9m A.M. 10th, 2h 17 1m. PW 7th, 1 2h. PM. O Full Moon
(Last Quarter
In Perigee

17th, 7h 41 8m, p.m. 24th, 10h, 46 4m, A.M 19th, 1 5h, p.M.

	Day of	Day of			loen	Maon s	Sun s Declina-					
Day of the Week	Month.	Year Year		erice. .M.,		met.		rue Ioon.	Age at Noon.	at i	on Mean oon.	
	i	[H	¥	H.	Ħ	H.	N.	σ	N		
Monday	1	122	0	11	7	1	' o	36	28 62	14	59	
Tuesday	2	123	8	11	7	1	1 0	86	0 07	15	17	
Wednesday	3	124	6	10	7	1	0	36	1 67	15	85	
Thursday	4	125	6	10	7	2	0	36	207	1.5	53	
Priday	5-	126	6	9	7	2	0	35	3 07	16	10	
leturday	5	127	6	9	7	2	0	35	€ 07	16	27	
iunday	7	128	ð	8	7	3	0	35	5 07	16	44	
Ionday	8	129	8	8	7	3	0	35	6 07	17	1	
Tuesday	9	130	6	7	7	3	0	35	7 07	17	17	
Vednesday	10	131	6	7	7	4	0	85	8 07	17	38	
humday	11	132	в	6	7	4	0	85	9 07	17	48	
riday	12	133	6	8	7	4	0	35	10 07	18	4	
eturisy	13	134	6	5	7	5	0	35	11 07	19	10	
tunday	24	185	6	5	7	5	0	35	12 07	18	84	
londay	15	136	6	6	7	6	0	35	13 07	18	48	
henday	16	137	6	4	7	8	0	35	14 07	19	Ž	
Vednes	17	138	6	4	7	6	0	95	15 0,	19	16	
bured	18	4		4	7	7	0	35	18 07	19	29	
riday	19	140	F ₆	3	7	7	0	25	1, 07	19	42	
aturday	20	141	6	3	7	7	0	35	18 07	19	55	
traday	20	142	6	3	7	8	Q	35	19 07	20	8	
londay	22	143	6	2	7	8	0	35	20 07	20	20	
beeday	23	144	6	2	7	9	0	95	£1 07	20	32	
Federaday	24	145	6	2	7	9	٥	35	22 07	20	48	
hursday	25	140	8	2	7	9	0	35	23 07	20	54	
riday	26	147	6	1	7	10	0	36	24 07	21	5	
sterday	27	148	6	2	7	10	0	36	25 07	21	15	
unday	28	149	6	1	7	11	0	36	20 07	21	25	
onday	29	150	6	1	7	11	0	36	17 97	21	35	
teedsy'	30	151	6	1	7	11	0	86	28 07	21	44	
atheday	81	161	6	,	7	12	9	86	0 48	21	58	

Phases of the Moon-JUNE 30 Days.

Mew Moon

First Quarter
In Apogos

1st, 1h 7 3m. a.w 9th, 5h. 29 fee. a.w 4th, 3 Jb. a.w O Fall Moon
(Last Quarter
New Moon
In Perigee

14th, \$b. 11"7m, a.m. 82nd, 6b. 46 3m, p.m. 80th, 4h 18 42s, p.m. 18th, 8 1h, p.m

	T	<u> </u>		1	Mean	Time,				Son's Decline	
Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year		arise. L.K.		inset '.)¥		Tue OOn	Moon s Age at Noon.	at 1	COOL.
-	<u>'</u> !		! ! H	¥.	=	м	н	Y Y	D	N	1
Thursday	; 1	153	6	1	7	12	0	36	0 48	22	1
Friday	. 2	154	6	1	7	L 2	a	36	1 48	22	•
Saturday	8	155	6	1	7	13	j.	37	2 45	22	17
Sunday		156	6	1	7	18	0	37	3 48	23	34
Monday	,	157	6	1		14	0	3	4 48	22	81
Tuesday	6	158 l	6	1	7	14	0	37	5 48	22	38
Wednesday	7	159	6	1	7	14	a	37	6 48	22	44
Thursday	8	160	6	1	7	15	٥	\$8	7 48	22	50
Priday	9	161	0	1	7	15	0	38	8 48	22	56
Saturday	10	162	6	1	7	15	0	38	9 48	23	0
Sunday	11.	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	10 48	23	4
Monday	12	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	11 48	28	8
Totalay	18	165	6	1	7	16	0	89	13 48	23	12
Wednesday	14	266	•	1	7	17	0	89	18 48	23	15
Thursday	15	167	6	1	7	1"	٥	39	14 48	23	18
Friday	16	168	6	1	7	17	0	89	15 48	252	21
Saterday	37	169	6	1	7	17	0	40	16 48	23	23
Sunday	18	170	•	2	7	16	0	40	17 48	23	26
Monday	19	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	18 48	23	26
Tuesday	20	172	6	1	7	t 8	0	40	10 48	18	27
Wednesday	21	178	6	2	7	18	0	40	20 48	28	27
Thursday	72	174	6	8	7	19	0	41	21 48	23	27
Friday	23	175	6	8	7	19	0	41	22 48	23	27
Securiay	24	176	•		7	19	O	41	28 48	23	26
Sanday	25	177	6	8	7	19	0	41	24 48	##	25
Monday	26	178	0	8	7	19	0	41	25 48	22	23
Tuesday	27	170	6	4	7	19	٥	42	26 48	23	21
Wednesday	23	180	6	4	7	20	0	49	27 48	23	18
Thursday	20	181	8	4	7	20	o	42	28 48	23	16
Friday	50	163	6	8	7	20	0	42	20 48	28	18

Phases of the Moon-JULY 31 Days

First Quarter O Full Moon In Apogee 8th, 5h, 23 0m, P,m 15th, 10h, 10 0m, A,m 1st, 9 7h A,M C Last Quarter
New Moon
In Perigos

22nd, 5h, 3 (nn. 4.m. 20th, 7h 45 (nn. 4.m. 15th, 5 8h, 4.m. 20th 1 0h p.m.

	Day of	Day of	{	1	Yean '		Moon e	Ded Ded	ins-		
Day of the Week.	Month.	the Year		urlee .SC.		noet. SC.		70:0 XXQ.	Age at Noon.	at M	20. (20.0) (20.1)
			H.	ж	BL.	ħ	H.	u	D	N	r
Saturday	1	183	6	5	7	20	0 7	42	0.85	23	9
Sunday	2	184	6	5	7	20	0	42	1 85	23	4
Konday	8	185	6	6	7	20	0	49	2 85	23	0
Fuenday	4	186	6	6	7	20	0	48	3 85	2 2	5.5
Wednesday	5	187	đ	6	7	20	O	48	4 65	22	50
Dhursday	6	188	6	7 }	7	20	0	48	5 83	22	44
riday	7	189	6	7		20	0	44	6 65	22	88
laturday	8	190	ß	7	7	20	0	44	7 85	22	81
Sunday	9	131	8	8	7	20	0	44	8 65	22	21
Monday	10	192	6	8	7	20	0	44	9 85	22	17
Pumday	11	193	6	8	7	න	0	44	10 85	22	10
Fednesday	12	194	6	9	7	20	0.	44	11 85	22	2
Chursday	18	195	6	8	7	20	0	44 (12 85	21	58
Friday	14	196	6	9	7	20	0	44	13 85	21	44
Baturday	15	197	6	9	7	20	0	45	14 85	21	35
Sunday	16	198	6	10	7	19	0	45	15 85	81	20
Monday	17	199	8	10	7	19	0	45	16 85	21	16
Tuesday	18	200	6	10	7	19	0	45	17 85	21	•
Wednesday	19	201		22	7	29	0	45	18 85	20	58
Thursday	20	202	6	11	7	19	0	45	19 85	20	4
Friday	21	203	8	12	7	19	0	45	20 85	20	34
Saturday	22	204	6	12	7	18	0	45	2, 85	20	2
Sunday	23	205	8	12	7	18	0	45	22 85	20	\$
Monday	24	206	6	19	7	17	0	45	23 85	19	5
Tuesday	2.5	207		14	7	17	0	45	24 85	19	4
Wèdnesday	26	208	8	14	7	17	0	45	25 86	19	3
Thursday	27	200	6	14	7	16	0	45	25 95	19	14
Friday	20	200	6	14	7	15	0	45	127 83	19	
Seturday	20	211	6	15	7	16	0	45	28 85	18	ı
Sanday	80	212	8	25	7	15	0	45	0 22	18	3
Monday	31	ns		16	7	15	0	45	1 21	18	,

Phases of the Moon-AUGUST \$1 Days.

) Frit Quarter O Frit Moon In Periges 7th, 2h, 25 8m. 4.N 18th, 5h, 30 8m P M. 18th, 2 8h. P M € Last Conride New Mood In Apogee 20th, 6h 23 8m. p.s 20th, 10h, 54 7m ppf. 24th, 10 5h ps

	Day of	Day of		1	fean	Time	_		Moons		Bun 4 Declins	
Day of the Week.	the Month.	the Year		nrise M		neet.		rue 2011	Age at Noon.	at 1	on On-	
	1	!	н	¥		¥.	P	×	D		Ŋ	
Tuesday	1	214	đ	16	7	14	0	4.5	£ £1	18	7	
Wednesday	1 2	215	3 6	16	7	14	0	45	3.20	17	52	
Thursday	3	216	8	16	7	14	0	45	4 21	17	35	
Friday		217	6	17	7	13	0	4 5	5 21	17	Ð	
Saturday	5	218	6	17	7	13	0	45	6 21	17	4	
Senday	5	219	6	17	7	12	0	45	7 21	16	48	
E onday	7	220	6	18	7	11	0	44	8 21	16	31	
Puesday	8	221	6	18	7	11	0	44	9-21	16	15	
Wednesday	•	292	6	18	3	11	0	44	10 21	15	68	
Thursday	10	223	6	18	7	10	0	44	11 21	15	29	
Friday	11	224	6	19	7	9	0	46	12 21	15	29	
leaurds.y	12	295	6	19	7	9	0	44	19 21	15	6	
Sunday	13	226	6	19	7	8	0	44	14 21	14	47	
fonday	14	227	6	20	7	7	0	48	15 21	14	28	
Cuestay	15	2229	6	20	7	7	0	43	16 31	14	10	
Wednosday	16	2:29	6	20	7	6	0	48	17 21	18.	.51	
Thursday	17	290	6	20	7	6	0	43	18 21		•	
Friday	18	231	6	21	7	5	٥	43	19 21	2		
Saturday	19	232	6	21	7	4	0	42	20 21		74	
conday	20	233	6	27	7	3	0	42	21 21	12	84	
fonday	21	284	8	22	7	3	0	42	22 21	12	14	
Cucaday	22	285	6	22	7	2	0	42	23 21	11	54	
Fedrocad#7	23	286	6	22	7	1	0	41	24 21	11	84	
Thursday	24	237	6	22	7	1	0	41	25 21	11	15	
Friday	2.5	238	6	22	7	0	0	41	25 21	10	53	
laturday	26	239	6	23	6	59	0	41	27 21	10	32	
lundar	27	240	6	23	6	88	0	40	28 21	10	11	
Senday	28	241	6	23	6	57	0	40	29 21	9	50	
Tuesday	20	242	6	23		56	0	40	0 57	•	29	
Wednesday	349	243	6	13		56	0	39	1 57		7	
Thursday	#I	244	6	24		56	0	20	2 67	ا	46	

Phases of the Moon-SEPTEMBER 30 Days.

First Quarter
 Full Moon
 In Periges

5th, 9h, 56 5m. a.k. 12th, 9h, 0 9m. a.k. 9th, 6 9h. p.k. Last Querter
 New Moon
 In Apogee

19th, 11h 5 8m. a.m. 27th, 1h 4 1m. P.M. 21st, 3 1m P.M.

In Langes		VIII. EUR.		<u> </u>		- Apog			. и с. а ли у,	_
	Day of	Dayo		1	Mean	Moon s	Sun : Declina			
Day of the Week.	Month.	Year Year		unrise.		met.		frue oon	Age at Noon.	at Mra Noon
			H.	¥.	H	¥.	P	TIE N	a	M H
Priday	1	245	6	24	6	54	0	88	8 57	94
Saturday	2	246	6	24	6	53	0	88	4 57	8 2
Sunday	8	247	6	24	6	53	0	38	5 57	7 40
Monday	4	248	в	24	6	52	0	38	6 57	7 18
Tuesday	5	249	θ	25	6	51	0	37	7 57	8 58
Wednesday	6	250	6	25	6	5 0	0	37	8 57	6 84
Fitureday	7	251	đ	25	6	49	0	37	9 57	6 12
Friday	8	252	6	25	6	48	٥	86	10 57	5 40
Seturday	9	2568	6	25	6	47	0	36	11 57	5 26
Sanday	10	254	6	26	6	47	0	86	12 57	5 4
Monday	23	255	5	26	8	40	0	35	13 57	4 42
Puesday	12	256	6	26	6	45	0	85	14 57	4 18
Wednesday	13	257	6	26	6	44	0	84	15 57	d 55
Thursday	14	2258	в	26	6	48	0	84	16 57	8 75
Friday	15	259	6	28	6	42	0	34	17 87	8 9
baturder	16	260	6	27	8	41	0	33	18 57	2 46
4 · ·	17		6	27	6	40	0	33	19 57	2. 228
-	18	201	6	27	8	39	0	3.9	20 57	2 0
Тпоълзу	19	263	0	27	6	39	0	32	21 57	1 36
Wednesday	200	264		27	0	38	0	32	22 .7	1 13
Phursday :	21	265	6	27	в	37	0	52	28 57	00
Friday	22	266	6	28	6	36	0	31	24 57	0 26
Saturday	23	267	6	28	6	35	0	81	45 57	0 7
Sunday	24	268	6	28	в	34	0	81	26 57	0 30
Monday *	25	269	6	26	đ	83	0	80	27 57	0 44
Tuesday	26	270	6	23	6	33	0	30	28 57	1 7
Wednesday	27	271	6	28	6	82	0	3 0	29 57	1 31
Thursday	28	272	6	29	6	31	0	20	0 98	1 54
Friday	29	278	6	29	6	80	0	20	1 98	2 17
Saturday	30	274	6	29	6	29	0	20	2 98	2 41

Phases of the Moon-OCTOBER 51 Days.

First Quarter
 Full Moon
 In Porigee

4th 4h 30 5m, P.K. 11th 0h 31 1m P.K. 7th, 4 0h A.K. C Last Quarter
New Moon
In Apogee

19th, 6h, 26 7m. a.m. 27th, 2h 7 0m. a.m. 19th, 10 7h. a.m.

	Day of	Day of	_		Mean	Time			Moon s	De	an 4 cline		
Day of the Week.	the Month	the Year		Sunrise. Sunset.				oon.	Age at Noon.	at)	at Mean Noon		
			н,	×	H	ж	н	ж	D		8		
Sunday	1	2 75	6	30	6	28	0	29	3 98	8	4		
Monday	<u> </u>	276	в	30	6	27	0	28	4 98	8	27		
Tuesday	3	277	6	30		26	0	28	5 98	3	51		
Wednesday	4	27	6	30	•	26	0	28	6 98	4	14		
Churnday	5	279	6	30	6	2 5	0	27	7 98	4	37		
Friday	6	280	8	ડા	6	24	0	27	8 98	6	0		
Saturday	7	281	6	31	6	28	0	27	9 98	5	23		
iunday	8	282	6	31	6	22	0	27	10 93	6	46		
londay	9	283	6	31	6	21	. 0	25	11 98	5	9		
Puesday	10	284	8	31	6	20	0	25	12 98	6	32		
Wednesday	11	285	6	32	6	19	0	26	13 98	6	55		
Thursday	12	286	6	32	6	18	0	25	14 96	7	17		
Priday	13	287	6	32	0	18	0	25	15 98	7	40		
laturday	14	288	6	33	6	17	0	25	16 98	8	2		
Junday	15	289	ß	33		16	0	25	17 98	8	25		
fouring	16	290	6	33	8	15	0	24	18 98	. 8	47		
Constay	17	291	6	33	6	15_	0	24	19 98		9		
Wednesday	18	292	6	34	6	14	0	24	20 98		31		
Heusday	19	293	6	84	6	18	0	24	21 98	9	63		
riday	20	294	6	84	6	13	0	24	22 98	10	7		
aturday	21	296	6	35	6	12	a	24	23 98	10	36		
landay	22	296	6	85	6	11	0	21	24 98	10	67		
fonday	23	297	6	85	6	11	0	23	25 98	11	18		
Pacaday	24	298	6	35	6	10	0	23	26 98	11	39		
Vednesday	25	299	6	36	6	10	0	29	27 98	12	0		
Тыцидач	26	800	6	36	6	9	0	2 3	28 98	12	21		
riday	27	301	6	87	6	8	0	23	0 44	12	41		
aterday	28	802	6	37	8	8	0	23	1 44	13	2		
unday	20	303	6	37	6	7	0	23	2 44	18	22		
onday	90	904	6	#8	6	7	0	22	3 44	18	42		
Tantar	31	306	6	28	6	7	o	22	4 44	14	1		

Passes of the Moon-NOVEMBER 30 Days.

F rst Quarter
 Full Moon
 In Perigen

2th, 1th, 20 cm P.M. 10th, 1h 48 cm A.M. 1st C 3h A M ✓ Lest Quarter
 New Hoon
 In Apogee
 In Terigee

18th, 3h. 50 5m. a.m 25th, 2h. 29 4m. p.m. 16th, 7 5h. a.m. 28th, 1 2h a.m.

Pay of the Week Che Wouth Year Sunrise Rusert Room Rusert	III Zeliga	Day of	Day of		1	fean l	me.			Roon s		Bun s Decilna-		
Wednesday	Day of the Week.	the	the							Age at	at 1	on Lean		
Thursday 2 S07 6 89 6 6 0 92 6 44 14 40 Friday 3 308 6 40 6 5 0 22 7 44 14 58 Saturday 4 309 6 40 6 5 0 22 7 44 15 18 Sanday 6 310 6 41 6 4 0 22 9 44 15 36 Monday 6 311 6 41 6 4 0 22 10 44 15 4 Tuesday 7 812 6 42 6 3 0 23 12 44 16 30 Thursday 9 514 6 43 6 3 0 23 12 44 16 30 Thursday 10 315 6 43 6 2 0 23 14 44 17 4 Saturday 11 316 6 44 6 2 0 23 16 44 17 8 Saturday 12 317 6 44 6 2 0 23 16 44 17 8 Monday 13 318 6 45 6 2 0 23 17 44 18 0 Tuesday 14 319 6 45 6 1 0 27 18 44 18 0 Wednesday 15 320 6 46 6 1 0 27 18 44 18 41 Friday 16 321 6 47 6 1 0 24 29 44 18 41 Friday 17 322 6 47 6 1 0 24 29 44 18 41 Friday 18 328 6 48 6 0 0 24 22 44 19 10 Smday 19 324 6 46 6 0 0 24 22 44 19 38 Tuesday 19 324 6 46 6 0 0 24 22 44 19 53 Tuesday 20 325 6 49 6 0 0 25 26 44 19 53 Tuesday 21 326 6 49 6 0 0 24 22 44 19 53 Tuesday 22 327 6 60 6 0 0 25 26 44 20 18 Friday 23 328 6 50 6 0 0 26 28 44 20 30 Saturday 24 329 6 51 6 0 0 26 28 44 20 44 Saturday 25 328 6 50 6 0 0 26 28 44 20 30 Saturday 26 331 6 52 6 0 0 26 28 44 20 30 Saturday 27 328 6 50 6 0 0 26 28 44 20 30 Saturday 28 333 6 54 6 0 0 0 27 2 3 38 21 5 Tatakay 28 333 6 54 6 0 0 0 27 2 3 38 21 5 Tatakay 28 333 6 54 6 0 0 0 27 2 3 38 21 5 Tatakay 28 333 6 54 6 0 0 0 27 2 3 38 21 5 Tatakay 28 333 6 54 6 0 0 0 27 2 293 21 16		1		H.	×	H.	×			D	 e	3		
Friday	Wednesday	1	306	6	39	6	6	0	22	5 44	14	21		
Saturday	Thursday	2	307	6	89	6	в	0	22	8 44	14	40		
Sunday	Friday	8	308	6	40	6	э	0	22	7 44	14	59		
Monday 6 311 6 41 6 4 0 22 10 44 15 34 Tuesday 7 812 8 42 6 3 0 22 11 44 16 30 Thursday 9 314 6 43 6 3 0 23 12 44 16 30 Thursday 10 315 6 43 6 2 0 23 14 44 17 4 8 aturday 11 316 6 44 6 2 0 23 14 44 17 4 8 Monday 13 318 6 45 6 1 0 23 17 44 18 30 Wednesday 14 319 6 45 6 1 0 23 17 44 18 41 Truesday 16 320 6 46 6 1 0 24 19 44 18 25 Thursday 17 322 6 47 6 1 0 24 21 44 18 55 Baturday 18 328 6 48 6 0 0 24 22 44 19 10 Simday 19 324 6 46 6 0 0 24 22 44 19 38 Tuesday 19 325 6 49 6 0 0 24 22 44 19 38 Tuesday 21 326 6 49 6 0 0 24 24 44 19 38 Tuesday 21 326 6 49 6 0 0 24 24 44 19 38 Tuesday 21 326 6 49 6 0 0 25 26 44 19 38 Tuesday 21 326 6 49 6 0 0 25 25 44 19 38 Tuesday 21 326 6 49 6 0 0 25 25 44 19 38 Tuesday 21 326 6 49 6 0 0 25 25 44 19 38 Tuesday 21 326 6 49 6 0 0 25 25 44 19 38 Tuesday 22 327 6 50 6 0 0 25 25 44 20 5 Thursday 23 328 6 51 6 0 0 25 25 44 20 5 Situation 22 328 6 51 6 0 0 25 25 44 20 5 Situation 22 328 6 51 6 0 0 25 25 44 20 44 18 Situation 22 328 6 51 6 0 0 25 25 44 20 45 19 53 Thursday 22 327 6 50 6 0 0 25 26 44 20 5 Situation 22 328 6 51 6 0 0 25 26 44 20 5 Situation 22 328 6 51 6 0 0 25 25 44 20 18 Situation 22 328 6 51 6 0 0 25 27 44 20 18 Situation 22 328 6 51 6 0 0 25 27 44 20 18 Situation 22 328 6 51 6 0 0 25 27 44 20 18 Situation 22 328 333 6 54 6 0 0 27 27 293 21 16 Wednesday 22 333 6 54 6 0 0 27 2 293 21 16 Wednesday 22 333 6 54 6 0 0 0 27 2 293 21 16 Wednesday 22 333 6 54 6 0 0 0 27 2 293 21 16 Wednesday 22 333 6 54 6 0 0 0 27 2 293 21 16 Wednesday 22 333 6 54 6 0 0 0 27 2 293 21 16	Saturday	4	309	6	40	6	5	0	22	R 41	15	18		
Tuesday Tuesday Tuesday Tuesday Thursday Sonday	6	310	6	41	8	4	10	22	0 44	15	36			
Wednerday 8 313 6 42 6 3 0 23 12 44 16 30 Thursday 9 314 6 43 6 2 0 23 14 44 17 4 Baturday 11 316 6 44 6 2 0 23 15 44 17 4 Sunday 12 317 6 44 6 2 0 23 16 44 17 21 Sunday 13 318 6 45 6 2 0 23 16 44 17 88 Monday 13 318 6 45 6 1 0 23 17 44 17 88 Monday 14 319 6 45 6 1 0 24 19 44 18 0 Thursday 16 321	Monday	, 6	311	6	41	6	4	0	22	10 44	15	J4		
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Friday 10 315 6 43 6 2 0 23 14 44 17 4 Baturday 11 316 6 44 6 2 0 23 15 44 17 21 Sunday 12 317 8 44 6 2 0 23 16 44 17 28 Monday 13 318 6 45 6 1 0 23 17 44 18 0 Tuesday 14 319 6 45 6 1 0 24 19 44 18 0 Wednosday 15 320 6 46 6 1 0 24 19 44 18 25 Thursday 17 322 6 47 6 1 0 24 21 44 18 45 5 5 24 21 <td< td=""><td>Wednerday</td><td>В</td><td>313</td><td>6</td><td>42</td><td>в</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>23</td><td>12 44</td><td>16</td><td>30</td></td<>	Wednerday	В	313	6	42	в	3	0	23	12 44	16	30		
Baturday 11 316 6 44 6 2 0 23 16 44 17 21 Sumday 12 317 8 44 6 2 0 23 16 44 17 88 Monday 13 318 6 45 8 2 0 23 17 44 17 64 Tuesday 14 319 6 45 6 1 0 23 18 44 18 0 Wednosday 15 320 6 46 6 1 0 24 19 44 18 25 Thursday 16 321 6 47 6 1 0 24 20 44 18 41 Friday 17 322 6 47 6 1 0 24 21 44 18 55 Baturday 18 323 6 48 6 0 0 24 22 44 19 10 Semday 19 324 6 46 6 0 0 24 22 44 19 10 Semday 19 324 6 46 6 0 0 24 23 44 19 24 Monday 20 325 6 49 6 0 0 24 23 44 19 38 Tuesday 21 326 6 49 6 0 0 24 24 44 19 38 Tuesday 22 327 6 50 6 0 0 25 25 44 10 53 Wednesday 23 328 6 51 6 0 0 25 27 44 20 18 Friday 24 329 6 51 6 0 0 26 28 44 29 30 Baturday 25 330 6 51 6 0 0 26 29 44 20 41 Semday 26 331 6 52 6 0 0 26 0 03 20 54 Monday 27 332 6 53 6 0 0 26 193 31 5 Tuesday 28 333 6 54 6 0 0 27 2 23 21 16 Wednesday 28 333 6 54 6 0 0 27 2 23 21 16 Wednesday 28 333 6 54 6 0 0 27 2 23 21 16	Thursday	1 9	314	6	43	. 6	3	0	ಜ	13 44	16	47		
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Monday 13 S18 6 45 6 2 0 23 17 46 17 54 Tuesday 14 319 6 45 6 1 0 23 17 46 18 0 Wednesday 15 320 6 46 6 1 0 24 19 44 18 25 Thursday 16 321 6 47 6 1 0 24 20 44 18 41 Friday 17 322 6 47 6 1 0 24 21 44 18 45 Baturday 18 323 6 43 6 0 0 24 22 44 19 10 Smiday 19 324 6 46 6 0 0 24 22 44 19 10 Smiday 21 325	Saturday	1 11	316	6	44	_L A	2	0	22	15 44	17	21		
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Thursday	Tuesday	14	319	6	45	6	1	, 0	27	18 44	18	0		
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Baturday 18 328 6 48 6 0 0 24 22 44 19 10 24 22 44 19 10 24 23 44 19 24 24 44 19 24 24 44 19 24 24 44 19 38 70 6 0 0 24 24 44 19 38 32 6 49 6 0 0 25 25 44 19 58 50 6 0 0 25 25 44 19 58 50 6 0 0 25 28 44 20 50 50 6 0 0 25 28 44 20 18 50 6 0 0 25 27 44 20 18 50 6 51 6 0 0 26 28 44 29 30 8 </td <td>Thursday</td> <td>] 16</td> <td>821</td> <td>6</td> <td>47</td> <td>, 6</td> <td>3</td> <td>Ø</td> <td>24</td> <td>20 44</td> <td>18</td> <td>41</td>	Thursday] 16	821	6	47	, 6	3	Ø	24	20 44	18	41		
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Monday 20 325 6 49 6 0 0 24 24 44 19 38 Toesday 21 326 6 49 6 0 0 25 25 44 19 58 Wednesday 22 327 6 50 6 0 0 25 26 44 20 5 Thursday 23 328 8 50 6 0 0 25 27 44 20 18 Friday 24 329 6 51 6 0 0 26 28 44 29 30 Baturday 25 330 6 51 6 0 0 26 29 44 20 41 Sanaday 25 331 6 52 6 0 0 26 0 93 20 54 Monday 27 232	Baturday	18	328	6	48	6	u	0	24	22 44	19	10		
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Thursday 23 328 8 50 6 0 0 25 27 44 20 18 Friday • 24 329 6 51 6 0 0 26 28 44 29 30 Saturday 25 330 6 51 6 0 0 26 29 44 20 41 Sanday 27 331 6 52 6 0 0 26 0 93 20 54 Monday 27 232 6 53 6 0 0 26 1 93 21 5 Tetuday 28 333 6 54 6 0 0 27 2 93 21 16 Wetherday 29 334 6 54 6 0 0 27 3 98 21 27	Tuesday	21	326	6	49	6		0	72	25 44	19	52		
Friday 24 329 6 51 6 0 0 26 28 44 29 30 Saturday 25 330 6 51 6 0 0 26 29 44 20 41 Samelar 25 331 6 52 6 0 0 26 0 93 20 54 Monday 27 332 6 53 6 0 0 26 1 93 31 5 Testuday 28 333 6 54 6 0 0 27 2 93 21 16 Wednesday 29 334 6 54 6 0 0 27 3 95 21 27	Wednesday	222	327	6	60	6	0	0	25	26 44	20	Б		
Saturday 25 330 6 51 6 0 0 26 29 44 20 41 Sanday 25 831 6 52 6 0 0 26 0 03 20 54 Monday 27 232 6 53 6 0 0 26 1 93 21 5 Testeday 28 333 6 54 6 0 0 27 2 93 21 16 Wedfnerday 29 334 6 54 6 0 0 27 3 98 21 27	Thursday	23	328	в	50	8	0	0	25	27 44	20	19		
Sanday 25 831 6 52 6 0 0 26 0 93 20 54 Monday 27 232 6 53 6 0 0 26 1 93 21 5 Tetuday 28 333 6 54 6 0 0 27 2 93 21 16 Wednesday 29 334 6 54 6 0 0 27 3 98 21 27	Friday .	24	329	6	51	6	0	0	26	28 44	200	80		
Monday 27 232 6 53 6 0 0 26 1 93 21 5 Tendral Ay 28 338 6 54 6 0 0 27 2 93 21 16 Wednesday 29 334 6 54 6 0 0 27 3 98 21 27	Saturday	25	830	6	51	6	n	0	26	29 44	20	41		
Tetuday 28 335 6 54 6 0 0 27 2 93 21 16 Wednerday 29 334 6 54 6 0 0 27 3 98 21 27	Sunday	25	831	б	52	6	0	0	26	0 93	20	54		
Wednesday 20 384 6 54 6 0 0 27 3 98 21 27	Monday	27	832	6	58	6	0	0	28	1 93	21	5		
	Tetuday	28	338	6	54	6	0	0	27	2 93	21	18		
Townstay 90 295 8 85 8 0 0 27 4 93 31 27	Wednesday	20	884	0	54	6	0) 0	27	3 98	21	27		
	Thursday	30	335	6	85	8	0	0	27	4 93	91	27		

Phinses of the Moon-DECEMBER 31 Bays.

First Quarter
 Full Moon
 In Apogee

2nd, 7h. 25 5m. A.m. 9th, 6h 18 9m. p.m 14th 2 Sh A.m C Last Quarter
New Moon
First Quarter
In Perigee

17th, 11h. 26 am. P.M. 25th, 2h 1 2m. A.M. 31st, 5h 37 2m. P.M. 26th 6 0h A.M

	Day of	Day of			Mean	Moon e	Dec	m's			
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Maps

India in 1915.

amon The warmings of most who appreciate the magnitude of the interests which many had at stake, the claboratenes, of preparations which she had made to achieve m and the tenacity which was reveal d by Pruseians in the Saan Acars War were ided they were swept aside by those who dicted an early and complite victory it uid by idlo to pretend that the aucouses the German arml in the East of Furon I the inability of the Allies to wrest more in a f w miles at a time from the foe in the st, with the conducton that this must be st, while the control on that the mist be var of attrition did not produce a naction in nature of depression. It has not produce dulightest washening of the determination India to d vote her whole resources to the r or to assist by every means the 1 rodigious arts of the Empire to bring the war to a cesaful conclution

The war has come home to India in no apclable degre Over two hundred thousand ope hav been sent to the various the atres the struggle. The cream of British munipod the country has been embodied in the R To of Officers A perpetual stream of n in whents has land through the aports incipally Bombas and Karachi a crunter ram or wounded and sick has returned from example womand and sick day retrieved from experience that the first start of the course of the curies a much more important place in the ork of the administration than it does in the tited Kingdom Consequently the amount improvisation has be in much small, the isting machinery has been seen and adding the seeds under anticolour the seeds under an interest of the consequence of the seen seed that he has been good the last the last principal commoditie as an analysis of the seen seeds under the seen seeds the same seen seeds the seen good the last the company of the seen good the last the same required to bring its weekly budget news not one has the eable citit y broken ork of the administration than it does in the news not one has the cable eith r broken own or beer interrupted. Then the fortunes the land have been in the a condant. The at year of the war altnessed one of the most sunteous harvest in recent history and hills an agricultural country is still dependent on the crops There were many anxious on the in 1915 when the creatic character the monsoon see med to presage acute scarrity certain an as in the West and famine in parts ortean are at in the west and random in parts
the Punjah Late rains of almost uppredented volume however saved the situation
k harvest will be good over the greater part India, and starcity will be confined to small

Behind this tranquil exterior there are course strong forces at work. The strain war is in creasingly felt with the proton pation the war Hitherto India has escaped any Iditional taxation it is almost certain that was tax will be imposed in the next Budget

in in India was that it would be of brief ing on borrowings India has during the current ation. The warnings of those who appreciate war maintained an active programme. ver main tained an active programm of public works and an average expecualiture on education and sanitation The London money market is closed to India and as her resources are imited the borrowing programms will be intailed and the public works operations limited consequently proportionately diminished. Fur-ther and rigid economy will have to be practied in all public departments There are signs that the actual shock of battle may be brought marer to India The advent of Ger many note the Balkans may well mean further attacks on the Suez tanal and increased Tur kish activity in Mesopotamia. In the latter tegion the progress of a force wholly provided region to progress of a torce wiming provider and equipped by India has been brilliant in the face of the most severe chimatic and natural obstacles the small forces assembled have expelled the Turk from Southern Meso political true loyally observed by all parties has evidently grown unattractive to some alirits and there are signs of a revival of politi cal activity which almin, at the political growth of India does not desire to wait until the cad of the war for the next ary action Ih n w have had in the evidence during the trial of the Labore conspirators and the conthiughte of anarchical activity in Bengal proof of the existence of a small hand of anar chiefs in India determined to try and overset the British Gov ri munt even if it has to plunge the country in a chaos in order to achieve it

When how wer three symptoms appear we hav to consider the size of India and the nature of its government. India is not a single nature of its government. India is not a single homog in one country, it is a condiment occupied by people wide as the Poles asonder. It employs a growing proportion of whom are educated in "onell is and imburd with the dean richered in English literature. It is in vitable that in such incumstances the series of political growth we have implanted should desire to flourish. It was wheely said about desire to flourish. It was wheely said by an Indian administrator that in time of war then must be a few mad dogs about The matter for surprise is that they have been so

These features in the Indian situation have been briefly touched upon because if they ar not understood they will cause inleunder standings when they are manifested ar the inevitable outcome of Indian condi tions and of the political growth even in war tions and of the following the country. They do not present any problem that need cause market during the war. In the opinion of many competent to judge they do not present any problem beyond the capacity of resolute and far seeing statesmanship after the war. They do not affect by one lots the determination of India to see this war through as a level, devoted and sold component of the British Empire

The History of India in Outline.

modern geographer and archmologists have been amaxingly fruitful. It cannot be expected that amazingly fruitful, it cannot be expected that these gaps will ever be filled to any appreciable extent. Approximate accuracy in chronology and an outline of dynastic facts are all that the student can look for up to the time of Alexander though the bricket excursion into the by wave of history will reveal to life many alluring and mysterious fields for speculation. alluring and mysterious fields for speculation. There are, for example to this day castes that believe they sprang originally from the loins of a being who landed "from an impossible boat on the shores of a highly improbable are and the great epic poems contain plential statements equality difficult of reconcilisation with modern notions of history as a science. But from the Jataka storks and the Puranas, much valuable information is to be obtained. and for the benefit of those unable to go to these and other original sources, it has been

distilled by a number of writers

The orthodox Hindu begins the political The orthodox Hindu begins the political history of India more than 3000 years before Christ with the war waged on the hanks of the Jumpa between the sous of Kuru and the aons of Fandu but the modern critic prefers to unit several of those remote centures and to take 600 B C., or thereabouts as his start ing point. At that time much of the country was covered with forcet but the Arvan nuce who had entered India from the north had established in parts a form of civilization far superior to that of the aboriginal savages and superior to that of the aboristical savages and to this day there survive cities like Benares founded by those invaders in like manner the Drawisian invaders in like manner the Drawisian invaders from an unknown land who overtan the Decean and the Southern part of the Peninsula crushed the aborigines, and, at a much later period were the environmental to the survival of the Aryan is the better known and of the Aryan in the Brit of which these days of the Aryan in the Brit of which these of the Aryan kingdoms the first of which there is authentic record is that of Mazadha or Bihar on the Canges. It was in or near this power fal kingdom that Jainism and Buddhism had their origin and the fifth King of Magadha Bimblears by name, was the fixed and patron of Gautaona Buddha. The King mentioned was a contemporary of Darius, autocrat of Persia (\$21 to 485 B C) who annexed the Indus valley and formed from his conquest an Indian mirrapy which paid as tribute the equivalent of about one million sterring De tailed history housers does not become pos mble until the invasion of Alexander in 326B C

Alexander the Great.

That great soldier had crossed the Hindu Knah

No history of India can be proportionate, Akesines (Chanab) The Macedonian extried and the briefast sammary must suffer from the same defect. Even a wholesale acceptance as the Hydaspes, and crossing the Chenab and history of mythology tradition, and folklore will not make good, though it makes pic travesure, the many gape that crist in the early freed to turn back and retire to the Jhelum history of India and though the labours of where a feet to sail down the rivers to the sea was nearly ready. The wonderful story of Alexander's man, h through Mekran and Persia Alexander's manh through Mekran and Persia to Babylon and of the voyage of Nearchus up the Persian Gulf is the eliman to the narrative of the invalen but is not part of the linkery of India. Alexander had stayed ubsteen to carry on the Government of the kingdoms he had compured but his death at Babylon, in 323 destroyed the fruits of what has to be regarded as nothing but a brilliate raid, and within two years his successors were obligated to leave the India provinces. to leave the Indian provinces heavily scarred by war but not hellenized

The leader of the revolt against Alexander s generals was a young Hindu Chandragupta, who was an inegrificate member of the Royal Family of Magadha. He dethround the ruler of that kingdom and became so powerful that he is said to have been able to place 600 000 troops in the field against Sciences, to whom Babylon had passed on the death of Alexander This was too formidable an oppo-Alexander This was too formidable an opposition to be faced and a treaty of peace was concluded between the Syrian and Indian monarchs which left the actor the first paramount Boverign of India (821 B C) with his capital at Pataliputers the modern Patna and Bankipore. Of Chandragupta a court and administration a very full account is preserved in the fragments that remain of the history consider him Membershees. in the fragments that remain of the history coupled by Megasthenes the ambasedos sent to India by Seleucos. His memorable reign soded in 297 B C when he was succeeded by his son Bindusara who in his turn was succeeded by Asoka 1969—231-B C) who inscriptions This king in an unusually bloody war added to his dornisions the king dom of Kalinga (the Northern Chrean) and then becoming a convert to Buddhim resolved for the future to abstain from conquest by force of arms The consequences of the conversion of Asoka were amazing. He was not luciderant of other religious, and did not easyout to force his creed on his children desvour to force his creed on his children But he initiated measures for the propagation of his doctrine with the result that 'Buddhiam, which had hitherto been a merely local sect in the valley of the Gauges, was transformed into one of the greatest religious of the world—the one of the greatest religious of the world—the greatest, probably, if measured by the number of adherents. This is Asoka a claim to be remembered this it is which makes bis reign an epoch not coly in the history of India, but in that of the world. The wording of his edicts reveal him as a great king as well as a great missionary and it in to be hoped that the excavations now being carried on in the rains of his religious probability and the research of the religious control of the research of the religious probability and the religious control of the religious cont That great solder has crossed the inion and great messages at the previous year and had captured Aornos, excavations now being carried on in the rains on the Upper Indus. In the spring of 320 he of his palace may throw yet more light on his stressed of the King of Tartia and marched a kingdom fell to pleces. Even during his against Forus who ruled the fertile country for the reign there had been signs of new forces at work between the rivers Hydaspes (Jhelsm) and on the borderland of India, where the inde-

The first of these kuen-on kings to annex a part of India was Kadphisse II (4 D 85-125) who had been defeated in a war with China but crossed the Indua and consolidated his power eastward as far as Benares His son Kaulshka (whose date is much disputed) left. a name which to Buddhists stands second only a name which to Buddhists stands second only
to that of Asoka He greatly extended the
boundaries of his empire in the North and
made Peshawar his capital. Under him the
ower of the Kushan clan of the Yush-chi
reached its south and did not begin to decay until the end of the arcond century concurrently with the rise in middle India of the Andhra dv nasty which constructed the Amaravati stups one of the most elaborate and precions monu

ments of piety ever caised by man

The Goota Dynasty

Early in the fourth century there arose at Pataliputra the Gupta dynasty which proved of great Importance Its founder was a local of great importance that contact was a rosar-chief bit ton Samudrampta who ruited for some fifty years from A D 226 was a king of the greatest distinction. His aim of aubduing all India was not indeed fulfilled but he was able to exact tribute from the kingdoms of the South and even from Cevion and, in addl tion to being a warrior he was a patron of the arts and of Sanskrit literature. The rule of his son Chandragupta was equally distin guiched and is commonwated in an inscription on the famous iron pillar near Delhi, as well as in the writings of the Chinese pilgrim Fa hien in the writings of the Chinese playing Is hen who pave a creat tribute to the equibility administration of the country. It is not until the control of the fifth centre fortung to the fifth centre fortung to the fifth centre fortung to the fifth centre fortung to the fifth centre for the white the control of the White the centre following century all over the centre for the centre following century all over the centre for t India was one of great confusion India was one of great contusion apparently marked only by the rise and fall of petty king dome until a monarch arow, in 4 D 608 ca pable of consolidating an Empire This was the Emperor Harsha who from Thanasar near Ambala conquered Northern India and extended his territory South to the Nerbudda Imitating Asoka in many ways, this Emperor yet left no embarrasement in paying adoration in turn to Siva, the Sun and Buddha at a great public evenonia! "Of his times a graphic picture has been handed down in the work of a Chinese & Masker of the Law Huen Islang apparently a Chinese & Master of the Law Huen Telang by name. Harsha was the last native para mount sovereign of Northern India on his death in 648 his throne was usurped by Minister whose treecherous conduct towards an embassy from China was quickly avanged and the kingdom so laboriously established lapsed into a state of interneoine strife which lasted for a century and a half

endent kingdoms of Bactria and Parthia had carried on a considerable trade with Greece, seen formed and subsequent to it there were sequent Greek rakis into India. The Greeks Their domination ended in the fifth centary a Bactria, however could not withistand the party of the Yuch-chi horde which, in the first centary A D also ousted the Indo-Parthian kinas from Afghanistan and North Western India. The first of these Yuch-chi kings to annex a few of India was Kadphises II (A D 83-125) A D. and a number of now dynasties, of which the Pallavas were the most important, began to appear. The Pallavas made way in turn for the Chalukyas who for two centuries remained the most important Decean dynasty, one branch uniting with the Cholas. But the fortunes of the Southern dynastics are so involved and in many cases so little known tast to recount them briefly is impossible. Few names of note stand out from the record, except those of 'Ukramaditya (lith century) and a few of the later Hindu rulers who made a stand asylast, the growing lower of Islam a stand against the growing power of Islam of the rise of which an account is given below In fact the history of medieval India is singu-larly dvoid of unity. Northern India was in a state of chaos from about 650 to 900 A D not unlike that which prevailed in Europe of that time and materials for the history of time can materials for the natory of these centuries are very scanty. In the absence of any powerful rulers the jungle began to gain back what had been wrested from it and an experience of the results of the second some cases they have not even yet been disturbed and the aborigines and various foreign tribes began to assert themselves so successfully that the Arvan el ment was chiefly con fined to the Doah and the Eastern Punjab It is not then fore so much for the political as for the religious and social history of this anar chical period that one must look. And the greatest event—if a slow process may be call-ed an event—of the middle ages was the tran-sition from tribe to east; the final disappear atton from tripe to caste the tina usappear ance of the old four fold division of Brahmans, Kahattriyas, Vasyas, and Sudras and the formation of the new division of pure and imformation of the new division of pure and impure largely resting upon a classification of
occupations. But this social change was only
a part of the development of the Hindu religion into a form which would lockide in its
ombrace the many barbarians and foreigners
in the country who were outside it. The great
political event of the period was the rise of the
Raiputs as warriors in the place of the Kabattri
yas. Their origin is obscure but they appeared in
the 8th century and spread, from thir two
outsided houses in Raiputana and Outh into original honors in Rajputana and Oudh into the Punjab Kashmir and the Central Hima the Punjab Kashmir and the Central Bime lavas, assimilating a number of aghting claims and binding them together with a common code. At this time kashmir was a small king dom which exercised an influence on India wholly disproportionate to its size. The only other kindoon of importance was that of Karaui—in the Doah and Southern Oudhambleh still retained some of the power to which that reached in the days of Harsha, and of which the renown extended to China and Arabla. Arabla.

With the end of the period of anarchy the political history of India centres round the Rajputs. One clan founded the kingdom of Gularat another held Malwa another (the Chauhans) lounded a kingdom of which Ajmer lapsed into a state of intermedine strife which laried for a century and a half

The Andhras and Rajputs.

In the meantime in Southern India the hands of Benares became one of the Mandhras had attained to great prosperity and century the Chauhans were united, and by quered all the country from the Vindhyas to the liminalysa, including Delhi already a fortrees a hundred wars old. The son of this condition of the condition of the liahomedans. With this grandson Mahmud Shah the founder though Riadus against the Mahomedans. With this grandson Mahmud Shah belge and belge in the prediction that had been evolved out of chaos and of the greatness of that agreed the condition of the greatness of that agreed there is a splendid memorial in the temples and fortes of the Rasput states and in the temples and fortes of the Rasput states and in the temples and fortes of the Rasput states and in the temples and fortes of the Rasput states and in the timples (alst eventure) and Ramanula (twelfth ten with the limit with limit with the limit with limit with the limit with limit specdily disappeared there before the new faith

Mehomedan India

eventually swept over the country first tou hed eventually sweet, over the country inset do not indis in Sind less than a hundred wars after the death of the Prophet in 632. But the first real oratect was in the tenth crottary when a Turkish lave of a Pursian ruler found of a kingdom at Glasm between kabul and Kandahar A descendant of hi Mahmud (967 1030) made repeated raids into the heart of India capturing places so far apart as Multan Kanauj Gwallor and Somnath in Kathlawar but permanently occupying only Rathlawar but permanently occupying only a part of the Punjab Enduring Male medan rule was not established until the end of the twelfth century by which time from the little territory of Ghor there had arisen one Mahimord Ghori capable of carving out a kingdom et tch bright capable of rathing out a single of Lengal Pritting Eaj the Chautan ruler of Delhi and Aftner made a brave stand against and once defeated one of the armics of this rul r but defeated one of the armies of this rul r but was himself defeated in the following var Mahomed Ghori was murdered at Lahner (1200) and his west kingdom which had been governed by estraps, was split up introduce were practically independent sovereigntis.

Of three estraps, Outbud-dut the shar rul r of Delhi and Lahon was the most famous, of Delhi and Labor was the most famous, and is remembered by the great mosque hearth near the modern Helhi. Letwern his rule and that of the Mughais, which began in 1520 only a few of the meny kings who governed and fought and built be suifful buildings, stand out with distinction. Our of these Ala-ud-din (1298 1316) whose many (x peditions to the south much weakened the Hindu Kings and who proved himself to be a capable administrator Another was Firoz Shah, of the hour of Turbleq, whose administration was in many respects administration was in many respects administration which ended on his abdication in confusion In the reign of his successor Mahmud (1398-1413) the kingdom of D bbi wert to plees and India was for even months at the mercy of the Tarkish conqueror Talmur It was the end of the fittemth contury before the kingdom, under

The Muchal Empire

As one draws near to modern times it bewave of Mahomedan invaders that comes impossible to present anything like a coherent and cons cutive account of the growth concern and consecutive account of the growth of India as a whol Detark I threads in the story have to be picked up on by one and fol-lowed to the trending and although the sixteenth century saw the first European seithm ats in India, it will be convenient here to continue the parrative of Mahomedan India almost to the narrative of Malsomerian India almost to the end of th Minghal Empir. How Balar gained Leilli has already been told. His sou Humayun greatly extend d his kingdom, but was eventually defeated (1540) and driven hato eril by Sher Khan an Afghan of great-capabilities, whose short right ended in 1945. The Sur dynasty thus founded by Sher Khan lasted apother t n y ars when Humayon baving snatched Labul from one of his brothers, was snatched kabul from one of his brothers, was strong mough to win back part of his old king dom. When Humavun did (1550) his eldest on Akbar was only 13 years old and was confronted by many rivals. Yor was Akbar well served but his coreor of emquest was almost uninterprized and by 1534 the whole of finds North of the Northudda had bowed to his autacher and captured Ahmediagar. This read silier who was a remainfable for his religious tolerance as for his a 'Etary prowess died in 165; leaving by thind I, a wezord that religious tolerance as for his "Many provess died in 16th leaving behind h. na reacot that has been surpassed by few. His son Jehanghr, who married the Ferman hady Nur Jahan nied until 1627 brequestions to an admiring posterity some notable buildings—the tomb of his father at Sikandra, part of the paisee at Agra and the paisee and forterss of Lahore Ilis son, Shahjahan was for many years occupled with wars in the Deccan but found time to make his court of interesting and and to make his court of incredible magnificance and to build the most fastions and beautiful of all tombs, the Taj Mahal as well as the fort palace and Juma Masili at Delti The quarrels of his sons led to the dynastion of Shahjahan by one of them Aurangue in 1658 This Empirors rule was one of constant tistrigue and fighting in every direction, the most important of his wars being a twenty five the fiteenth century before the kingdom, under i most important of lik wars being a twenty five Binandar Lodi began to recover. His son years struggle against the Marathus of the Ibushim, still further extended the kingdom that had been recreated but was defeated by Babar, King of Kablul, at Fanlpat, near Delike. His bigoted attitude towards in 1826, and there was then established in India the Maghal dynasty. The Mahormedan dynasties that had ruled in the south but it was anable to hold his many conquests, and on his death (1707) the

Empire for which his three sons were fighting was fight off Swally (Suvall) in 1812. The could not be held together Internal disorder first factory at Surat was for many years and Haratha encrosedness and in 1739 a fresh bat the regime of his successors and in 1739 a fresh bat the regime of his successors and in 1739 a fresh bat the central congeners who acazied all before the Perisan congener who cazied all before the Perisan congener who have been before the dealer of the Perisan of British enterprise in most of the opportunity offered to them by as a land mark it also liturates the weak pupper rulers at Duhi and by almost universal discord throughout what had been the reversal discord throughout what had been the pupper success that date since in the design of the production of the production of the pupper success that date since in the pupper success the pupper success that the pupper success that the pupper success the pupper of Duking of England undertook to product the Portuguese in India against their the Fing of England undertook to product the pupper success the Portuguese in India against their the Fing of England undertook to product the Portuguese in India against their the Fing of England undertook to produce the Marstans and the Dutch. Crowwell. history of Mahomedan India Emperors continu ed to reign in name at Dethi up to the middle of but the 19th or near but the ir territory and power had long since disappeared being swallowed up either by the Marathas or by the British

European Settlements

The vovage of vasco da tama to India in 1498 was what turned the thoughts of the Portuguese to the formation of a great Empire in the East. That idea was soon regized for from 1500 onwards, constant expeditions were must to India and the first two Viceroys in india—Almeida and Albuquerqua—isid the foundations of a great Empire, and of a great trade mostopoly don taken in 1510 became the capital of Portuguese India and rumains to this day in the hands of its expects and the capitals with a distribution of the capital countless rules of churches and forts on the shores of Western India as also farther East at Malacca testify to the zeal with which the Portuguese endeavoured to propagate their rigion and to the care they took to defend their settlements. There were great soldiers and great missionaries among the —Al budderque da Cunha da Castro in the former lass, St. Francis Aavker in the latter But the glory of Empire loses something of its ustra where it has to be past for and the constant direction men and money from Popularies when the stacks making the process of the attacks making in the stacks making the process of the stacks making in the process of the stacks making in the process of the stacks making in the process of the stacks making in the process of the stacks making in the process of the stacks making in the process of the stacks making in the process of the stacks making in the process of the stacks of the stacks are the process of the process of the stacks are the process of the at Malacca testify to the zeal with which the pire and when Portugal breame inde pendent again it was un que to the fack of competing in the East with the Dutch and English Thutch and little difficulty in wristing the greater part of their territory from the Portu guese but the seventeenth century naval war-with England forced them to relax their hold upon the coast of India and during the French wars between 1795 and 1811 England took all Holland's Eastern possessions and the Dutch have left in India but few traces of their civi lisation and of the once powerful heat India Company of the Netherlands The first English attempts to reach India

date from 1498 when Cabot tried to find the date from 1400 when Cabot tried to find the North-West passage and three attempts were north-west passage and three attempts were north-west passage and three attempts were north-west from the structure of the first Englishman to land in India is said to have been one Thomas Stephens (1579) who to have been one Thomas Stephens (1579) who was followed by a number of marchant adventures but trade between the two countries achieved, as will be accounted and the first formed in London. Factories in India been formed in London. Factories in India were founded only after Portugues and Dusch opposition had been overcome, notably in the Transe in 1744 the French had acquired a

ness of the Portuguese at that date since in return the King of England undertook to pro-tect the Portuguese in India against their foca—the Marathas and the Dutch. Cromwell, foce—the Marsthas and the Dutch. Cromwell, by his treaty of 1654 had already obtained from the Portuguese an acknowledgment of England's right to trade in the East and that right was now threatened not by the Portuguese but by Sivali and by the green's but by Sivali and by the green's lies of the Company turned its attention to acquiring territorial power and announced its intention to establish such a policy of civil and military power and create and secure such a large revenue as may be the foundation of a large well grounded, were English and military power and create and secure such a large revenue as may be the foundation of a large well grounded, were English dominion in India for all time to come. Not much came of this sanoonactor at for some time and no stand could be made in Bengal against the diprocations of Aurangareh The foundations of Calcutta (1890) could not be failed by Job Charbock until after a humilisting posce had been concluded with that Emps for and owing to the difficulties in which the Company found the fif in England, there was little clance of any immediate change for the better. The union of the cld East India Company with the new one which had been formed in rivalry to it took piace in 1708 and for some years peaceful development followed though Bombas, was always exposed by sea to iormul in rivalry to it took piace in 1708 and for some vears pearcful development followed though Bombas was always exposed by sea to attacks from the piratrs who had many strongholds within easy reach of that port, and on land to attacks from the Marathas. The tatt r danger was felt also in Calcuttanter of the target were numerous and still more to be leared. More than one muting took place among the troops sent out from hughand and rebellions like that led by height and rebellions like that led by height and the rate of mortality was at times had and the rate of mortality was at times appailing. To cope with such conditions strong men were needed and the Company was in this respect peculiarly fortunate the long list of its servants, from Oxenders and Aungler to Bastings and Raffers, contains many names of men who proved themselves good rulers and far-tighted stateams the finest Empire-builders the world has known attempts to complete with the English were made of course. But the schemes of the Indian trade were not much more successed.

ry had intervened with success and when idadras was captured by a French squadron under La Bourdonnais (1746) Dopletz wished to hand it over to the Nawab of Accot—adequity of the Vizams who ruled in the Carnatic The French however kept Hadras, repelling an attack by the disappointed Nawab and the Carnatic The British attempts to recapture it. Madras, as well as the British attempts to recapture it. The treaty of Alx la Cimpelle restored Madras to the English. The fighting had shown the indian powers the value of European troops and this was again shown in the next French one nation to the other before settling down to its present existence as a French colony in ministure

Battle of Plassey

While the English were fighting the third French was in the South they became involved in grave difficulties in Bengal where Sirai ud in grave difficulties in Bingal where Sirajud julians had acceded to power The brail quarters of the English at Calculta were threatened by that ruly who demanded they should surrend r a refugee and should cease building fortifications. They refused and marched against them with a large arms. Some of the English took to their ships and made of down the river the rest surrendered and were cast into the jail known as the Black Hole. Prom this small and stilling room 23 presums out of 146 came ontails. soom 23 persons out of the came out alive the next day Clive who was at Madras, immediately sailed for Calcutta with Admirst Watson's squadron recaptured the town (1757), and as war with the French had be n proclaim d, proceeded to take Chanderna gore The Nawab Siraj of Bania then took the side of the French, and Clive, putting forward Mrt Jatar as candidate for the Nawab s

strong position in Southern India, which had at Murahldabad, and the price of this honour become independent of Delhi and was divided was put at \$2,340,000 in addition to the grant into three large States—Hyderabad Tanjorr to the Company of the land round Calcutta and Mysors—and a number of petty states now known as the District of the twenty four under local chieftains. In the affairs of these States Dupletz when Governor of Pondieter was appointed Governor of Bengal and in that capacity sent troops against the French that variably sent troops against the French in Madras and in person led a force against the Oudh army that was threatening Mir Jajar in each case with success From 1760 to 1765 Clive was in Figland, During his absence the Council at Calcutta deposed Mir Jajar and, for a price put Mir Kasim in his place. Finis ruler moved his capital to Monghyr organized an army and began to intrigue with the Nawab Warir of Oudh He soon found in a dispart over customs dues an opportunity of quarrelling with the English and the first shots fired by his followers were the sugnal for a Kenoral rising in Bengal and this was again shown in the max brench an opportunity of quarrelling with the Ringlish war (1735-4) when Clive achieved enduring and the first chots fixed by his followers were fame by his capture and subsequent defence the signal for a scapetal rising in Bengal of Aroot. This was arose from Duplets supsequent the signal for a scapetal rising in Bengal porting candidates for the disputed successive at Aroot and Hideraland while the word chested at Gheria and Ordet nullah and English at Madras put forward the rown room. Mir Kasim sought protection from the Nawab neces. One of Duplets officers the Marquis, of Outh But in 1764 after quelling a sepoy de Russey persuad d the Nizam to take into mutine in ins own camp by blowing 24 ring the pay the army which had established his leaders from the guns Major (Sir Hietor) powers and in return the Northein Circars: Munro defeated the Joint forces of Shah Alsan. power and in return the Northein Chreate Munro defated the joint forces of Shah Alam, between Orisa and Madras, was granted to the in the Mughal Emperor and the Nawab of Oudh French This terition blowerer was cape in the batti of Buzar in 1785 Citie (now tured by the English in the seven years' war (1756-33) Duplets had by then been sent he sought the substance although not the defined the English out of India captured, name of territorial power under the flettion Fort St David and intested Madras. But of a grant from the Muchal Emperor Sective victory which Colonel (Sir Evr.) Coote soon at Wandiwash (1760) and the surrender service ond, he de led to purify the Company's soon at Wandiwash (1760) and the surrender service by prohibiting Illicit gains, and by of Pondleberry and Gingce put un end to the Prench ambitions of Empire in Southern hots are reasonable pay from honest Prench ambitions of Empire in Southern hots are reasonable pay from honest caps nation to the other before settling though over our efforts towards a seand administration carried out by his main date successors. Our efforts towards a sound administration date from this second Gov morably of Crive as our military supremacy dates from his victory at Placery Store Cities Fort India, in 1787, he had radjusted the rivisions of Government in Bengal by which the English riceived the revenues and maintained the army while the criminal jurisdiction was vested army while the criminal jurisdiction was vested in the Nawab The priferrance of his second task the purification of the company a rules was holly opposed but carried out the died in 1774 by his own hand the Rouse of Common having in the previous year censured him though admitting that he did render great and my ritorious services to his country"

Warren Hastings.

The dual system of government that Clive had set up proved a failure and Warren Hastings was appointed Governor in 1772 to carry out the referms mettled by the Court of Directors which were to give them the entire care and administration of the revenues. Thus Hastings had to undertake the administrative organization of India, and in spite of the fac-tions attitude of Philip Francis, with whom he fought a duct and of other members of the Counforward Mr Jahr as candidate for the Nawab's thous attitude of Philip Francis, with whom he throne, marched out with an array consisting toggle adult and of other members of his Council Science against the Nawab's host of over 50,000. The result was the historic battle of proved the financial position of the Company, Saling on the course to be granted, routed and created courts of justice and some sembly saling on the course to be granted, routed and created courts of justice and some sembly the Mark was put on the throne was Governor of Bengal, and from 1774 to 1776 to 1776 be previous year His financial reforms, and the forced contributions he enacted from the robellious Chet Singh and the Began of Oudh, were interpreted in England as acts of oppression and formed together with his at or oppression and formed together with his at thom in the trial of Nuncomar for forger, the basis of his seven years trial before the House's of Lords which ended in a verdiet of not guilty on all the charges. But there is much more for which his administration is justly famous. The recovery of the Marathas from their defeat at Panipat was the cardinal factor that in at Fairlet was the cardense moon that in fluenced his policy towards the native states One frontier was closed sgainst Maratha inva-sion by the loan of a British brigad to the Nawab Yeazir of Oudh, for his war against the who were intriguing with the In Western India be found himself Robülee Barathas in Western India he found blood is betrayal of Maratha independence. In this committed to the two daratha ware (1" 5-81) the most successful of British campaigns in owing to the ambition of the Bonday Govern that he is own nomine on the throng of the Peshwa at Poous and the Bragal troop at that he sent over made amends by the cun quest of Guijat and the capture of Gwallor for an Lawwart Later operation such as Colothe diagrace of Wadgaon where the Marathas he Monson's retreat through Crumi and where interference from Madras had already of Writtory made under Lord Welled y proved to the thought of the capture of Waldras had already of Writtory made under Lord Welled y proved the capture of the state of the capture of the state of the capture of the state of the capture aratha a where intriered in mangaon where the Martine where intriered a hombs army in the South—where intriered from Madras had already led (1769) to what is known as the first 41 vor war a disastrous compagn against Hyder All and the Madras Govern ment again in conflict with those two jobs hates. The Vizam he won over by diplomace but against Hyder All be had to despatch a Bengal army under Sir Evre Coole Hyder All died in 1782 and two years later a trouty was made with his son Tipu. It was in the acts of intervention in distant provinc a that | Hastings showed to best advantage as a great Hastings showed to best advantage as a graat and courageous man cartious but sure in action where required. He was assured after a required the was assured a first so that the sure of th be separated the functions of the District Collector and Judge and organized the writers and merchants of the Company into an administrative Civil Service. This system was ubacquently extended to Madras and Bombay Lord Cornwalls is better known for his introduction on orders from Eughand of the Permanent Settlement in Reugal. See articlous Land Revenue. A third Myson was was waged during his tenure of office which ended in the submission of Tipu Suitan. Bit John Shore (Lord Telgumouth) an experienced Civil Servant, succeeded Lord Commalis and 1798 was followed by Lord Wellicks of the Iriend of Pitt whose projects were to change the major I India.

he was the first Governor-General, nominated large tracts of territory in lieu of payments under an Act of Parliament passed in the overdue as subsidies for British troops, he then previous year. His financial reforms, and the won over the Nizam to the British side, and. overdue as subsidies for British troops, he then won over the Niam to the British side, and, after exposing the intrigues of Tipn Sultan with the French embarked on the fourth Mysore war which ended (1799) in the fall of Mysore was which ended (1799) in the fall of Stringspatare and the gallant dasth of Tipu. Part of Mysore the Carnatic and Tanjors roughly constitution the Madaras Presidency of to day then passed to British rule. The five Maratha powers—the Pechwa of Poons the Garkwar of Baroda. Sindha of Gwallor University in the Mysory of Sandha of Gwallor Holtar of Indore and the Raja of Nagpur— had still to be brought into the British net The Peshwa after being defeated by not The Pestiva after bring defeated by Holkar field to British territory and signed the freaty of Bassein which led to the third Maratha war (1802-04) as it was regarded by Sindhia and the Raja of Nagpur as a betrayal of Maratha independence. In this, of expensive that the Lourt of Directors be-coming impatent sent out Lord Cornwallis a second time to make peace at any price. He however died sorn after his arrival in India and Sir George Barlow carded on the government (180.57) until the arrival of a stronger ruler Lord Minto He managed to keep the phare in India for six years and to add to British dominions by the conquest of Java and Mauritius. His foreign policy was marked by another new departure. Insanuch as he opened another his departure maximum as ar open-relations with the Punisb P reis and Afgha nistan and concluded a treaty with Ranjit singh at Lahore which made that Bikh ruler the loyal ally of the British for life

The successor of Lord Minto was Lord Molra who found himself obliged almost at once to declare war on the Gurkhas of Vepal, who had ucciare war on the burgems of vepal, who has been encroaching on British territory. After initial stycesses the English under General Othir hony, were successful and the Treaty of Sagauli (1816) was drawn up which defines Friebs relations with Nopal to the present day for this success Lord Norm was made Marquis of Hastings In the same year he made preparations for the last Maratha war (1817-18) which was made necessary by the lawless con duct of the Pindaris, gauge of Pathan or Robilla origin whose chief patrons were the rulers of Native States The large number of 120 000 that he collected for this purpose destroyed the Pin daris annexed the dominions of the rebellions in 1798 was followed by Lord Welfellev the Insight States, the map of India.

Lord Welfesley's Policy

The French in general and the Corsican in particular, were the enony most to be determined. The following that the policy than the property of the states of the continuo of definitively coding French be about to be determined to the common of definitively coding French behaviors. Have been defined to the common of definitively coding French behaviors and British interests were personne of definitively coding French schemes Hagspore Lord Amberst followed Lord to Also by placing himself at the bead of a five years rule (1823-28) are memorable for the first Burmese was and taking from the Nawab of Oudh the cosmon of the capture of Bharatpur. The farmer eposa-Peshwa of Poons, protected the Rajput States

years earlier A disputed succession on negation led to the British intervention. A disputed succession on this

Social Reform

A former Governor of Madras, Lord William Benthick, was the next Governor-General. His epitaph by Macaulay says He abo-hahed cruel rites he effected bumiliating disthetious he gave liberty to the expression of public opinion his constant study was to dievate the intellectual and moral character of the nations committed to his charge "

Some of his financial reforms, forced on him from England, and his widening of the gates by which educated Indians could enter the arrive of the Company were most uppopular at the time but were colpsed by the acts he took for the abolition of Sets or widow burn had, and the suppression—with the help of ing, ago the suppression—with the help of Captain Sloeman—of the profresional hore-ditary assassing known as Thags. In 1832 he annexed Cachar and, two vers later Copy. The incompetence of the ruler of Mysore forced. him to take that State also under British ad ministration—where it remained until 1881 His rule was marked in other ways by the despassed from Bombav to Suce, and by ms settlement of the long educational controversy in tayour of the advocates of instruction in English and the vernaculars. Lord William Bentinck left India (1835) with his programme of reforms unfinished. The new Charter Act rot 1838 had brought to a close the commercial basiness of the Company and emphasized their position as rulers of an Indias Empire in trust for the Crown By it the whole administration, as well as the legislation of the country was placed in the hands of the Governor-General for Louncil and authority was given to create a Presidency of Agra Before his retirement Bentinck assumed the statutory title of Governor-General of India (1834) thus the progress of consolidation since with the British sepoys. The intrigues of two men, Lal Singh and Fel Singh, to obtain the supreme power led to their crossing the Suitel Surjection. patch of the first steamship that made was piaced in the hands of the Governor-Gene in In Council and authority was given to oreside a Presidency of Agra Before his retirement Bentimek assumed the statutory title of Governor-General of India (1834) thus marking the progress of consolidation since warren Hastings in 1774 became the first Governor-General of Fort William. Bir Charles Metasife being senior member of Council sacceeded Lord William Bentinck, and during his abort tenure of office carried into execution bis predecessor's measure for giving entire liberty to the press. liberty to the press

Alghan Wars.

With the appointment of Lord Auckland as Governor-General (1836-42) there began a new recognized as Rajah Major Henry Lawrence era of war and conquest. Before I saving Loudon he announced that he looked with existation to she prospect of "promoting educations and knowledge, and of extending the blessing of good Government and happiness to malkiess in India but his administration was sent to garrison the Punjab on behalf of malkies in India but his administration was sent to garrison the Punjab on behalf of the thild Rajah. Lord Hardinge returned to subject exclusively comprised in a fatal expect the thind Rajah. Lord Hardinge returned to find the fath of the subject exclusively comprised in the prospectors of Balanchistan in the prospectors of Balanchistan in the prospectors of Indian proconguis.

Dallocuse the greatest of ladia proconguis. Dallocuse the prospectors of Indian proconguis. Dallocuse the first here for such as the Bilds war to be seen the seen the war to be seen the seen the war to be seen the seen the war to be seen the war to be seen the war to be seen the seen the war to be seen the seen the war to be seen the war to be seen the war to be seen the seen the war to be seen the war to be seen the war to be seen the With the appointment of Lord Auckland as Governor-General (1886-42) there began a new

tion was undertaken ewing to the insolent de- in Central Asia and partly to place on the mands and raids of the Burmese and resulted throne at Kabul the dethroned ruler Shah is the Burmese ceding Assam, Aracan and the Ships in place of Dost Mahomed. The latter coast of Martahan and their claims to the lower object was easily attained (1839) and for two provinces. The capture of Bharatpur by Josef Afganistan remained in the military Lord Comberner (1828) wipdo dut the replies occupation of the British In 1841 Sir which General Lake had received there twenty Alexander Burness was assassinated in Kabul and Sir William Macnaghten suffered the same late in an interview with the son of Dost Ma hate in an interview with the son of Dost Ma homed. The British commander in Kabul, Gen. Riphinstone was old and feeble and after two months delay be led his army of 4 500 and 12,000 camp followers back towards india in the depth of winter Between Kabul and zallalabad the whole force perished either at the hands of the Afghans or from cold and Dr Brydon was the only survivor who reached the latter city Lord Ellenborough succeeded Lord Auckland and was persuaded to send an Lord Auckland and was porsuaded to send an army of retribution to relive Jallahad. One force under Gen Pollock relieved Jalhahad and marched on Kabul, while Gen. Nott, advancing from Kandahar captured Ghaxni and Joined Follock at Kabul (1842). The barsar at Kabul was blow up the pri soners rescued and the army returned to India leaving Dost Mahomed to take undaputed possession of his throne The drama ended with a bornbastle proclamation from Lord Ellenborough and the parade through the Punjab of the (apurkous) gates of Somnath taken from the tomb of Mahmud of Ghaxni

Sikh Wars.

Lord Rilenboroughs other wars—the con quest of Sind by Bir Charles Napier and the suppression of an outbreak in Gwallor—west followed by his recall and the appointment of Sir Henry (1st Lord) Hardinge to be Governor-General. A soldier Governor-General and in sading British territory Sir High Gough, the Commander-in-Chief and the Gov ernor-deperal hurried to the frontier, and within three weeks four pitched battles were fought—at Mudki, Feruseshah Aliwal and Sobraon. The Sikthe were driven across the Sullej and Lahore surrendered to the British. but the province was not annexed. By the terms of peace the infant Dissierp Singh was

besides four guns and the colours of three regi-ments but before reinforcements could arrive a few Europeans and, unchecked by the large from England, bringing Sir Charles Napier as Commander in-Chief Lord Gough had re-tstored his reputation by the victory of Gujist where the mutiny spread through the scored ma reputation by the victory of Guinst which absolutely destroyed the Silkh army As a consequence the Punjab was annexed and became a British province (1849) its pacifics then being so well carried out, under the two Lawrences that on the out break of the Mutiny table were hear. ight years later it remained not only quiet but loval in 1852 Lord Dalhousie had again to em bark on war this time in Burma owing to the ill treatment of British merchants in Bangoop The lower valley of the Irawaddy was occupied from Rangoon to Prome and annexed under the name of Figu. to those provinces that had been sequired in the first Burmese war Bri neen sequence in the arst numers wat Brittab terratories were collarged in many other directions during Lord Dalhousic's tenure of office. His doctrine of lapse by which Brittsh rule was substituted for Indian in States where continued missule on the influence of a directive made this shares need the of a dynasty made this change possible came into practice in the cases of Satara Jhansi and Napper (which last named State become the Central Provinces) where the rulers died with out leaving maio here their Oudh was annexed on account of its misrule. Dalhousk iff. I many other man's on India. He reformed od the Public works Department initiated the rallways, lelegraphs and postal system and completed the great Ganges canal He also detached the Government of Bengal from the charge of the Governor-General and summoned representatives of the local Governments to the deliberations of the Government of India Finally in education he laid down the lines Finally in education he laid down the lines of a department of public instruction and initiated more practical measures than those devised by his pred cessors. It was his mis fortune that he mutiny which a particular than the mutiny which a particular than the muting which as a public in English and the muting which are stored to his particular than the muting which are stored to his particular than the muting which are stored to his particular than the muting which are stored to his particular than the muting which are the muti and

Dathouse To succeeded by Lord Caming hat 1856 and in the following year the sepoys the Bandur Shah was taken prisoner and the Bandur sh valley of the Ganges from Delhi to Patna rose in rebellion The causes of this convulsion are difficult to estimate but are probably to be found in the unrest which followed the pro-

a few Europeans and, unchecked by the large Ruropean garrison, went off to Deihl where next morning the Mahomedans rose Frous that centre the muthry spread through the North Western Provinces and Oudh into Lower Bengal Ridnes in the Punjab were put down by Sir John Lawrence and his subordinates by Sir John Lawrence and his subordinates who armed the Sikhs, and with their help reduced the sepoys and Lawrence was subsequently able to send a strong body of Sikhs to ald in the slege of Dehl. The native armies of Madras and Bombay remained for the most the contingents of some of the great chiefs ided the rebels, but Hvd rabad was kept leyal by the influence of its minister Sir Salar Jung

The interest of the war centres round Delhi, Cawapore and Lucknow though in other places Campore and Lucanow should. The siege of massacres and fighting occurred. The siege of Lellii began on June 8 when 8ir Henry Barnard. died of choiera early in July and Thomas Reed, who took his place was obliged through illness to hand over the command to Archdale Wilson In august Nicholson arrived with a reinforcecentral Provinces where the finers and with a superior or the twentiers with a rendered on account of its misrule. Dalhousk left robel force in Delhi was constantly added to many other marks on India. He reformed by the arrival of new bodies of mathieures the administration from top to bottom found attacks were frequent and the lowes heavy of the Public Works Department initiated the results and mathieures and contral vertices. Public were frequent and the lowes heavy the sufference and contral vertices. on the Ridge and when the final ascault was made in September the Delth army could only parade 4 720 infantry of whom 1960 were Europeans. The arrival of siege guns made it possible to advance the batteries on September 8 and by the 13th a breach was made. On the following day three columns were led to the assault a fourth being held in reserve Over the ruins of the Kashmir Gate, blown in by Over the rains of the Kashmir Gate blown in br Home and Sakseld, Col Cambbell ield his men and Nicholson formed up his troops within the walls. By nightfall the British with a loss of nearly I 200 killed and wounded, had only secured a foothold in the city Six days street fighting followed and Delhi was won but the gallant Nicholson was killed at the head of a storming

Massacre at Cawnpore.

At Campore the spovs mutinled on June 27 and found in Nana Schib the heir of the last are difficult to estimate but are probably to be found in the unrest which followed the progress of English civilization in the spreading releasing to loyalty There a European of falso rumours that the whole of India was to be subdued in the confidence the separating rolessions of loyalty There a European to be subdued in the confidence the separating rolessions of loyalty There a European to be subdued in the melvice under Eritish leadership and in the ambition of the confidence the separating rolessions of loyalty There a European torce of 240 with six guns had to protect 870 to be subdued in the melticular that the confidence the separating only on the guarantee of the Nana duestion of the country. Added to this there was in the despoted King of Delhi, Bank on the Ganges when fire was opened on Fundly the Palabada. They were embarking on the government of the conduct as far as sometimed that the story—not devoid of truth—that the cartidges for the new Enfield file were greased with fat that rendered them the method with the that rendered them the method with the that rendered them the method with the that rendered them the method with the their of the last. They were embarking on the government of the Cartidges for the new Enfield. They were embarking on the government of the Cartidges for the new Enfield the women being mutiliated and murdered in Cawpore to which place they were taken back true before the eyes of their wives and children and truth—that the cartidges for the new Enfield the women being mutiliated and murdered in Cawpore to which place they were taken back true the bodies arrived to the relief. In Lucknow a man marrison held out in the Residency from the relief in the English and the proposed King of the proposed King of the story of the same proposed to the same proposed to the same proposed the same proposed to the same proposed to the same proposed to the same proposed to the same proposed to the same proposed the same proposed to the same proposed the same proposed the same proposed to th

new ers in India wrikingly marked at the out set by the Act for the Bett recovernment of India (1958) which transferr d the entire ad ministration from the Company to the Crown By that 4ct India was to be givern d by and in the name of the Spiereign through a Spiereign members. At the same time the Governor General received the title of Victor. The European troops of the Company numb ring about 21 000 office re and men wr - greath resulting the transfer—amakamate i with the Royal service and the Indian Nav. was abo-lished. On November 1 18 % the Microy announced in Durbar at Allahabad that Quich Victoria had assumed the gos minent of India and proclaimed a policy of justice and r ligious toleration. A principle already numerated in the Charter Let of 1833 was r lafor. I and in the Charter act of 1000 was a finite. I should all of ever race or creed, we to be a finited as far an possible to those offices in the Quietts as far an possible to those offices in the Quietts are for which they much to qualified. The almost the Government was to be the benefit fit of all her subject in India - In their prosperity will be our strength in their certaint ment our security and in their gratitude our best reward. Peaus was proctained in July 1859 and in the cold weather Lord (anning went on tour in the northern provinces to recive the homes of loval chiefs and to assure them that the them that the policy of lapse was at an end.
A number of other important reforms marked A numer of other amportants rooms mass of the closing years of Canning's Vicerovally. The India Councils Act (1871) augments is the Covernor-General's Council and the Council of Madras and Bombay by adding non-official members, European and Indian for legislative purposes only. By another Act of the samewar High Courts of Judicature were constituted. To deal with the increased districted to deal with the increased districted to the formation of Council, and to him are due the customs system, income as because duty and State paper currency. The cares of office had broken down the Viceror's health. Lady Canning died in 1852 and this hastened his dysarture for England where hidded in Jone of that year. His successor Lord England what was succeeded by Sir John (after his India, and was succeeded by Sir John (after of Madras and Bombay by adding non-official in India, and was succeeded by Sir John (after wards Lord) Lawrence the

not finally delivered until Sir Colin Campbell. The re-organisation was carried out in spite of arrived in November. Fighting continued for diamoles difficulties and the addiling of Indian 18 months in Ondh, which Sir Colin Campbell revenues with the cost of a way in Abyssinia faulty reduced, and in Central India, where with the cost of a way in Abyssinia faulty reduced, and in Central India, where with the cost of a way in Abyssinia required, and in Central India, where we will the cost of a way in Abyssinia faulty reduced, and in Central India, which India a India with the re-organising process was being carried on Two severe process. Transfer to the Crown

With the end of the mutury there began a new ers in India while of the control India with a the offer to first time to Indian plants of the Crown was the control of the Crown with the control of the Crown with the control of the Crown with the control of the Crown with the cost of a way in Abyssinia required to the army in India within the re-organising to a support the cost of a way in Abyssinia required to the cost of a way in Abyssinia required to the cost of a way in Abyssinia required to the cost of a way in Abyssinia required to the cost of a way in Abyssinia required to the cost of a way in Abyssinia required to the cost of a way in Abyssinia required to the cost of a way in Abyssinia required to the cost of a way in Abyssinia required to the cost of a way in Abyssinia required to the cost of Indian reduced to the cost hi tory that the offer is of the Government would be held personally responsible for taking every possible myans to as it death by starra-tion. He also created the Irrigation to part ment under (of (ir Richard) Straches. Two commercial crees of the time have to be noted. On criously threaten d the tax industry in Bengal. The other was the consequence of the wild gambling in shares of every description that took place in Bornbay furing the yours of freq rity for the Indian cotton in dustry caused by the American Civil War The Shan Mania is sever did no perma nent harm to the trade of Bembas on the oth r hand larg ty responsible for the s mes of splendil buildings begun in that city during the Covernorship of the Bartle Frere, the J has Lawrent retired in 1869 having pass i through every grad of the service from an Vestant Magistrace to the Vectorally Lord Mayo who suceed deline created an Agricultural D partin at and introduced the system of Provincial Finance thus forcering the impular to bead a li-government. He also laid the formiation for the reform of the salt dutk ther by enabling his successors to abolish the interpressional customs lines. Un-happily his vast schoues for the descrippment of the country by extending communications of every kind w re not carried out to the full ny him for he was murdered in the convict within nor was interested in the convex within the fit the Andanian Islands in 1872. Lord Northbrook (Nierra 18726) had to exercise his abilities chiefe in the province of finance. A water famine which threatened Lower Bengal in 1874 was successfully warded off by the organization of State relief and the importation of ries from Burras. The following vers was notable for the deposition of the taskwar of Barotas for misgos trainent and for the four through Indus of the Prince of Wabs (It) at King Pdward VI). The visit of the Duke of Ldinburgh to India when Lord Majo was Ve ray lad given great pleasure to these with whom he had come in touch and had established a kind of personal link between India and the Crown The Prince of Wales a tour aroused unprecedented enthusiasm for and logalty to the British Rai, and further en-couragement was given to the growth of this wards Lord) Lawrence the saviour of this sprint when in a durbar of great magnifecture properties.

Sir John Lawrence,

The chief task that fell to Sir John Lawrence was that of reorganizing the Indian military instance of the sprint was provided in the pross of India The Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India The Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India The Victoria with a system, and of reconstructing the Indian army years of drought produced in 1877 78, the state task was carried out on the print west families India had known The most spie that in the Bengal army the proportion strenness exertions were made to mitigate was the forestern of the strength of the sprint was strenness are found to the strength of the sprint when in a durbar of great magnificants applied to the durbar of the sprint when in a durbar of great magnificants applied to the form of the print of the sprint when in a durbar of great magnificants applied to the sprint when in a durbar of great magnificants applied to the sprint when in a durbar of great magnificants.

Sir John Lawrence, at Lichi Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India The Victoria The arter task was carried out ou the print of the manual strenges are in the Benefit army the proportion strenges exertions were made to mitigate its of Europeans to Indians in the infantry and effects and cight crores of repress were sport in importing grain but the loss of life was carally should be one to two and in the infantry and in importing grain but the loss of life was carallely was to be almost wholly European. Afghan affairs once more became promisest,

Second Afghan War

The Amir Sher All, was found to be intriguing with Russia and that fact coupled with his regular of a British mission led to the second evalue of a British mission had to the second Afghan War. The British forces advanced by three routes—the Khyber the Aurism, and the Bolan—and gained all the important van lag points of Bastern Afghanistan. Sher Alf id and a treaty was made with his son lakub khan, which was promptly broken by the mard r of Shr Louis Cavagnari who had been and as Inglish envey to kabul. Further oper ant as Pagilish on over to Kabul. Further oper altons were thus necessary and bur I (now Lord) Roberts advanced on the capital and diffard the Afshaus at Charassa A rising of the tribes followed in soft of Sir D St wart's victor, at Abmed Lobest and his advance from Lobest As Londons sistors at Abme 9 kbeyt and his advance from habilit to kandahar A pref ulr. Striar Axub Khan from Herst pr. vited the other lightness of peace defauld Gn. Burress ergal, at Malwand and invited Kandahar Ili was routed in furn by Sir F. Roberts who made a brilliant march from kabulito Kanda (hard After the British withdrawal fighting, continued by tween Ayube Kuan and Abdur Ralman but the latter was I ft undespured Amir of Afghanistan until his dath in 1001 in the machine Lord Latton had resigned 18 of local land layer by the man posterior by the new Liberal Government. Lord Ripon a administration is memorable for the freedom given to the Press by the repeal of the Vir given to the Press by the repeal of the Virga ular Press Act for his scheme of twai self gevernment which developed municipal in it tuitions and for the act mpt to extend the jurisdiction of the criminal courts in the Districts over Furepan British subjets lader probably of the race or nationality of the presiding judg. This act mpt which created a fields, among Europeans in India of great hostility to the Vierroy indiction among form and the control of the president of the Property of the Activation of Activation and Activity. in 1884. Other reforms were the re-establish ment of the Department of Rivenus and Agri culture the appointment of an Education-Commission with a view to the aprend of popular historieston on a broader basis and the about two by the Finance Ministre (Sir Evelyn Baring now Lord Cromer) of a number of cus toms duties Lord Bufferin who succeeded to Lord Ripon in 1884 had to giv his attention more to external than internal affairs on of the basis acts were to had a duebrag at Rayaninghi. ble first acts was to hold a durbar at Rawalpindi | for the reception of the Amir of Afghanistan | which resulted in the atrongthening of British relations with that ruler in 1885 a third Burmeso war became necessary owing to the truculent attitude of King Thibays and his in risecum attitude of King Phidaw and his in vigues with foreign Powers. The expedition under General Prendergast occupied Vandatas without difficulty and king Phidaw was reflied to Ratinsgiri, where he still lives on a liberal to Ratinsgiri, where he still lives on a liberal to asken I is described to Upper Burers were amounted to British India on the first of Janu ATY 1886

The Russian Menoce

Of greater importance at the time were the necessaries taken to meet a possible and as it then appeared a probable attack on India by Rusela. These preparations, which cost over two milities sterling, were hurried on breause of a sollision which occurred be treeon Ruseian and Arpan troops at Penjden, during the delimitation of the Afghan frontier

towards Central Asia and which seemed likely to lead to a declaration of war by Great Britain. War was averted but the Penjdeh incident bad called attention to a monace that was to be felt for nearly a generation more it had also served to elicit from the Princes of India an manimus offer of troops and money in case of need. That offer bore truit under the next vicerov Lord Lanadowne when the present system of imperial Service Troops was organised Under Lord Lanadowne rule also the defineed of the horth Western Frontier were strengthened on the advice of Sir Frederic Moor fair Boberts who was then Comman derin-Chief in India Another form of pre-cautionary measure against the continued aggression of kusta was taken by raising the annual suf-sidy paid by the Indian Government to the Amir from unit to twelve lakhs.

On the North Lastern troutlet then occurred they in the small state of Manipur a revolution against the Rajo that necessitated an inquiry on the spot by Mr Quinton the Chief Commissioner of Assam Mr Quinton the commander of life escort and others, were in achievously murdered in a conference and the ecort ignorimously retreated. This disprace to British arms hed to several attacks on frontier outpoets which were brilliantly defeat of Manipur was occupied by British rivers and the government of the State was regimed under a Political Agent Lord Lansdown a term of offir was distinguished by several other events such as the passing of the Parlianic narry Act (Lord Cross & Act 1892), which hinenseed the size of the Legislativ Councils as well as the number of non-officials in the m legislation stime at social and form-size form among th Hindus and the clusting of the Indian Mints to the free roin age of silver (1893). In Burma great progress was made under Sir Alexand r Mackenste, a Chief Commissioner comparative order was established and large schemes for the con-order in the control of reliways, roads and irrigation works were put in hand (The Province was made a Lituenant Governorship in 1897) in Burma of the Province was made a Lituenant Governorship in 1897.

Frontier Campaigns.

Lord Elgin who succeeded Lord Lansdowne in 1804 was contronted at the outset with a deficit of Rs 2f crores due to the fall in exchange (In 1895 the rupes fall as low as 3s 1d). To meet this the old five per cent import duties were reimposed on a number of commodities, but not on cotton goods, and within the year the duty was extended to the again, but not to yarn. The recryants flow of the did asstem of Preddence Armies, had hardly been carried out when a number of risings occurred along the North West Frontier in 1895 the British Agent in Chitral—which had come under British influence two tears previously who is fir H. M. Durand had demaced ted the southern and castern boundaries of Arghanistan—was besieged and had to be readed by an expeditionary forces. Two years later the Wall's, Swate, and Mohmands at tacked the British positions in Maiskand, and the Afridie closed the Khyber Paas. Peace was only established after a protonged campain (the Tirah campain) is which 4000 kroops were employed, and over 1900 effects

and men had been lost. This was in itself a sattllery and the reorganisation of the trans-breavy burden on the finances of India which port service. In his relations with the Feuda-was hereased by the serious and widespread tory Cheirs, Lord Curzon emphasized their tamine of 1896 97 and by the appearance in postdion as partners in administration, and he findia of bubonic plaque. The methods taken indiaded the Imperial Cadet Corps to give a to provent the spread of that disease led in Bombay to retoing and elsewhere to the ap-pearance in the vernacular prees of seditions. to prove the spread of that disease in in Bombay to recting and elsewhere to the ap-pearance in the variacular press of seditions articles which made it necessary to make more stringent the law dealing with such writings

Lord Curson s Viceroyalty

With famino and plague Lord Curson also who succeed d Lord Eigin in 1899 had to deal a 1901 the cycle of bad harvests came to an but plague increased and in 1904 deaths from it were returned at over one million the many problems to which Lord Curton directed his attention only a few can be men tioned here some indeed claim that his greattioned here some indeed ciain that his great-est work in India was not to be found in any one department but was in fast the general; graving up of the administration which he achieved by his unocasing energy and personal example of stremous work. He had at once to turn his attention to the North West Fron to turn an actention to the north west rion ther The British garrisons beyond our boun dary were gradually withdrawn and replaced by tribal levies and British forces were concentrated in British territory behind them as a support. An attempt was made to check the arms traffic and work on strategic railways. was pushed forward. The fact that in seven years he only spent a quarter of a million upon repressive measures and only found it necessary to institute one blockade (against the Mahsud to instruct one bioceauce instaumt the remainder waziris) in the justification of this policy of compromise between the Lawrence and For ward schools of thought. In 1901 the trans Indus districts of the Punjab were apparated from that Province and together with the po-listed charges of the Maiskand the harber Kerrare, Tochi and Wans were formed into the new North West Frontier Province under a Chief Commissioner directly responsible to the Government of India. That year also year also Amir of Afghanistan and the establishment of an understanding with his successor Habib ulish. In 1904 the attitude of the Dalai Lama of Their being pro-Russian and anti-British it because recessary to send an expedition to Liana under Colonel (Sir Francis) Younghue-band. The Daini Lama abdicated and a treaty was concluded with his successor

Lord Curzon as Vicerey

In his first year of office Lord Curzon passed the Act which in accordance with the recom tically fixed the value of the rupee at 1s 4d and in 1900 a Gold Reserve fund was created. and in 1900 a Gold Reserve fund was created.
The educational reforms that marked this Viceroyalty are dealt with elsewhere chief among them was the Act of 1904 reorganiting the governing bodies of Indian Uniterstities. Under the bend of agrarian reform must be greated the Poulab Land Alignstion Act, mentioned the Punjab Land Alienation Act, designed to free the cultivators of the coll from the control of money-leaden, and the institution of Agricultural hasies. The affecting fract 1908.—Steemer of the Army was increased (Lord Eichener botham, a missionary a was Commander-is-Chief) by the re-arms ment of the Indian Army, the strengthening of the Mayor of Chandernagers.

petual lease of the Assigned Districts of Berat petual lease of the Asskened Districts of Bivar in return for an annual payment of 25 lakhs. The accession of Aing Edward VII was proclaimed in a spiendid Durbar on January 1 1903. In 1904. Lord Curron returned to Engkand for a few months but was re-appoint ed to a second term of office. Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras having acted as Viceroy during his absence. The chi is at of this second term was the partition of Burgas and the creation of a sare Province of Fuerta Benerican. tion of a new Province of Eastern Bengal and tion of a new Province of Kaster Bengal and Assam—a reform designed to Emove the systematic nucleof of the traus-Gang die areas of Bengal which evoked bitter and prolonged citivism. In 1905, Lord Curzon resigned, being unable to accept the proposals of Lord Kitchener for the re-adjuster in or relations between the Army headquarters and the Mill dary Department of the Government and being unable to activate the support of the Home being unable to obtain the support of the Home Government He was succeeded by Lord Minto the grandson of a former Governor General It was a stormy heritage to which Lord Minto succeeded for the unrest which had long been noticed developed in one direction into open as edition. The occasion of the outburst in Bengol was the partition of that provine. The causes of the flood of scal thous writings and speeches of the many attempts at a saskingtion and of the borcott of British goods are less easily definable mainspring of the unrest was a deep rooted mainspring of the uncess was a deep rotted antagonism to all the principles upon which Western soriety especially in a democratic country like England, has been built up"

Political Outragesa

Outside Bengal attempts to quell the diraffecwitnessed the death of Abdur Rahman, the tion by the ordinary is were fairly successful. But scarcely any province was free from dis-order of some kind and, though recourse was other of some and and, meaning recomes was assigned under an Act of 1816 special Act as the passed to meet the situation etc.—an Explorives Act a Prevention of Seditions who they act, and a Criminal Law Aurendement Act which provides for a magisterial inquiry in private and a trial before three judges of the High Court without a jury. The need for this reinforcement of the law may be shown by a list of the principal political outrages in India while Lord Minto was viceroy and subsequent to his departure ---

December 1907 -Attempt to wreck the Licutepant-Governor of Bengal's train at Varaingarh

December 1907 -Attempt on the life of Mr. B C Allen at Goalundo

March 1908 -- Second attempt to wreck für Andrew Fraser a train at Chandernagore

March 1908.—Attempt to shoot Mr Higgin botham, a missionary at Kushtes.

April 11th, 1908—Bound thrown at the

April 30th 1800 — 30 Kennedy at Mozaderporc 1908 — Mr Camsk April 30th 1903 - Word r of Mrs and Blas

August 1908—Mr Camsh Mill manager severely injured by a bomb on the E E S Hallway

August 1908 —Murder of Narcudra Nath Gossain, the approver in the Alipore case in Alipore Juli

November 6th 1909 - Attempt on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser at Overtoun Hall

Youtmber 9th 1904 - Murder of Inspector, Nundo Lali La terjet who arrested Khudiram Bost in Serpentine Lane Calcutta

November 1908 -- Sukumar alleged informer murdered at Dacca

Pebruary 10th 1909 -- Murder of Babu Ashutosh Bisnes in the Courtyard at Allpor

June 1909 - Prio Mohun Chatteril (brother of an approver) stabbed-to death at Fat hjangpur July 1st 1900 — Assassination of I unto ant Colonel Mr William Curzon Wylle at the Imperial Institute Louden

Kovemby 12th 1200 -Borb expladou mar H E Lord Vintos carriage at Alaneda 1909 - Bomb (Tr) Alon had

December 21st 1909 — Assessination of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S. Collector of Nasik January 24th 1910 - Murder of Khan Baha

dur Shams ul Atum kebruary 21st 1911 - Murd r of Head Constable Srish Chakrayarty

March 2nd 1911 - Attempt to murder Mr

Cowies PWD with a bomb in Calcutta April 19th 1911 - Babu Manmehan Der witness in Mun-higani Lumb case shot dead at Routhbog

June 17th 1911 -Murder of Mr Ashi Col lector of Tinnevella

Raj Kunur Rov at Mynansingh

July 1971 -Sonarang case Rashun Dewan Duffadar Chakravarti shot at Netrapati

September 21st 1912 -Head Constable Ra dbilal How shot dead at Dacra

December 13th 1912 - Attempt to assaud nate Abdul Rahaman one of the witnesses for the police in the Midnapore conspiracy case

December 23rd 1912 -H E Lord Hardinge wounded and one of his servants killed by a bomb during the State entry into Deibl.

March 2 th 1013 - ittempt to murder Mr Gordon the sub-divisional officer with a bomb at Molvi Bazaar Sylbet

May 17th 1913 - Chaprast in the employ of the Lahore Gymkhana Club killed by a bomb mar the Lawrence Gardens Lahore

September 29th 1913 -Murder of Head Cons table Haripado Deb College Bouare, Calcutta September 80th, 1915 — Bankim Chandra Chowdhury Inspector of Police at Mymen singh, formerly of Daces, killed by a bomb

January 19th 1914—Nripendra Nath Ghose Inspector of the Calcutta C I D shot dead on the Chitpur Road Calcutta. A Tell boy, named Ananda, was also shot dead.

Notember 27th 1014—Seven persons com actual government of india from India to witted to become benefors for shooting dead London, to such an extent that the Under-

Sub Inspector Bishrat Ali and Zemindar Jowala Slagh

February 2sth, 1915 - Police Inspector Suresh Chandra Mulvill who had been engaged in connexion with taxi cub darnit es in Calcutta shot dead while on duty by four men with resolvers. His orderly was wounded. The assamin recepted

Augu t2.th 1915 - Commissioner of Dani hatti shot dead. A police constable seriously injured by several revolver shots fired from s Motor Car in an outraze near Calcutta

October 9th 1915 - latindra Mohun Chose Deputy sup raundent of Police and his son

shot di ad at Mymershingh October 2 and 1915 — Sub-Inspector Girindra Vath Bare rice killed and another officer wounded in an attempt on the lives of four C I D officers in Culcutta

The list it will be seen, includes two attempts on the life of the Viceroy binnel! It does not include a number of equally significant disturbances such as the note in Bombay (June 190s) during the trial of Titak which led to considerable loss of lif Concurrently with these represents measures steps were taken to ext ad representative institutions. In 1907 a Hindu and a Mahomedan were appointed to A Hindu was appointed for the first time to the Vierove Council. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 carried this policy farther by reconstitudes the legislative councils and conferring lupon them alder powers of discussion. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were enlarged by the addition of an Indian m mber

Lord Minto

stor of Tinnex th

June 18th 1911 — Murder of Sub Inspector | Vic royalty was distinguished by the conduct of Running Royal Bynensingh | 1001 (1907) between Great Ritain and Running of an agreement on questions likely to disturb Amari Diwan and kati Binode kith fit individual in Beny to distant the fit individual in Beny to distant the fit individual in Beny to the two countries in Asia generally, and in Persia Alghanistan and by relational Diacra established the fit in particular. Two expeditions had to be uni ritaken on the North West frontier against the Zakka Khels and the Mohmands of I Rahman one of the witnesses for the the Middane completely seen to the first think fit in particular in the Middane of the witnesses for the the Middane of the witnesses for the the Middane of the witnesses for the two completely seen to the first fitting the fitting particular designation of the first fitting the fitting that the fitting the fitting that the fitting the fitting that the fitting the fitting that the frequently engaged on Maskat and in the Pursian fulf in operations designed to check the traffic in arms through Persia and Mickran to the frontir of India Towards Nativa Statis Lord Minto adopted a policy of less in-terference than that followed by his preduces-sor. He luvited their views on sedition, and in a speech at Ldaipur discisimed any desire to force a uniform system of admink tration in Native States, and said he preferred their dividepment with due regard to treaties and local conditions. Lord filling loce India in November 1910 a few weeks after Lord Morley had resigned the Scortaryship of State, the tonure of their respective posts having been practically identical in point of time The position of the Vicercy had in those years materially changed. Lord Minto had a week Council and this weakness was redected in the government of Bengal and Madras, but it is more important to note that Lord Murley had extended the policy of transferring the actual government of ladia from India to

Becretary for India was able to describe the Viceroy as merely the agent of the Secretary of State.

Visit of the King and Queen.

Bir Charles (Lord) Hardinge was appointed bir Charles (1070) Hardinge was appointed to succeed Lord Minto His first vear in India was marked by a weak monsoon and lamine in parts of Western india still more by the visit to India of the King Emperor and the Queen who arrived at Dombay on December 1, 1811. From there they proceeded to Bella! Queen who stricts at homes on accessed. 2, 1911 From there thry proceeded to Delhi where in the most magnifront durbar ver-held in India the coronation was proclaimed, and various boons, including an annual grant of 50 lakhs for popular education, were announced At the same ceremony His Majesty announced the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Dolld the reunion of the two Bengals under a Covernor in-Council formation of a new Lieutenant-Governorship for Behar Chota Nagput and Onesa and the restoration of Assam to the charge of a Chief On December 14 a name of Commissioner 60 000 British and Indian troops was held and on the 15th Their Majestice each laid a founda tion stone of the new capital. From Delhi the King went to Appa, and the Queen to Appa and Espytana afterwards me ting at Bank-per and going to Calcutta Thence they re-tarmed to Bombey and salled for England on panises to conney and sented for England on Jamusry 10 From all sources, public and private "wrote his Majesty to the Premer I gather that my highest hopes have been realised Our satisfaction will be still realised Our satisfaction will be still greater if time proves that our whit has conduced to the lasting good of India and of the Empire at large."

In March.1912 a committee of experts was appointed to advise the Government of India as to the site of the new capital Temporary buildings were erected to accommodate the Government, and on December 23 the State entry into Delhi was made by the Viceros This ecremeny was marred by an attempt on His Excellency's life as he passed down the Chandri Chauk The bomb thrown from a Chandrii Chauk. The bomb thrown from a bouse killed an attendant behind the Howdah in which the Victory was sitting actionally wounded Lord Hardinge but left Lag Bardinge unscathed. The courage displayed by Their Excellencies was unsurpressed and elicitied the admiration of all but in spite of the offer of harge rewards the assessin was not caught

Educational activines claimed a large place in public attention during 1912 and 1913. In the former year a Royal Commission under the presidency of I ord lalington was appoint ed to inquire into the public services of India ed to inquire into the public services of those in 1912 also a committee of four was ap-pointed, under the Chairmanship of Field Marshal Lord Nichobon, to inquire into military Marshal Loru Netotion, to inquire into nourary policy and expenditure in India. In the follow-ing year a Boyal Commission was appointed under the Chairmansi to of Mr. Austen Cham-berlain, to investigate and report on certain administrative questions relating to Indian Saance and currency which had for some years been much discussed particularly in India.

In the North-Rast of India an expedition

In August, 1913 the demolition of a lavatory attached to a mosque in Cawnpore was made the occasion of an agitation among Indian Ma homedans and a riot in Cawnpore led to heavy loss of life Of those present at the riot 106 were put on trial but subesquently released by the Viceroy before the case reached the Sessions, and His Excellency was able to settle the mosque difficulty by a compromise that was acceptable to the local and other flabouncedans.

In October 1913 It was announced that General Sir Beauchamp Duff had been appoint ed to succeed hir O Moore Creagh as Commandered to succeed hir O Moore treagh as Commander-in Chief This was a departure from the long tradition of alternately choosing the Comman der in Chief from the British and the Indian Army There were special reasons for the nomination of Sir Besuchamp Duff who as Ad-jutant General in India, and Chief of Staff during Lord kitcheners term gave proof of his thorough knowledge of Indian conditions and his exceptional powers as a inlitary administrator. The Multary changes in India in 1906 and 1909 had profoundly modified the duties of the Commander in Chief and had conferred on him alone duties formerly divided between the Commander in-Chief and the Military Mem ber of Council and had made him the adminis-

trative head of the Army
In the latter part of 1913 con iderable feeling In the latter part of 1913 con lderable feeling was aroused in India by the circulation of stories—many of them shown to be unfounded—about the ill treatment of Indians in South Africa. Rioting by Indians in Natal was followed by the appointment by the Union Government of a Contaittee of Inquiry at which the Government of India was represented by bit Benjamin Robertson. The Commission's report afforded the basis of a settlement commonly regarded as equitable In the autumn of 1914 the Vicerov at a Council meeting outlined a reciprocal scheme for controlling emigration is India and in the Colonies as an alter native to the principle of free migration between all parts of the Empire for which the Govern ment of India had long contended

In Juty the death of Lady Hardinge, wife of the Viceroy took place in London after an operation. The courage she had displayed at Delhi when the Viceroy was wounded by a bomb and the sympathetic and active interest. she had displayed in the women and children of India had endeared her to all classes. Her death was widely mourned and her memory is to be perpetuated by a memorial originated

by the Aga Khan.

Effects of the War

The various effects I the European war upon India are fully discussed elsewhere. But it must here be set on record that the declaration inust here be set on record that the declaration of war was followed in India by an unprecedented declaration of loyalty on all sides, and the numeroes offers of help or personal acrite made by the Chicks and peoples aroused in England a feeling of interese gratitude, A military force numbering some 200000, was sent from India to Europe and Bast Africa, within a short time of the outbreak of hostilities. The aunoencement of that fact was made or the same day that a measure. In the North-East of India an expedition was made on the same day that a message maker 0 m. Bower, was despatched against the from the King Emperor was multilated in Abors for the panishment of the sourderers of it His Imperia Majesty and — Amongse the many incidents that have marked the

unanimous oppising of the populations of my Empire in defence of its unity and integrity nothing has moved me more than the passionate devotion to my Throne expressed both by my Indian and Hagilas bublects and by the headstory Princes and Rulling Critets of their lives and their protigious offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the realm. That one product desired to be forement. and their resources in the cause of the readu.
Their one-volced demand to be forement in
the conflict has fouched my heart and has
mostind to the highest issues the love and
devotion which, as I well know have ever
inked my indian subjects and myself india
was not included in the actual threate of hostilities, except when Madras was subjected to a slight bombardment by the German ordiser Enden but shipping in the Bay of Bengal and in the Arabian Sea was on several occasions interfered with and several vessels were sunk by enemy ships.

In allie of the war the war 1915 was one of comparative pears and order in India comforts and the Princes and people of India contributed handsomely to the various and Lathlawar late rains greed the situation !

The various measures tak n in connexion, with the war are related elsewhere in thi volume. Here mention need be made only. of a Bill pass d in the Imparial Lagislatic ouncil which gave power to the Governor eneral in Council to lasue Regulations to Act If also permitted the creation of a special tribunal of three Commi sjoners of whom two must have qualifications of a sessions or an additional gradous judge to hear cases mad over to them by order of the local Government mearning breaches of regulations under the oncerning breaches of rigulations under the het for any offence punishable with death transportation or imprisonment for a term of seven wars in connection with the war also the Vio roy—whose term of office was txinded by six months—made a pournet up the Prulan Cult vi thing the oil works at shadan and Basra shalba and Kurna. On his return he visited Maskat where there had been fighting in January

There were several fights on the North West frontier during the year but the tribesmen never succeeded in penetrating far into British the results of anarchical crimes quoted above there were a number of signs that the spirit of lawly-senses had by no means been stamped out More strious however to the welfare of the country as a whole was the return in Sep temb r 1914 (see Indian Yrar Book 1914) of a rumb rot sich emigrante from BritishColumbia The rots and Budge on that occasion gave a for-taste of the re ollutionary plans entertained by many of these men. The sequel was seen in the Labore Conspirary case in which a Special Commission sent need 24 persons to death 27 to transportation for life and six to terms if Imprisonment. The judgment showed that a plot had sen prepared with the object of everthrowing the downnment and the evidence in the case supported the idea that Germans had aided the conspirators and that at least comparative hare and curve in the constitution and the constitution after the way broke not the constitutions regarded of India to keep the troops at the frint and the themselves as I age of with the enemies of wounded on their return well supplied with Great Britain. Of the death sertences 16 were subsequently commuted to transportation for lift war and relief funds The monsoon was of a favourable character and though at one time favourable character and though at one time favourable papeared to be inevitable in Guparat Council and the same favourable and though at one time favourable and the same favourable for the same favourable for the same favourable for the favourable favourable for the same favourable for the favourable for the favourable for the favourable favourable for the favourable favourable for the favourable favourable for the favourable favourable for the favourable favourable for the favourable for the favourable for the favourable favourable for the favourable favourable for the favourable favourable for the favourable
In the early part of the year the House of Lords adopted a resolution advising the King to withhold the Royal assent during the conti man of the war from the draft prodamation er ating an Fx cutive Council for the United Provinces This elicited widespread comment eneral in Council to issue Regulations to Province This elicited widespread comment from the safety of the country and was modelled in India the Viserry being the most important generally on the English Detroes of the R. aim for those who condemned the House of Lords for their act Another important political ver during the year was the acceptance by the Vicercy of a resolution of the Imperial Legislative Council asking that India should be officially represented at the next Imperial (on ference

> The death of Mr Golhale on February 19 deprived India of one of her leading menshow place in Indian public life to quote Lord Hardinge it will be almost impossible to fill Another eminent man who died during the year was Sir Pheroreshah Mehts who had levoted much of his long life to the service of Bombay

The impalse which drove the British to India was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from con ditions established to meet trading requirements On September 24 1599 a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar the mer chants of London formed an association for the porpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorpomatten. The Government of this Company in Roughard was vested in a Governor with a Gueral Court of Proprietors and a Court of Direct Court of Direct Court of Direct Court of Direct Court of Direct Court of Direct Court of Direct Court of Direct Court of Direct Court of Direct Court of Direct Court of Direct Court of Direct Court of Direct Court C The factories and affairs of the Company tors The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coast of India and in Bengal were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Port St George) Bombay and Calcutta (Port Willam) by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company The three "Presidencies were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England

Territorial Responsibility Assumed.

The collapse of Government in India consequent on the decay of Moghal power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced intergree of the Company to assume terri-torial responsibility in spit, of their own de-sires and the mostern ord ra of the Directors Step by step the Company become first the dominant then the paramount power in India In these changed circumstances the system of government by invitually independent and on wheld of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Par liament furtervened and under the Regulating nament intervenes and under the Argulants Act of 1773 a Governor General and four conneillors were appointed to administr the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal) and the supremee; of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The government of India retains in its own to wage war or make treatise without the previous concent of the Governor-General of tastiffs sports belegraphs and railways. The Bengal in Council execut in cases of immunity internal administration—the sequences. necessity Pitts Act of 1784 which established the Board of Control in England vest d th administration of each of the three Presid a eles in a Governor and three counciliors Includ ing the Commander in Chief of the Prei dency Army The control of the Governor description of the Governor of the Governor General-in-Council was somewhat extended as it was again by the Charter Act of 1757 Under the Charter Act of 1853 the Company Under the Charler Act of 1853 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body bolding its iteratives in trust for the Crown. The same Act wisted the direction of the entire civil and military administration and soly power of legislation in the Covernor General-in-Council and defined more clearly the mature and extent of the control to be ex ended over the subordinate governments.

After the Mutiny there was passed in 1858 and Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown This Act made no Important change in the administration in no important change in the administration in leafs, but the Governor-General as represent india from officials or private individuals who leg the Crown in India be is assisted by a council, composed of high officials, each of whom a responsible for a special department to discount of some of the most important of the Governor-General is necessary whom a responsible for a special department to the approximent of some of the most important of the most important of the growinstal administration.

Functions of Government.

The functions of the Government of India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world. It cisins a share and Bombay it has restricted the allenation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturiste. It undertakes the management of landed ists. It undertakes the management of isnuesic estates where the proprietor is disqualified. In times of famine it undertakes relief works and other remedial measures on a great scale and other represent measures on a great scate the manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer or sait and opium. It owns the bulk of the milways of the country and directly manages a considerable portion of them it has constructed and maintains of them it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems it has the monopoly of the Note besite and it alone can at the mints in motion. seate and it atom can at the mants in morion, it lends money to municipalities rural boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates. It controls the sale of liquor and infoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary medicat and sentant operations and operate public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the hatter States which collectively cover more than one third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one fifth of its popu lation. The distribution of these great func-tions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations fluctuates broadly speaking it may be said that the tendency of the day is to confire the Government of India to control and the Local Governments to ad ministration

Division of Responsibility

The Government of India retains in its own ment and collection of revenue, editeation in ideal and sanitary arrangements and irri-gation buillings and roads fall within the purview of the Local Governments. In all purelew of the Local Governments. In all three matters the Government of India exercises a general and constant control. It presents a like of general policy and test their application from the annual administration reports of the Local Authorities. It directly administers certain Imperial departments such as Railways Post Office Telegraphs the Survey of India and Geology. It imploys a number of inspecting officers for those departments primarily left to Local Governments including Agriculture Irrigation Forests Meddeal and Archeology. It receives and including Agriculture irregation rouses Modleal and Archeeology It receives and when necessary modifies, the annual budgets of Local Governments and every new appointment of importance, and every large addition even to minor establishments has to receive its specific sanction. There also exists a wide field of appeal to the Government of Incia from officials or private individuals who may feel thermalive accordance by the addiThe supervision of the principal Native States a Minister of State and has the final reta directly with the Governor-General in soice in ordinary departmental matters. Council, but Local Governments have also But any question of special importance and any matter in which it is proposed to States have historical association with them, over rule the views of a Local Government. and in the case of minor States.

Personnel of the Government

The Governor-General and the ordinary at five years. There are six ordinary members of Council three of whom must at the time of their appointment have been at least ten were in the acrice of the Crown in India one of the three remaining members must be a Barrisler the qualifications of the itth and sixth age not prescribed by statut.

The Indian civilians hold respectively the
portfolios of Land Revenue and Agriculture 2716 the Home the Floance and the Education Departments. The Law Member has charge of the Legislative Department and a pepattments. The Law Member has charge of the Legislatto Dipartment and a member with English official experience has charge of the Comment and Industry Department The Vicerry arts as his own member in charge of Foreign affairs. Italy ways are administ red by a Board of three members whose chatman has the status of a complete and a secondary. ceretary and are und r the general control of the Commerce and Industry Department The Command rm-thlet may also be and in practice always is an extracrdinary mem-ber of the Council He holds charge of the Army Department The Governors of Madras Burnhay and Bengal tecom extracedlears nembers if the Council meets within their Pr denotes. The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor beneral appoints in practice it meets only in D litland Simla

Business Procedure

over rule the views of a Local covernment, must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroy Any matter originating in one department, which also affects another must be referred to the latter and in the event of the Departmembers of his Council are appointed by the ments not being able to agree the case is rerown No limit of time is specified for freed to the Viceroy. The Members of Countheir tenure of office but custom has fixed it cli meet periodically as a Cablest—ordinarily
at five years There are six ordinary once a week—to discuss questions which the Victory desires to put before thin, or which a member who has been overruled by the Victory has asked to be referred to Council If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the viceroy can over rule a majority if he condiders that the matter is of such grave im portance as to justify such a stop Each depart mental office is in the subordinate charge of a Sect tarn whose position corresponds is remained to that of a permanent Under Secutary of State in the United Kingdom, but with three difference—that the Secretary is present at council meetings that he attends on the Vecrov usually once a week and the cuesas with him all matters of importance arising in his Department that he has the right of bringing to the Vicerov's special notice any case in which he considers that the vicery 8 concurrence should be obtained to action proposed by the Departmental Member of council and that his tonurs of office is usually limited to three years. The Scretaries have under them Deputy Under and Assistant Seer tarks togeth r with the ordinary clerical stablishment. The Secretaries and Under are tarles are usually members of the Indian Cl Il Service. The Gov rement of India has no Civil's rvine of its own as distinct from that Business Procedure
In regard to his one Direction of the Provincial Covernments and offices for of Cruncil is largely in the position of borrowest out the Provinces.

Government of India

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

His Excellency the Right Hon. BARON MARDING E OF PRESHURET, GCB. G MSL, GCM.G, GMIE GCVO LSO assumed charge of office 23rd November 1910 PERSONAL STARF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Private Secretary Bir J H Du Boulay K.OIR Mültary Secretary Li ut Col F A. Maxwell vo C.S.I DSO 18th Lancers.

Comptroller of the Household Major J Macken ale C.J.R., 35th 81khs

Ast. Prioris Secretary H A F Metcalie 10.5 Aides de-Comp Captain W A Brown 4th But Witt Regt, Captain VI count R I Erring ton Grennd er Guards Capt, J O C Hasted, Durham Light Infantry, Capt The Hon A. H. I. Harding, With-ud din Ehan Risaldar Major and Bahadur 31st Lan

rers Laram Singh, Risaldar Major 13th Duke of Community & Lancers

Honorary Aides de-Camp Lumsden Capt W R V C V O Manyon Hone (ol. II) C I E v D., Nagpur Volunteer Rifles Cuffe Hon T. D., Vagpur Volunteer Ellies Cuffe Hon
Lt-Col. Of F.L.W., TO Upper Burma Vol
Riffes Agabeg, Hony Col F.J. Chota Vagpur
Light Horse Grice Hony Col W T v D
188 Baltafion Calcutta Vol Biffes Knowles
Hony Col J G c.J.E., v D Surma V L Horse
Warburton, Hony tol H G Luck, V Biffes
Warburton, Hony Col A.J v L Calcutta Light
Commandant of Body Guard Capt. W A. 9
Horse Beed Hony Lt Col. IL stanley

de Gale 5th Lavalry

Bombay Light Horse Henry, Hon. Col. W Dr. Cl. E. Simis Vol. Illiflet Muhammad Ali Beg Hony Lt. Col. Bir Nawab Eshadir E.C.I. E. v. O. Commanding H H. the Misam s. Forces Zorawar Singh Capt Commandant Bhawanagar Imperial Service Lancers Maharaj ber Singh Commandant, 2nd Sardar Misala, Jodhpur Imperial Service Service Commandant Bhawanagar Imperial Service Commandant Shawanagar Imperial Service Tropps Service Troops.

Wali Muhamad, Risaldar Major (Hony Capt.) est Musamud, Risaldar Major (Hony Capt.) Serdar Bahadur late Governor General Body Guard, Abdul Atiz Risaldar Major (Hony Capt.) Serdar Bahadur late £th Kisaldar Major (Mandho Singh Rana, Subsder Major (Hony Capt.) Serdar Bahadur late £th B. Abdul Karim Khan Risaldar Major (Hony Capt.) Serdar Bahadur late Governor General Body Guard Mit bingh Suladar Major Sardar Bahadur late Governor General Society Guard Mit bingh Suladar Major Sardar Bahadur late Sardar Sardar Bahadur late Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sardar Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bahadur late Sord Sikhe.

Ordesary Manbers-

COUNCIL

Sir W. H. Clark E. C. St. C. Twok his ceat, 24th November 1910 Sir R. H. Craidock K. C. St. Took his ceat 27th January 1912. Sir William Meyer K. O. St. Took his ceat, 30th June 1913 A. C. H. A. Hill. C. C. L. Took his ceat 5th July 1915 Sir Sankaran Nath

Mr J R Lownder Appointed 1914. (Law)

Extraordinary Member-

H E Gen. Sir B Duff GCB ECS. ECVO ADC Commander in Chief in India Took his seat 8th March 1914

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Under Secretary E Bordon.
Assistant Secretary B N Mitter
Assistant Replicate R. W Baker 1.80
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Superistendents A 1 Hancell and C H Pereira.
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C R C R C C L C L C C R C B CSJ CIE DEO Deputy Secretary Colonel B Holloway

Assut Secretarize Major A H O Spence

Major R B Graham Major A W Chitty and A A Whitan

A A Whitan

Registrar Mr R Tharle Highea

Registrar Mr R Tharle Highea

Registrar Mr R Tharle Highea

Running P P Hypher Ral Sahib S C

Bluwma and J E G Kirk.

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Deputy Secretary P Hawkins MIOB

Chader Secretary P Hawkins MIOB

Chader Secretary P Hawkins MIOB

Chader Secretary J E Lacey 180

Registrar W J Drake 180

Superratendents W G Bollman W I Tilden

R R Reak I M Marchant

Inspr Gond of Irriga M Netherole CBL

Comp Achd. J Berg Fall B.

Aset Arch T Oliphant Foster PRIBA

Bled. Actur J W Mearon FRAS MICE.

ME R. A Whilan COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT Secretary Hon C. E Low OFE, 108 Under Secretaries H A F Lindsay S H Slater Controller of Patents and Designs -H Graves,
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of Cable Steamer Patrick Slowart, F W DorenwoT BURVEY DEPARTMENT Surveyor-General of India Col. 8tr 8 0 Burrard K.OSI, B.R. GROLOGICAL SURVEY Director H H Hayden, O.B., B.A., F.G.S., Superintendents, C S Middlemiss B.A. F.G. P G.S E Vredenburg B.Sc FGS., L. L. Fermor D.S.O. F.Q.B.
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Gen Sir C P Lukis K.C.81 M.D FR.C.S KRR INP Santary Commissioner with the Government of India It Col W W Heine ha Deputy Director General Indian Modical Survey Bt Col B G Scion, v B 8, I.M.S. Asst. D G I W.S. Lt. Col Jay Gould B.F. I.M.S. rece Bt Col B G Seton, VBS, IMS.

Asst. D of I V.S. Lt. Col Jay Gould M.R. IM.B

Asst. Director General Indian Medical Serves
(Sany) Major F W White M. I IM.S.

Director (entral Research Institute Kasauli,
Major W F Hervey M.A. M.B., D.P.H., IM.S.

Assistants to Director Central Research Institute

Kasauli Major F R Christophers, M.B., LMS

Major I I W Grig C.LB. M D

Director, Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli

Major A G McKendrick

Asst. Director Pasteur Institute of India,

Kasauli Capt. H W Acton LMS.

Superintendesi X ray Institute Dokra Dun,
Major A B Walter IMS

Director King Institute of Preventive Medicine,

F M Olboom M.B BSC.

Medicine Captain W B Patton MB I.M.A.

Director Company Medicine Observatories G T

Walter O.S.L. M.A., D.So. T.R.S.

Hyperial Meteorologists, G C Simpson, D.Sc.

C W B Normand Hom Baj

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WILLIAM IN	ABSBUILD
Name	cluster of office
Warren Hastings	11
Str John Machpherson B Karl Cornwalls L.O (a)	1798 i
Barl Cornwallis k.G (a) Bir John Shore Bart (b) Licut-General the Ho	1-33
Licut General the Hor Clarke K & B (offg) The Barl of Mornington The Marquis Cornwails 1 Sir George H Barl on Ba	1"94 P.C. (c) 1"94
The Matquis Cornwaille	6 (2nd time) 1-0a
LANCO MUNTO PC (d)	1 407
The Eart of Moura K C P	
John Adam (offg) Lord Amherst P C (f)	1823 1823 (
William Butterworth Bay	
Lord William (avend)	sh Dentinek
G WB G C C B P C (a) Crested Marginis Cor	1928 nwalii 154ng 1792
(b) Afternards (by co	nation) Baron Teign
(c) Created Marquess W (d) Created Rard of Mint (e) Created Marquess of M (f) Created Fard Amber GOVERNORS GLY	ellesle/ Dec 1799
(e) Created Marques of 1	o 24 Feb 1913 Hastings 2 Dec 1818
GOVERNORS GLY	wt 2 Dec, 1826
Name	Assumed Charge
	of office
Lord William Cavendi	all Bentinck, 1834
Sir Charles Motcalle Bart	
Lord Auckland G c B P C	
Lord Ellenborough r c (William Wilherforce Bird	
The Right Hon Sir Her	ry Hardinge,
d.c.s. (d) The Earl of Dulbousie P (1844
Viscount Canning, y C (f.	
	. 2064)

L (a) Afterwards (by escation) Baron Metcalive (b) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec. 1839, (c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellen borough

(d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846 (e) Created Marquess of Dalbousie 25 Aug 1849

(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning

Norm.—The Governor-General consect to be the direct flead of the Rengal Government be the direct Head of the Hengai government from the list May 1856 when the first Lieute nant-Covernor assumed office. On list April, 1912 Leuzal was placed quider a separate Covernor and the appointment of Lieutenant Governor was a schiolical

VICEROLS AND COLUMNORS GIVERAL OF INDIA

\amr	Assumed charge of office
Vi count Causing Pr z)	1858
The Larl of Light and Lineardin	1602
Ke B (b) (offg)	1863
(alour) Sir William T Denison K.c.B (off)	1863
The Right Hou Sir John Lawrence Bart GCB K 4L (c)	1864
the Earl of Mayo K.P	1869
John Strachey (d) (offg)	1872
Lord hapier of Merchistoun R T (1872
Lord Northbrook P C (f)	1872
ford Lytton 6 CB (g)	1876
the Marquess of Ripon & 0 P C	1880
the Lari of Dufferin LP OCE	:
GCM(OPC (A)	1884
The Marques of Lansdowne o CM Q	1888
the hard of Elgin and Amearding P C	1894
Taron Curzon of Kodicaton, P.C.	1890
Baron Amribill (aff)	1904
Haron Curron of hedle-ton P C	1904
the Earl of Minto E G PC GCMG	1906
Baron Hardinge of Pensburst P.C.	
Gen Geng Gero 180 (1)	1910
(a) Created Earl Canning 21 May (b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron . Magdala)	1859 Kapler (o

(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence di Afterwards bir John Stracher & C.S.L. CLA

(r) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Mapler of

(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northprook

ig) Created Earl of Lytton, 28 April 1880

(h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, 12 Nov 1888

(a) During tenure of office the Viceroy is Grand Journal course of ones the Viceroy is Grand Mastr and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.M.S.L. and G.M.I.M.). On quitting office he becomes G.C.S.C. and G.O.F., with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty

The Imperial Legislative Council.

The constitution of the Executive Council General a disposal to secure experts on special of the Government of India has been sketched subjects or representatives of manof interests. for the purposes of legislation, and to bring the administration into close touch with public opinion the Executive Council is expand d by additional members into a great legislative assembly. The first stip was taken in 1861 when the Indian Councils Act provided that for the better exercise of the power of making General in-Council b should nominate ditional members for the purposes of legList tion only. The additional members were appointed for two years and joined the Council when it me to Desibating assessment. cil when it mut for legislative purposes. The was twelve of whom not less than one half were to be non-officials (holding no office and r were to be not successed into the control of the new officials were natives of Inila Similar legislative councils were constituted in some of the provinces but the growth of these boddles will be considered when an come to deal with the provincial administrations.

The Act of 1892.

In 1892 important additions were made hoth to the constitution and the powers of the Legislative Council. The number of Adul tional members was raised to sixteen and the representative principle was introduced Whilst the nothod of appointment was as before nomination by the Covernor General a certain number of nonlinations win made a certain number of noninations were made on the recommendation of specific preconsisted and associations and in practice times recommendations we never these of the sixteen Additional members six were usually officials and ten non-officials. Four of the non-officials were noninated on the recommendation of the non-official members of the provincial Legislative Councils the fifth was recommended by the Calcutta Cramber of Commercial and the returning fly was chosen but the Calcutta Cramber of the times of the calcutta Cramber of by the Governor-General cither with a special view to the legislativ business to be transacted or to secure the dustrepresentation of all classes. The Connell was also empowered to discuss the budget and to ask questions on matters of public interest

Morley Minto Reforms.

The Imperial Legislative Council took its The Imperial Legislative Council took its present shap, under what is commonly call of the Rorley Minto reform solvine of 1800 and was embodied in the Indian Councils Act of that year. Two principles run through this scheme (1) to secure the fair representation of all the varied interests in the country and (2) to give the Council a real influence in detail. (2) to give the Council a real influence in detar-mining the character of the administration. The imperial Legislative Council now consists of skey Additional members of whom thirty five are nominated by the Governor-General and twenty five are elected by specified electorates. Of the nominated mombers not more than twenty-split may be officials and three others who must not be Officials must be propulated by the Mahameshan of the Parish-te of the Council and the Council and the Parishnominated by the Malamedana of the Punjah, the landholders of the Punjah, and the Indian sommercial community respects elv The remaining four seats are at the Overnor

Of the tw nty five elected numbers eleven are selected by the non-olificial members of the provincial Legillative Councils two by each of the four largest provinces and one by each of the three other provinces. A twelfth is ejected by the District and Local Boards of elected by the District and Local Boards of the Central Provinces as that alministration has no legislative council. Six members are elected by electronairs of landowners in six provinces five by the Vulnam dan community in each of the five provinces and two by the Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta and Pumbay The Covernor General in Council has the exceptional pew r of excluding a candi date where r putation and antreedents are such that his circulon would be contrary to such that in inclini would be concarry to the public intract. In each or affirmation of localty to the term is required of every memory beto. he takes his seat Members held office for the ears, and each triennlum there is a gen ral election for the Council.

Powers of the Council

The additions to the nonligislative powers The additions to the non-ligitative powers of the toungal by the Act of 1909 were also ubstantial. The council can exercise a material influence on the Budget. The Finance Member first presents the preliminary estimates with an explanatory memorandum on a subsequent in the makes such further explanations as in thicks necessary. Members can the supets move resolutions regarding any proposed afteration in taxation any proposed loan or new additional grant to Jocal Governments. While these resolutions are voted triments When these resolutions are voted upon the istinates are taken by groups and resolutions may be moved on any heads of review or ivenual and then presents his final budget He denand then presents his final budget. He des-cribes the changes used and why any resolu-tions that has been passed have not been accepted. A general discussion of the budget than takes place but no resolution may be moved or vote taken Government is not bound to act upon the resolution of the Guncil Phis power is never likely to be used because the Cosminent has an official majority on that hole. This official majority majority on that both. This official majority was specially priviled by the Scentary of state because as Larihamint is in the last ceart responsible for the good government of India the British Government through its mouthplee the Seen tary of State must have the means of imposing its will on the Government ment of India.

Apart from the Budget debates, members of Council now have the right to initiate the of comed now have the right to instate the discussion of an question of public interest at any sitting of the Crunell by moving a resolution. The right of interpellation has also been expanded by the power of asking supplementary questions in order to checkets a repty given to an orderal question. The Provident of the Council may disallow any question which, in his view cannot be answered consistently with the public laterosts.

Control over Legislation

The logislative powers of the Imperial Legislative Council are still regulated by the 4ct of 1881. Certain Acts of Parliament under which the Government of India is constituted cannot be touched and no law can be made affecting the authority of Parliament or allegislative powers of the Governor (or rail in-Council over the whole of the British India are unrestricted Measures affecting the public debt, or the revenues of India the religion of any of His Majesty subjects, the discipling or maintenance of the military or naval forces and the relations of the Governor it with foreign states cannot be introduced by any member without the previous sanction of the Governor-General Every Act requires the

Governor-General s ament. The assent of the Crown is not necessary to the validity of an Act but the Crown can disallow any Act that has been passed.

Apart from these legislative powers the Governor General In-Council is anthorised to make without calling in the Additional Members, regulations having the force of law for the less advanced parts of the country where a system of administration simpler than thore classifiered is desirable. In cases of emergency the Governor General can only own authority and without rifteence to his Council, make Ordinance which have the force of law for six months.

All Members of the imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils are entitled to the prefix Hon'ble hir during their term of office

A -Elected Members (Not to be less than 2")

				+	
		Date	Date of		
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risi	Name	m, nee	ofterm	Electo	
	- машти			Bireco	идие
Κo		pient of			
		വളുടെ	office		
•	Name & Catald Waterman & Schill Police Jun	11 1.19	10 1.14	Non-official III	mbus Madasa
1	Nawah Saiyki Muhammad Sahib Bahadur			Non official Mil	
2	Mr Chakravarti Vijlaraghavachartar	Dю	[Do	Įνo,	Do
2	Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Kt., CIE	1ю	l Do	Do	Bombay
4	Mr Chimsellai Harifal Scialvad			Do	Do.
5	Babu Surendra Vath Baneril	1513	14-4-10	Dο	Bengal.
	Maharuja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur	Do.	. Do	Do	Do
			21-1-16		
7	Pandit Bishan Narayen Dar	10-6-14	21-1-10	100	United
					Provinces.
	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviva	22-1-1	Do	$\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{c}}$	Do
•	Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shalt	11-1-13	10-1-16	Do	Punjab
	Maung Myć	24-12-12			Burma
	Mr Madhu Sudan Das, C.LE.		24-1-16		Bihar and
41	MI MARCHIN DOUGH INN, C.E.			20	
	. M-11-1 64 75				Orleva
	Srijut Ghanasyam Barua		10-1-16		A Sharps.
18	Mr M. B Dadabboy	1-14	, Do	District Council	ls and Muni
	•			cinal Commit	tees Central
	l .			Provinces	
7.4	Bama Rayaningar Venkataranga Buha	10 1 19	15.1.18	(andholders, M.	
14		19-1-13	11-1-10	CONTRACTOR DE	-uer
	dur of Panagallu				
15	, Meherban Sardar Khan Bahadur Rus	7-1-13	6-1-16	Do	Bombay
	tomit Jehangirji Vakil of Ahundabad			(bardars of	
16	Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of	22~1~13	21-1-16	Landholdera, Bo	ngal.
	Kastrobezar	-	-		
17	Bala Kushalpal Singh, M.A. LLB of	29_9_13	27 12 15	Do.	United
	Kotla	~ L- 10	41 14 10	200	Provinces
	LOUIL				
					rs of Agra.)
18	i Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narain Singh	26-12-1-	2" 12 15	D_0	Biliar and
	of Tikari				Orinta.
10	Bir Gangadbar Madho Chitnavia, E.C.I E.	11-1-13	10-1-16	Dο	Central
					Provinces.
•	Khan Babadur Mir Asad Ali Ahan	18_1_19	17.1.18	Muhammadan (Ommonite.
~	When beneat my word will print	10-1-10	11-1-10	WOTH THE PROPERTY A	
-	DE Branchison Constanting Wheeling Wit	11 1 10	10 - 14	•	Madras
21	Sir Fazuibhoy Currimbboy Ebrahim Kt		10-1-16	Dο	Bombsy
	Mr Abdul Karim Abu Ahmed Ghuznavi		21-1-15	Dο	Bengal
23	Baja Bir Muhammad Ali Muhammad	19-1-18	17-1-16	Do.	United
	Khan, E.C.I E., Khan Bahadur of				Provinces.
	Mahmadabad.				
24		11_1_18	10-1-14	Do	Bibar and
	WIT SENTED TRACE THE APPLICA	11-1-18	10-1-10	200	
	W W 04 - 4 4				Orlant.
25	F H. Stewart, 0.1 k	0-0-14	L:-1Z-15	Bengal Chamb	-tar or Com-
			_	DECTOR.	
26	Mr T. W Birkett	4 4-14	Do.	Bombey Chan	dor of Come-
				Incade.	
27	Raja Salyid Abu Jafar of Pirpur	18-1-18	17-1-16	Mohammadan	Landholders.
		,		United Provi	
				Curved 1 1041	TANKS.

(Not to exceed 85)	
	vince or body spresented
(a) Oppicial Mymbers,	
Not more than 28	
1 Wr J McNeill 12-9-14 to 1-18 Bombay Wr W Ugud Bihar and 13-12-13 10-1-18 Fombay	
4 Wr H. ! Maynard The Punja Burna Burna Burna Burna Burna Burna Burna The Punja Burna Bu	ıb
7 Lt. Col P R 7 Gurdon Assam. 8 Lt tol Denns Brooke Blakeway CIE 21-1-1 21-1-16 The h W 9 Mr J B Wood CIE 21-2-14 21-1-16 Overnme 10 Mr H Sharp CIE 21-1-15 Do	
11 Mr II Wheeler C I Z Do Do II 12 Mr R P Russell 19-4-13 Do I	20 20, 20 20
14 Surgeon-Genoral Sir C P Lukis Keni 6-12-1 Do 15 Mr G H B Kenrick KC LLD 21-1-1 Do	Xo Xo Xo
17 Mr A P Mudiuran Cl; 14 Major-General B Holloway Cl; 19 Mr C k Low Cl;	00. Do Do
21 Mr A H Grant Cal Cie. 22 Mr G B H Fell Cie.)0)0)0.
23 Mr C II, Harrison (b) Non Official Memberes	X 0.
	mmercial Comma-
2 Malik Umar Hyat Khan CIF WYC 11-1-13 10-1-16 Muhamma Punjab	-
3 Honv If Cel Raja Vai Chand CS1 Do. Do Landboldg of Lambagraon 12-4-13 11-4-16	rs Punjab

By the provise to Regulation I for the Logislative Council of the Governor-General it is declared that it shall not be lawful for the Governor-General to nominate so many non-official personant to the first of the Members of the Council shall be non-official of the Members of the Council shall be non-officials.

(a) Members of the Executive Council		7
(b) The Lieut nant-Governor or Chit Commission r of the Province (1)		1
(c) Nominated Members		27
	Total	83
Tr. 08-1-1-10	_	
Non-Officials (2)-		
(a) Elected Members		27
(b) Rominated Members		۰
	Total	22
Official majority exclusive of the Governor-General	_	*
II - The Additional Members		•
The Indian Councils Act 1861, section 10 provides that not less than one	half of the Ad	4
tional Members (exclusive of the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner of	t the Progleme	Ž.
in which the Council may for the time being be assembled) shall be non-official	A MAN I HOVEROO	\ ^ }
12 Aurel the Conten har to the cut, bound on trachibler) summe to non-comes	.	-
(Prosent number of Additional Members Officials (nominated)		*
exclusive of the Lieutenant-Governor Non-officials (elected and nomin	unsed)	21
or Chief Commissioner (1) as a foresaid) Vacancies		3
	Total -	77

(For work of Imperial Legislative Council Session 1915-16, 4. 9.)

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represents years, and this term may for special reasons to gradual evolution of the governing buard of public advantage which must be laid before The Home Government of indus represents the gradual evolution of the governing buard of the eld East Indus Company. The affairs of the Company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General court of Proprietors. In 17st Parliament rabilished a Board of Control with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and government and revenues of India By de grees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were a relaid by the Prisidint the lin al precureor of the Secretary of State; the mr at preserver of the Arrient of State for India. With monflications this sistem lasted until 1888 when the Mutine followed by the assumption of the Covernment of India by the Crown demanded a complike change Duder the Act of 1805 1 1007 merge i in the consolidating measure pass d in 191) th Secretary of State is the consilitational advisor of the Crown on all matter relating to India of the Crown on all matter relating to India He inherits generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company the Universe and the Severt Committee in respect f the Government and revenues of India He has the power of giving orders to every effect in India including the Governor-General and is in charge of all business relating to India which is transacted in the United Kingdom

Secretary of States Powers

Of these wide powers and duties many rest on his personal responsibility others can be performed only in consultation with his Council and for some of these the concurrence of a majority of the members of his Council is required The Secretary of State may act without cen sulting the Council in all musters wher he as not expressly required by flatuit 70 act as Secretary of State in Cubell. Appointments by the Crown are made in his advectory official communication proposed to be sent to India must be laid before Council us less it falls under either of two reserved classes One of these is describ communications and salon chieff with war and peace relations with foreign Powers and Valine States. The others are those which he may deen ungent Mo matter for which the one-irrener of a majority of Council is necessary can be triated as either secret" or urgent In ordinary business, for which the concurrance of a majority of Council is not required the Secretary of State is not bound to follow the advice of of State is not bound to follow the advice of the Council. These provisions nearry to the Sourceary of State a wide discretionary power of interference with the Government of India which is execused in accordance with the temperament of the Secretary of State for the time being. But in all matters of Smanes the authority is that of the Secretary of State and the Council and is freely exercised.

The Council.

The Council of India ort, inally consisted of The Council of India orginally consisted of "at Charles Armod White allows members appointed by the Secretary, Sir Vintray Hammick, K.O.S.I., C.I.Y. of State. By an Art passed in 1907 it now Sir Charles S Bayley of D.E., K.C.S.I. 180 consists of such number of members, not being i Clerk of the Council Sir Lionei Abrahams, has then test or more than fourteen, as the XO.B.

Secretary of State may from time to time do Deputy Clerk of the Council James H Sectionals. The members hold office for even

Parliament be extended for five years more Your members must be persons who have served or resided in India for at least ten years, and who have not left India more than five years before that appointment Severat of them have usually belonged to the Indian Civil Service and have been lieutenant-gover nors of provinces or members of the Viceroy a Executive Council others are soldiers educa tiralets, bankers, or mon of diplomatic official or mercantile experience. The object aimed at in the constitution of the Council is to give the the constitution of the Council is to give the Scritzer of state, who has little knowledge of the details of the Indian administration the help of a body of experts. In 1907 in contwo ludians one a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan were appointed to vacancies in manufactured This practice is certainly to in the trainfacture of the process of the trainfacture of the process of the trainfacture of the trainf

The India Office

Associated with the Secretary of State and the India Council be a recretariat known as the India Office be used at Whitchall. The Secre-tary of State has two Under-Secretaries, one permanent the other parliamentary to shom some of his minor duths are delegated. Appointment at a the establishment are made by the Secretary of State in Council but ignior situations must be fill d in accord ame with the general regulations governing admission to the Home Civil Service.

The whole cost of the India Office is borne by the revenues of India though the Home document in the vertical grants and rems and rems and rems and the but of a direct contribution amounting to \$10.000 a rear. The total net cost Ir cluding pensions is about £2,0 000, erannum

Secretary of State.

The Right Hon Aust a Chamberlain M P

Under Secretaries of State.

Sir Phomas W. Holderness KCB KCB; The Right Hon Lord Islington GCKG DAG

Assistant Under Secretary of State Wi Lionel Abrahams KuB.

Connell

Vuc-President, Sir Steyuling William Edger ley KCVO CIE Sir Felix O Schuster Bart Sir Theodore Morison KCLE, GB Sir Charles C Legerton GCB, DBO Abbas All Dalg, OBI LLD Laurence Currie Sir William Duke K.c.s.I K (1 R. Stedar Dalitt Singh (8.1 sir Charles Arnold White

H Incas, CB	Conceiling Engineer Sir A. M. Rendel, K.C.LE- Stockbroker Horace Hubert Scott.
terisiant Prevate Secretary J C Walton	Auditor H & Connet
CIB	INDIAN TROOP SERVICE—The business o the Troop Service is under the superintendence of Graeme Thompson Director of Transports
Private Secretary to Sir T W Holderness C H Kinch	st the Admiralty Secretaries of State for India.
Private Secretary to Lord (slington S K Brown	
Correspondence Departments,	Assumed charge
SECRETARIES	Lord Stanfey PC (a) 1858
	The Right Hon bir Charles Wood
W Robinson	Earl de Grey and Ripon PC (c) 1866
Judicial and I ublic Malcolm C O Setor	Viscount Cranborne (d) 1866
Military Gen Sir E G Barrow G L B will J H Scabrooke (1 E	The Pight Hon Sir Stafford North cote Bart (e) 1867
Political and Secret Sir h A Hirlz L & C B	The Duke of Argall KT PC 1868
Public Works Hermann A Haine	The Marquil of Salisbury PC (and
Revenue and Statustice L T hir ian 1 h	time) 1374
Director in Crief of the Indo European Telegraph Public World Department R C Bar	The Right Hon Gatherne Hardy I c created Viscount Craubrook 14 May 1878 (f) 1878
ACOODETAST-GENERALS DEPARTMENT -	The Marquis of Hartington P (g) 1880
Accountant General Walter Badock CSI	The Farl of kimberly Pc 3882
also Director of Funds and Official Agent to	Lord Randolph Churchill P C 1880
Administrators-tieneral in India	The Earl of Limberley KO P
STORE DEPARTMENT—INDIA OFFIOE LRANCH — Director-General Goors: H Collect	(2nd time) 1886 The Right Hon by Richard As h ton
INDIA STORE DEPOT -Belvedere Road Lam	Cross GCB PC (rested Viscount
beth, S. F. Superintendent of the India Store Depot, Laptain G. T. Wingfield R. N.	tross 13 Aug 1886 The Farl of Limberley Ko PC (3rd
REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT -Re-	time) 1692
gistrar and Superintendent of Records W Poster 018	The Right Hon II II Fowler (A) 1894
Miscellaneous Appointments	Lord George F Hamilton PC 1895
Government Director of Railway Companies	The Right Hon St John Brodrek (1) 1908 The Right Hon John Morley C z (2) 1900
Sir H & Burt Keli	The Right Hon The Earl of Crewe,
Di D. (Munich)	The Right Hon Viscount Moriev of
Secretary for Indian Students C F Mullet	Blackburn o M 1911
Attore cia piech wa (at clourach	The Right Hon The Earl of Crewe Ku (k) 1911
Road B W) Medical Board for the Ezamination of Officers	The Right Hon Austen Chamberlain
of the Indian Services—President Surg Gen	MP 1915 (a) Afterwards (by succession) Earl of Derby
Lieut-Col Sir R. H. Charles G C V O M D I M B. (retd) F B.C.S I Member LtCol.	(b) (by creation) Viscount.
J Anderson MB, LMS (retd) Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State	(c) , (by creation) Marquese of Ripon
Six 8 G Balo & C.1 & Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing	(d) , (by succession) Marquest
Rajor Gen Sir John Steevens, K.C.B	(e) (by creation) Earl of
Surveyer and Clerk of the Works T II Winns	Iddesleigh. (f) (by creation) Barl Cranbrook (g) (by succession) Duke of
Campbell O.L. B.A	Der oashire
Officers of the Indian Army attached to the Gene	Wolverhampton, 6 C.B.I.
rel Staff War Office Lieut Cul A C Stuart, 14Col L. R. Vaughan, Major C L. Storr Capt. Sir G Doff Sutberland Dunbar Bart.	Midleton
	Morley of Blackburn O.K.
Officers of the In tien Army attached to the India Office-Colonels O H. Selwyn A. P. Harris, Liout, Col. J. Struckey M. v. O.	(b) " (by creation) Marquest of Orowe, R.G.

India Coppell Rill.

In July 1913 Lord Grewe Secretary of State | for such term and on such conditions and shall for India, outlined in the House of Lords certain ideas for the reform of the India Council. The purport of these changes was to reduce the num ber of the Council, and to substitute departments with certain independent powers for the Com-mittees which discharge the detailed work of the Council hotbing more was heard of this scheme until June 1914 when there was published the text of the amending Bill, with an explanatory memorandum thereon

Text of the Bill.

Appended is the full text of the Bill -

L-(I) The Council of India constituted under the Government of India Act 18-8 (which Act as amended by any subsequent enactment is, bereinafter referred to as the principal Art) shall consist of such number of members not less than seven nor more than ten as the Secre tary of State may from time to time determine

(2) Unless at the time when an appointment, is made to all a vacancy in the Council two at least of the then existing members of the Council were at the time of their appointment domiciled in India the person appointed to fill the vacancy i must be domiciled in India and unless at such time as aforesaid elx at least of the then existing members were at time of their appointment either domiciled in India or were persons who had served or resided in India for at least ten years and had not ceased so to serve or ! see yours and that the cancer as a serve ore their appointment the person appointed to fill the vacancy must be either domicied in India or must have served or resided in India for at least ten Years and have not crased so to serve reside more than five years before the dute of his appointment

The person appointed to fill a vacancy for which a person domiciled in India is alone eligible i shall be selected from amongst the persons whose names appear on a list of persons domiched in India chosen for the purpose by the members (other than official members) of the Legisla-tive Councils of the Governor General Governors Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners in such manner, subject to such conditions and restrictions and in such number as may be prescribed by regulations to be made by the Secretary of State in Council or by directions issued by the Secretary of State thereunder

- (8) The yearly salary to be paid to a member of the Council shall be one thousand two hundred pounds provided that such members appointed after the commencement of this Act who at the date of their appointment shall be domiciled in India shall be paid an additional yearly allowance of six hundred pounds
- (4) Where the Secretary of State is of opinion that a person possessing pecial qualification as a fin an ofal expert should be appointed to be a member of the Council on special terms, he may after recognize at a minute to be laid before Par Instant the special reasons for the appointment and the special tents on which the appointment is to be made make the appointment and the person as appointed shall notwithstanding any thing in the stanton of the stan

in respect thereof be entitled to such salary and to such pension and other rights and privileges (if any) as His Majesty may by Order in Council in each case determine

Provided that not more than one person appointed under this provision shall be a member of the Council at the same time

- 2—(1) hotwithstanding anything in section nineteen of the principal Act. It shall not be necessary for an order or communication sent to India or an order in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India to be signed by a Secretary of State in such cases as the Se cretary of State in Council may otherwise direct. but every such order and communication shall purport to be made by the Secretary of State in Council
- (2) For section twenty of the principal Act (which relates to the powers of the Secretary of State to divide the Council into committees and to regulate the transaction of husiness in Council) the following section shall be substituted
- It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council to make rules and orders for the in Council to make turns and cross sor transaction of business as regards the powers which under the principal Act are to be exercised by the secretary of State in Council
- " Provided that any such rule or order so far as it affects any matter or question in respect of which the concurrence of a majority at a meeting of the Council is required by this Act shall not be valid unless made with the concurrence of a majority of the members of Council present at the meeting of Council at which the rule or order is passed."
- (8) Such rules and orders as afonesaid may notwithstanding anything in sections twenty two twesty four twenty fire and tyfinty-six of the principal Act, provide as respects such mat ters as may be specified in the rules and orders—
 - (a) for enabling powers of the Secretary of for enabling powers of the correct otherwise than at a meeting of the founcil and where necessary for that purpose for dispensing with any requirement of the prin cipal Act as to the occurrence of the majo Thy of votes of sarmhers of Council
 - (b) for dispensing with the necessity of submitting to Council or depositing in the Council Room for the perusal of members orders and communications proposed to be sent to India or to be made in the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State, and of recording and notifying to members of Council the grounds on which any order or communication to India has been treated as urgent.
- (4) At a mostling of the Orangil the quorum shall be three and meetings of the Council shall be convened and held when and as the Secretary of State may from time to time direct.
- (5) Any document required by the principal Act to be staned by two or more members of the Council either with or without the counter ignature of the Secretary of State or one of his Under Secretaries or Assistant Under Secretaries

may be signed in such manner as the rules and l orders made by the Secretary of State in Council for the transaction of business in his Council may prescribe and any such document it signed in accordance with such rules and orders he as valid as if it had been signed in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act

(6) Section twenty-seven of the principal Act (which enables the Secretary of State to send tertain secret orders without communicating them to the members of his tound() shall extend to any order not being an order in respect of which concurrence of a majority at the meeting of the Council is required by the principal Act. which relates to any question gravely affecting the internal tranquility of Ludia or the interests of India in any other country or the peace or security of any part of His Majesty a Dominions and which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of the nature to require secrecy and it is further feelared that the said section shall apply to any order which the becretary of State may send in by him moder section twenty-eight of the principal Act

(7) All rules and orders made under this sec tion shall be fall before Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and if an address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent thirty days on which that House has sat after any such days on whice hat rouse has sat after my such rule or order is laid before it praying that the rule or order rave be annulled His Majeste in Council max minul the rule or order and it shall henceforth be void but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder

The Bill Explained.

The publication of the Bill was accompanied by a memorandum explaining its provisions the following terms

The object of this Bill is to amend the Goy rumment of India Act 1838 The Act of 1888 in transfering the Government of India to the trown created the council of India defined its powers and those of the Secretary of State and prescribed in great detail the procedure to be followed in the transaction of business

The Act of 1958 has as regards the numerical stringth of the Council and the conditions of office on it been amended several times. The procedure for the transaction of business is practically unaitered

By the Act of 1858 the strength of the Council was fixed at diffeen members of whom not less than nine were to be persons who at the time of appointment had served or resided in India for ten years and had not last left India more than The members were to hold office ten years turing good behaviour but were removable upon an address of both Houses of Pariliment Their salary was fixed at £1 200 a year

These provisions have since been altered The Council now consists of such number of members not less than ten and not more than fourteen as the Secretary of State may from time to time determine he persons who at the time of appointment had served or resided in India for ten years, and had not last last India more than five years. The not last left India more than five years. The On the motion of Lord Curson the House of terms of office is limited to seven years but the Lords rejected the Bill by 96 votes to 38,

Secretary of State may re-appoint a member for a further period of five years. The salary is £1 000 a year. Since 1907 it has been the recognised practice of the Secretary of State to reserve two appointments on the Council for Indians

The procedure for the transaction of business established by the Act of 1858 cannot be varied by rules The powers of the Secretary of State of the Council. A Council must be bold every week and a quorum of five members is required In certain matters however trivial in themmeeting is required. In other matters the secretary of State may act alone but except in cases where severey or urganor can be claimed his proposed order must lie a week on the tound labe before it is sent. The Act contemplates that all business before coming to the Council should be dealt with in Committee and the Council is divided for this purpose into several Standing Committees

It is proposed by clause 1 of the Bill to make ertain changes in the strength and composition of the Council and in the employments of the members. Also to take power to make rules for simplifying the business procedure of the Council

With a slipplified procedure much of the unimportant work that now occupies the time of the Standing Committees and the Council would be disposed of by the Secretary of State in communication with and with the assistance of individual members Committees being spe-cially nominated by him when required A council of ten to fourteen members would then be needlesdy large. It is proposed to fix the number at even to ten and to return to the rate of salary (£1 200 a year) allowed by the Act of

It is further proposed to convert the present practice of appointing two Indians to the Coun ill into a statutory requirement to provide that they shall be chosen from names submitted by Indian Legislative touncils and to grant to there an allowance of \$ 600 a year in addition to salary in view of the expense of residing out of their own country

Provision is also made to enable the Secretary of State to appoint to the Council a financial member on special terms as to salary pension The necessity for an ex and tenure of office ceptional power of this kind has been recognised by the Royal Commission on Indian Currency

Clause 2 of the Bill provides for the simple fleation of business procedure. It enables the Secretary of State in Council to make rules to modify the procedure prescribed by the Act of 1858. The rules assed when made are to be laid before Parliament. The requirement of a weekly meeting of the Council is also dispensed wreasy meeting of the council is also dispensed with and the quorum reduced. The opportunity is taken to enlarge in a way which experi nor has shown to be desirable the category of cases which may be dealt with by the Socretary of Bitste in his Secret "Department without interming of consulting his Council.

The Provincial Governments.

Bombey and Bengal the Lieutenant-Governovahus of the United Previnces. The Puniah Sometian and Beliar and the Chief Commissionership of the Cuttal Provinces. The somership of the Catral Provinces. The ral in committee in the correct the Commission provinces are 4-sent the North West storm administrate his province on behalf of Fronker Province Paluchi tan Coorg Ajmere the Governor General in-Council, who may Merrary and the Ambanan Islands They recume or modify the power that he has bin original division of hir ch authority in India set conferred. In practice the powers on was between the Province in the Governor and trusted to thic Commissioner of the Central and Home and was reputated from the Governor the controlled and the was gradually divided into commissioner as white as those exercised by a into and was expitated from the Governor to the Central Provinces at the tid of conquest brought of the Central Provinces this was raised to controlled by a single authority. The status and area of these provinces income in the consideration of the addition controlled by a single authority. The status and area of these provinces in the heaving deposit of the Central Provincial Councils and the of the constitution and the of the constitution and the of the constitution and the of the day. The most recent of these provincial councils. and area of these provinces have been varied from time to time to three to the tot the tot thengod could from the feet of the series and in those of the day. The most recent of these non legislative functions of the Legislative changes was the sparation of the North West. Councils of Madras and Hombay by the Act Frontier from the Punjab in 1801. The division of 1809 more, than doubled the number of mon of Bengal into two provinces in 1905 members election by specially constituted and the final adjustment made in accordance when the stretches to constitute with His Majesty the King's announcement given to members to close and move resolutions. son of Bengal into two proviners in 1905 and the final adjustment made in accordance with His Mayesty the Kings announcement at the Durber of 1911 where by the newly created province of Eastern Longal and Assam disappear of, and Bengal was re-dividued into the Presidency of Biongal, the Lieutesant Governorship of Behar and Orises, and the Chief Commissionership of Assam whilst the Assamble of the Chief Commissionership of Assam whilst the Assamble of the Chief Commissionership of Assam whilst the Assamble of the Chief Commissionership of Assam whilst the Assamble of the Chief Commissionership of Assam whilst the Assamble of the Chief Commissionership of Assam whilst the Assamble of the Chief Commissionership of the Same Property of the Chief Commissionership of the Chief Chie bradquarters of the Government of India were moved from Calcutta to Delhi and the City of Delbi, with an enclare of territory surround on series, with an energy of terrors buttoms ing it was taken under the direct administration of the Government of India All Local Governments alike are under the superintendence and control of the Governor-General terdence and control of the GWithdracheria in Council They must also orders received from him and they must communicate to him their own proceedings. But each Local to ernment is the Executive head of the administration within the province by custom all appointments to Local bevernments are for a term of five years.

The Three Classes.
The three Presidencies occupy a superior position. The Uvil administration of each wested in a Governor in-Council appointed by the Crown and usuall arown from Ling his public life On certain matters they correspond directly with the Secretary of State extrespond directly with the Secretary of State a privilege not possessed by other provincial Governments. The Governors are assisted by a Council composed of three members two members of the Cvil Service and, under the Indian Councils Act of 1909 a fourth member who is awally an Indian Like the text sense detected they are addressed as Your ExtraCouncil they are contrast by a body grand. The maximum statements as faid by left of Parliament are Be 120 000 for a Government of the Model (for a member of Council). nor and Rs. 64 000 for a member of Council

Lieutement-Governors are appointed by the Covernor-General suiject to the approbation Generator-General sulject to the approbation of the Governor-General and may be dis-of the Crown. They must have served for at allowed by the Crown least ten years in India Under the Indian Compells Act gower was taken to create each system of special electorates, the Legislative outlys councils in the Lieutenant-Governor-chips and this has been applied to Behar where scubio in all the essential particulars the the Lieutenant-Governor is assisted by a Council council of Bombay

British India is divided into eight large of consisting of two members of the Civil Ser provinces and six lesser charges each of which vice and one Indian Lieutenant-Governors is termed a Local Government. The eight are addressed as Local Honour. Their maximator provinces are the Invidences of Madras, mum salari. Rs 100000 is fixed by Act of Parliament

Chil Commissioners stand upon a lower tooting, being dilegates of the Governor-Gene rail in Council. In theory a Chief Commissioner administers his produce on behalf of the Governor-General in-Council, who may

given to members to others and move resond thom on the provincial financial statum-nta, to move resolutions on matters of general public interest and to sak supplementary questions. A description of the system in Bombay will show how the scheme works. The Bombay Legislative Connect is composed of lour ex-officio members (the three members of the Executive Council and the Advected centers) and 44 additional members. Of the additional members the Covernor nominates twenty three (of whom not more than fourteen may be officials) and 21 are elected Government is thus without a majority of officials in the Council Of the elected members, eight are elected by groups of municipalities and the District Boards four by Mahomdan electrorates and three by alterorates of the land holding classes. The Bombay University the Bombay Municipal Corpora-University to Bonnias Sauntipal Corpora-tion, the Bonnias Chamber of Commerce, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the Mill owners Association and the Indian Com-mercial Community each elect one member For regulations for the formation of electorates, and as to the qualifications and disquali fluctions of candidates and votors, are similar to those made to the case of the Supreme Council

the rules for the discussion of the annual The fuses for the discussion of the same applicable to the Supreme Council. The Financial Statement is presented and considered as a whole and then in detail and resolutions. may be moved. The Government is not bound by any resolutions which the Council may pass. Matters of general public interest under the control of Local Governments may be made the subject of resolutions. Laws passed by these Legislative Councils require the marries of the Governor-General and may be dis-

The Secretariat

Es h Local Government works through a critariat, which is divided into various departments, each under a Secretary. In addition to the Secretaries there are special de partmental heads such as the Inspectors to acral of Loller Jails and Registration the Director sanitary Commissioner and the Superintent in the Civil Vetermary Dipartment There are also third Engineers for Lubic Works and Irragation who are likesi Secretaristic Government in nearly all the Province except Bombay the rey on departments and ended for running by a except Bombay the revinu departments are adjumistered under Government, by a hari of Revenue

The District Officer

The administrative system is based on the rejeated sub-division of territory (ach administrative area being in the respondible charge nigrative area being in the respondence changed whose who is subordinate to the officer next in rank above him. In most important if these units is the Postrick and India cm braces more than 250 Districts with an average area of 4450 square talles and an average population of 9.1600 in Madras there is no local officer above the head of the District els: where a communical r has the supervision of a Divisi in comprising from four to six Dis ints The heal of a District is styled either the Collector and District Man, trate or the heal of the party commission r il is the representative of the Government and embeds a the power of the He is concerned to the first place with the band and the land revenue. He has also charge of the local administration of the excise income tax stamp duty and oth r sources As a Magistrate of the first class of revinit 18 a suggestion of the miss cases the can imprison for two years and fine up to a lhousand rupers. In practice he does not try many criminal cases although he supervises the work of the other Magistrates in the District

In addition to these two main departments the Collector is interested in all matters per laining to the walfare of the people. In some Impelies of the administration his functions Innehes of the administration his functions are in consequence of the formation of point N in thickes it is certain that he this opens of partial methods and and a succession of the performance of the meant in dealt with by soparate department of second and direction in course is accessed. The Municipal Government of the consequence of the Municipal Government of the consequence is a second in Municipal Covernment of the consequence of the Municipal Government of the Munici

Other important district officers are the Superintendent of Polica, who is responsible for the discipling and working of the police for the discipline and working or the posses force and the Civil Surgeon, who (averpt in Bombay) is the head of the medical and sanitary administration. The local organisation of Government Public Works, Forcets, Education and other special departments varies different parts of the country. Each District has its own law officer, styled the Govern

vice or members of the Provincial Service called Deputy Collectors. In Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces there are smaller sub-district units called taluks or tabulis, or tabulis, and ministered by tabsildars (Bombay Mambatdars), with nail tahalidars or mahalkarris. The tahalidar is assisted by subordinate officers, styled revenue inspectors or kanungos and of lotter Jame and negretation the inspector General styled revenue inspectors or kanuages and it Civil Hospitals or Surg on General the the village officers. The most important of antitary Commissioner and the Superintend at the latter are the headman who collects the revenue, the karnam karkun or patwart who keeps the village accounts, and the chaukidar or village watchman

Trend of Provincial Government

The relations of the Productal admin trations with the Government of India form the subject The seart discussion. On the one side there are the strong centralisers who would focus all authority in the boyemment or India on the others those tout wis ocates of provincial auto offices those contacts as to correct in the contact and contact an the direction of in making it author to of the Provincial (ov ruments and the cortrol and out recener of the Covernment of Judia has been materially reduced especially in theaner at marter. There was a marked develop al markers. There was a marked development of the pole valumbrated In the despatch of the Government of India which ubmitted to the Secretary of State the proposal to remove the backquarters of the Government of India from subcuttant plent. This paragraph thus indicated the idea of the supreme author. tis although the xir m interpretation its attituded to account the control of the properties of the repudded in the many the most authoritative experience of bitted rule in India.

de nade on the ultimate supremary or the fort ernor theneral in Conneil and the Indian Coun cile Act of 1 309 itself brars testimony to the impresibility of allowing mutt is of vital con e ra to be decided by a majority of non official votes in the Imperial Lekelette Conneil virtheless it is cert itu that in the course of are needed. The Municipal Government of of the difficulty would appear to be gradually all considerable towns is vested in Municipal of the difficulty would appear to be gradually all considerable towns is vested in Municipal to the given the investment of the gradual transfer of the gradual t narily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern In order that this consum mation may be attained it is easen that that the supreme Government should not be associated with any particular Provincial Government The removal of the Government of India from Calcutta is therefore a measure which will in our opinion materially facilitate the growth of Local Self Government on sound and safe lines It is generally recognised that the capital of a rict has its own law officer, styled the flowers great central fovernment should be apparate ment Pleader.

The Districts are split up into sub-divisions, and independent, and effect has been given to this principle in the United States. Canada and under Janior Officers of the Indian Civil Ser. Australia.

Sikkim United Provinces States

Total Native States

Grand Total, India

Administrative Divisions.

Provinces,	No of	Area in	Population
	Districts.	Square miles,	(1911)
Ajmer Merwara	2 12	2,711	01 296
Andamans and Nicobars		8 143	26 459
Assam		52,959	6 718 685
Baluchistan	6	45 804	414 412
Bengal	28	78 412	45 483 077
Bihar and Orissa	21	83 205	84 490 084
Bombay (Presidency) Bombay Bind Adeu	26 26 6	123 064 75 918 47 055 80	19 672,642 16 118 042 3 518,435 46 165
Burma	41	236 738	12,115,217
Central Provinces and Berar	22	100 345	13 916 308
Coorg	1	1 582	174 976
Madras	24	141 726	41 405 404
North West Frontier Province (Districts and administered Territories) Punjab	5 29	16 466 97 200	2 196 988 19 974 956
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh	48	107 164	47 182,044
Agra	36	63 198	34 624 040
Oudh	12	23 968	12 558 004
Total British Territory	20,	1 097 901	244 287 542
States and Agencies	No of Districts.	Area in Square miles,	Population (1911)
Baluchistan States	0	86 511	896 482
Baroda State		8 099	2,032 798
Bengal States		32 773	4 538 161
Bombay States	f	65 761	7,411 567
Central India Agency		76 772	9 356 980
Central Provinces States		31 168	2.117 002
Eastern Bengal and Aksam States Hyderabad State Kashmir State	1 1	82,598 80 900	575,835 13 874 676 3,158 126
Madras States Coehin State Travencore State	1	9 969	4,811 841 918 110 8 428 975
Mysore State North West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal areas)	1	29 444	5,806 193 1 622,094
Psnjah States		36 592	4,212 794
Rajputana Agenov		127,541	10 530,432

5 079

70,864,995

815 182,587

875,267

1773 168

The Bombay Presidency

The Bombay Presidency stretches along the second of India from Sind in the North to Kenars in the South It embraces with its feudatories and Aden an area of 186 923 square miles and a population of 27 084,317. Of this well brigation. A chain of irrigation works, rolled 57 51 square miles are in Kative States with a population of 7 411 675. Geographi cally included in the Presidency but under the Government of India is the first class Native State of Barods with an area of 8 1812 square miles and a population of 2 032 798. The cultiving rost of Aden is under the inrightness and a population of 2 032 798. The cultiving rost of Aden is under the inrightness and plague during the past fifteen years. The cultiving rost of Aden is under the inrightness level may be on unmixed for fribulation

south of these come the Karnatic districts. On the sea side of the Chats is the Konkan a rice growing tract intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult. Then in the far north is Sind, totally different from the Presidence Proper a land of wide and mono tonous desert except where irrigation from the Indus has brought abounding fertility

The People

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate In Sind Mahomedans predominate.

Guiarat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahome-dan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions and a people, who although softened divisions and a people, who although softened by prospority are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three and gets it the population is much more homogeneous than in Gujarat and thirty per cent are Mahrattas. The harnatk is the land of the Lingavets, a Hindu reforming sects of the twelfth century and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Four main languages are moken flind Gularntt Marathl. languages are spoken Sindi Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese with Urdu a rough ingua france where English has not penetrated. The main castes and tribes number five hundred.

Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture, which The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty four per cent of the population. In Sind the solls are wholly alluvial, and under the indusence of irrigation produce yearly increasing crops of wheat and cutton. In Guigarst they are of two classes the black cotton soil which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira maker splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black and shelp modules outless outless wheat remembers are supported to the contract of the contract

Government of India is the first class Native State of Barods with an area of 8 182 square the Presidency has been scourged by families and a population of 2 032 798. The coultying post of Aden is under the plantaction of the Bombay Government it has an area of 180 square niles and a population of 46 165. The Proper are the rich plains of Guijarst waters of soil, climats and people. In the Presidency proper are the rich plains of Guijarst waters by the Nerbudda and the Tapti, whose fertility las on marked that the slong been known as the rown as the some province is divided into two sections by the Vestern Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Above Ghats are the Decau Districts with a poor soil and an arid rlimate south of these come the Karnatic districts. On

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry others have no necessite place. The mueral wealth of the Presidency is small, and is confined to building store salt extracted from the sea and a little mange. nese But the handlerafts are widely distri-buted. The handleom weavers produce bright coloured saris and to a diminishing extent the exquisite kincobs of Ahmedebad and Surst exquance kincoms of Annicosond and Surst Bombay silver ware has a place of its own as well as the brass work of Poona and Nash But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handlers its beneath industry organised on modern lines Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chicily found in the headquarter city Bombay, where the industry embraces 3 (80% 17.2 spindles and 48 846 tooms and employs 109 860 hands and consumes 3 773 133 cwie, of cotton. This industry is now flourishing, and is steadily rising in eff. This industry is ciency In lieu of producing immense quanti-China market the Bombay mills now turn out printed and bleached goods of a quality which improves every year and the principal market is at home. Whilst the industry centres in is at home. Whilst the industry centres in Bombay City there are important offshoots at Ahmedabad Broach and Sholapur In Ahmedabad there are 978 616 spindles and 22,705 looms, in Sholspur 23.,060 spindles and 3.400 hours and in the Presidency 47.54,094 spindles and 8., 438 hours. It is expected that the prosperity of the Bombay trade will be quickened, as a project now in operation tation. In Sind the soils are wholly silvisi, and under the influence of irrigation produce yearly increasing crops of wheat and cotton. In Gujarat they are of two classes the black cotton soil which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India, and silvisial which under coarcial cultivation in Ahmedabat at once with the principal markets of India and which under coarcial cultivation in Ahmedabat, and at once with the principal markets of India and and Kaira makes splendld garden land. The independent of the Decoan is Surai. Broach, Cambay and Mandre were black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of an indicat, and in certain tracts rich crops of an indicat, and in certain tracts rich crops of an indicate and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of an indicate and in the south the Dharwar cotton soil of the Sec Cambay and their bold and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of any markets of the coast of Arica. But the sugar case. The Komkau is a rice land, grown oponing of the Sec Camb and the increasing richous and in the south the Dharwar cotton tracts of ocean stammers have tabled to coacestives with Broach as the best in India. There for the substitution of electricity for steam-

ages, and the sea borne trade of the Presidency is now concentrated at Bombay and harsthi although attempts are being made to develop Morningao in Portuguese territory into an onlief for the trade of the Southern Mahratta Country The ex borne trade of the Bombay Presidency (or loding Sind) was valued in 1914-10 at Rs 15 crores (imports Rs 14 erores expirts Rs 51 crores coasting Rs 3t crores) That of and at Rs 44 crores

Administration

The Presidency is administered by a Gover not in-Council. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is usually drawn from in practice is an Indian Each Member takes spe-cial charge of certain departments and cases cial charge of certain departments and cases where differences of punkon never or of special importance are decided in Council 411 papers relating to public services business reach Government through the Secretarist, divided into five main departments each under a Secretary (a) Revenue and Financial (b) Political Judicial, and Special (c) General Educational Marine and Ecclesiastical (d) Ordinaly Public Works (c) Irrigation The senior of the three Civilian Secretaries is cuttled the Chief Secretary The Construction of the Civilian Secretaries is cuttled the Chief Secretary The Construction of the Civilian Secretaries is cuttled the Chief Secretary The Construction of the Civilian Secretaries is cuttled the Chief Secretary The Construction of the Civilian Secretaries is cuttled the Chief Secretary The Construction of the Civilian Secretaries is cuttled to the Chief Secretary The Construction of the Chief Secretary Construction of the Chief Secretary Chief Secretaries is cuttled to the Chief Secretaries in Construction of the Chief Secretaries is constructed to the Chief Secretaries in Worth (c) Arthurson (c) the Chief Secretary The Government frequently moves It is in Bombay from November to the end of March at Mahableshwar from April to June in Poona from June to September and at Mahableshwar from October to November but the Secretaryat is always in Bombay Under this Governor in-Council the Iresidency is administrated by four Commissioners. The administered by four Commissioners The Commissioner in Sind has considerable inde-pendent powers in the Presidency Proper there are Commissioners for the Northern Division, with headquarters at Ahmedabad the Central Division at Poons and the Son thern Division at Belgaum. Each district is under a Collector usually a Covenanted Civi Han, who has under him one or more Cuilians as Assistant Collectors, and one of more Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from eight to ten taluka each consisting of from one to two hundred villages whose whole revenues belong to the State
The village officers are the pate! who is the
head of the village both for revenue and police purpose the talati or kulkarni clerk and accountant the messenger and the watchman

The administration of justice is entrusted The automatication of posters is calculated to the High Court sitting in Bombey and emprising a Chick Justice, who is a bar triser and aix pulses indices, either Civilians, control of two Office Engineers who act as Basenteers or Indian inverse. In Bind the Secretaries to the Government one for Courts of the Judicial Commissioner (three Idental Works and the other fee Irrigation

judges one of whom must be a barrister) is the highest court of civil and criminal appeal. Of the lower civil courts the court of the first instance is that of the Subordhate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyed. The Court of thus appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge or of a first class subordi on Assistant Judge with speedal powers. District and Assistant Judge sare Indian Civilians, or members of the Provincial Service In cases exceeding Rs 5 000 in value an appeal from the decision of the bubordhaste or Assistant Judge and from the decklion of the District Judge in and from the declific of the district range in all original suits lies to the High Court. The frict and Assistant Julges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Presidency but original criminal work is chief'd disposed of by the Executive District Officers. Capital senby the Crown, and is usually drawn from iteranks of those who have made their mark in English public. He is assisted by a coincidal criminal work is chiefly disposed of by Council of three members, two of whom are drawn from the Indian Civil Service and the third tenes are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In some of the principal cities Special Court. In some of the principal cities Special Court. court in some of the principal cities Special Magnetrates extrelise summary jurisdiction (Bonday has four Presidency Magnetrates, as well as Honorary Magnetrates, as well as Honorary Magnetrates, as well as four of Binall Causes corresponding to the Euglish Country Courts

Local Government

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Talula and the latter over a thy or town These bodies are composed if members either nominated by towerment or elected by the people who are impowered to expend the fundamental to the composition of the composition of the people who are impowered to expend the fundamental to the composition of the compos at their disposal on education, sanitation the construction of roads and tanks and general improvements. Their funds are derived from improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the hand revenue, the toll and ferry The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen whilst large grants have been made f om the general revenues for water surply and drainage

Finance

The finance of the provincial governments is narried by definite steps toward provincial thancial autonomy Up to 1470 there was one common purse for all India. rince then progressi retens have been taken to increase the judependence of local Governments. purpose the takent or kulkarni cirk and accountant the mesenger and the watchman over each Taluks or group of viliage is the manufatar who is also a subordinate magic trate. The charge of the Assistant Deput Thus in Bomba's the land revenue, stamp Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole the Collector and Magistrate is over the whole divided with the Government of District The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions. The control of the Government over the Native States of the Presidency is exercised through Folkical Agents.

Justice.

The administration of inside is cutrusted through the administration of inside is cutrusted. Breadly certain beads of revenue are divided

Public Works

Under them are Superintending Engineers in charge of divisions and Executive Engineers in charge of districts, with the Consulting Architect. The chief trigation works are in 81nd and consist of a chain of causis fed by the annual inundations from the Indus and one percential canal the Jameso In the Presi dency proper the principal protective works are the Nera Canal Gokak Canal, Mutha Canal and the Godayeri Canal Scheme In addition there is under construction a chain of proinere is under construction a chain of pro-tective irrigation works originating in reser-voirs in the Ghat regions. The first of these the Godavari Scheme is now in operation the Pravara Scheme and the Nira Scheme have recertly been sanctioned. The Public Works budget for the current year is 80 takes of

Police

The Police Force is divided into three categories District Police Railway Police and the Bombay City Police The District Police are under the Inspector-Caperal who is either a member of the Gaszetted Force or a Covenanted Civilian Under him are the Departy Inspector-Generals for Sind and the workers and Southern Ranges of the Presi derly proper for Railways and for Criminal Investigation District Superintendents of Piles have charge of each District with a regul P dice have charge of each District with a regu-ble cadre comprising Assistant Superinten-ients Sub-Impectors, Chief Constables and Constables. The Bombay City Police is a separate force maintained by Government-inder a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Training School at Nails, prepares young gazetted officers and the rank and file for their duties. The cost of the Police [13] below is 11. lakha.

Education

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency partly brough the medium of grant-in-sil Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay Poons and Guigart the Jrant Medical College, the and dujarts the Urant medical College their Poons College of Science the Agricultural College, Veterinary College School of Art Law School and a College of Commerce A Science College in Bombay is now in course of construction Also in Bombay City and the leadquarters of each district a model scoondary ileadquarters of each district a model secondarry school. The other secondary schools are in private bands the majority of the primary shools are maintained by District and Local Boards with a grant-in-aid. The Bombay Nunicipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City. There are now in the Presidency 10 Arts Colleges, 17: High Schools 14 601 Primary schools, with 1039 017 scholars. The Government Educational Budget is 76 lights. lakbu,

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an inspector in each Division and a Deputy Inspector with Assistant in each district. Higher education is controlled by the Bombay University (established in 1887) consisting of the Chancellor (the Governor of the Presidency), the Vio-Chancellor (Exponents by Government for two years), and 110 Felours of whom 10 are exception 10 felours of whom 10 felours of

The principal educational institutions are. -Government Aris Colleges-

Elphinstone Wilkinson College, Bombay Principal

Decean College Poons Principal Mr H G Rawlinson

Gujarat College Ahmedabad, Principal the Rev W G Robertson.

Princip Arts Colleges—
St. Xaviers, Bombay (Society of Jesus Principal Rev Father Goodysar Wilson College Bombay (Socitish Missio Principal Priv. Dr. Mackichan.

Frincipal Prov Dr Mackenan.
Ferguson College Poona (Deccan Educational Society) Principal the Hoo bit Mr. B. P. Paranipe.
Baroda College Baroda (Baroda State) Principal Mr Clarke.
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar (Bhavnagar 'tate) Principal Mr Unwalls
Bahauddinhahai College Junagadh State,
Principal Mr Scott.

Special Colleges-

Grant Medical College, Bumbay (Govern-ment) Principal Lt Col. Street, I.E.S.

ollege of Science, Pouna (Government), Principal Dr Allen Agricultural College Poons (Government)

agricultural College Poona (Government)
Principal Dr Harold Mann.
Chiel. College, Bağkot Principal Mr Mayne.
tollege of Science Ahmedabed
Law School Bombay Principal Mins Ali

Akbar Khan

Akbar Khan
Cullege of (commerce, Bourbay Principal,
Vir P Anstey
Vetermary Colloge Bomhav Mr K Hewistz,
Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory Director
Mejor Liston I va
Sir J J School of Art, Bombay (Govern
meent) Principal Mr Geel Burns.
Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, Principal Mr T Dawnos

cipal Mr T Dawson

Medical.

The Medical Department is in charge of the Surgeon-General and Santiation of the Santiary Commissioner both members of the Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeons of the Indian Medical Service. Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district, whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. Three large hospitals are maintained by the Government in Bombay and well-equipped hospitals exist in all important up-country stations. Over tour million persons including 67,000 in-patients are treated annually The Presidency contains 7 Lunatic Asymms and 18 institutions for the treatment of Lepens. Vaccination is carried out by a staff under the direction of the Banitary Commissioner Sanitary work has received an immense simulus from the large grants made by the Government of India out of the optim surphuses.

Captain Rigby B.A.M.C., Surgeon to H E the Governor

Capt. K. O Goldie 10th Duke of Cambridge e Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse) Artle de Camp.

Captain J C R Gannon 23rd Cavalry Extra Aide-de-Camp

Capt. K. O Goldle 10th Lan era Officialing Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard

Subedar Major Sher Muhammad Khan 121st Pioneers Indum Aide de Camp

Members of Council

Mr W D Sheppard CIE 103

Mr George (armichael CSI ICB

Mr Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal CSL Ba LLB

Additional Members of Council.

Elected

Moulvie Rafuddin Ahmad Bar at Law Elected by the Muhammadan Community of the Central Division

Mr D V Belvi, BA LLB Elected by the Municipalities of the Southern Divi lon Mr G M Bhurgri Bar at Law Elected by the Jaghirdan and Zamindars of Sind Mr Hail Sulemen Abdul Webed Elected by

Mr Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Elected by the Muhammadan Community of the City of Bombay

Sardar Syed All El Edroos. Elected by the Muhammadan Community of the Yorthem Division.

Mr K R Godbole. Elected by the District Local Boards of the Central Division

Shaikh G H Hidayatallah LLE Elected by the District Local Boards of the Sin I Division Bardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavia! Bart c.1 E Elected by the Millowners Association of Ahmedabad.

Mr Dinsha Edulji Wacha. Elected by the Mr Dinsha Edulji Wacha. Elected by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombax Mr G K Parekh, Bla LLB Elected by the Municipalities of the Northern Division

Mr V J Patel Bar-at Law Elected by the District Local Boards of the Northern Divi

Sardar B A Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Ku rundwad (Senior) Elected by the Sardars of the Deccan

Mr Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy Elected by the Muhammadan Community of the Southern Division

Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji, Thakor of Kerwaca Elected by the Sardars of Gujarat.

Mr Manmohandas Ramji. Elected by the Indian Commercial Community Mr Makoim N Hogg. Elected by the Bomba Chamber of Commerce.

Bac Bahadur S K. Rodda Elected by the District Local Boards of the Southern Divi-

Mn. Karayan Madhav Samarth. Elected by the University of Bombay Mr S B Upseani. Riccted by the Munici palities of the Central Division

Mr M. De Pomerory With of the Sind Division.

Mr M. De Pomerory With 018 Riceted by the Kunth Chamber of Commerce

Nomunited

The Advocate-General (ex-office)
Lt Col James Jackson MB 14 h

Mr G S Corcis Mr Henry Stavely Lawrence 108

Dr Dominick Anthony D Monte

Sir Jamsetjee Je jeeblioy Bart

Mr B S LAMEL

Mr N D Khandalavala LL B

Mr J H Kotharl

Mr J A D McBain

Mr Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, : I b

Mr J P Orr 081 108 Rao baheb V S Naik

Mr E F Micholson

Rao Bahadur R. M Vilkantha LL B

Mr R. P Pranipe

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Et () E.

Rao Bahadur & L. sathe

Mr W H Sharp

Surgeon-General R W S Lyons

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Political Special and Judicial—L. Robertson 108.

J E (Jukes 108 Dy Secretary Judicial and Foldical Departments (Temporary)

Revenue Funancial and Separats - The Hon blo Mr George 5 ymour Curtis C.B.I I OS General Educational Management

General Educatural Marine and Ecclesias

Legal Department and Remembrances of Legal Affars — George Dou; las French B & 108 Public Works Department.—H F Beale, and R J Kent (Joint Secretary)

MISCELLA VEOUS APPOINTMESTS (S C)

Advocate-General The Hon. Mr M B Jardine Inspector-General of Polics W L Berkeley Souter CIE

Director of Pulls. Instruction The Hon Mr W H. Sharp

Surgeon General The Hon. Surgeon General R. W 5 Lyons 1 M S

Oriental Translator Muhammad Kadlr Shaikh Tolukkarı Setilement Officer R. G G Gordon 108.

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records C N Seddon LOS

Director of Agriculture and Co-operative Societies G F Kentings CLE

Registrar of Co-operation Societies R. B Ew bank (on deputation)

L Mosey Ba 108 Acting.		George Dick (Officiating)	1792
Munuspal Commusioner Bombay P R (adell	John Griffith (Officiating)	1795
Vice-Chancellor Bombay Unsuerally The Dr Mackichan	Rev	Jonathan Duncan Died 11th August 1811	1705
Regultar Bombay University Fardunji Da	*	vicorge Brown (Officialing)	1811
		dir Evan Nepeau Bart.	1812
Commusioner of Police Boinbay S M wardes 0 v 0 1 C S	Rd	The Hon Mountatuart Elphinstone	1819
Sandary Commusioner Major F H	G G	Major General Sir John Malcolm 6 c.b	1827
Hat hinson Accountant-General Montagu Brig tooks		Light General Sir Thomas Sidney Beck with K & B	1830
Inspector-General of Presone Lt Col J Jan		Died 15th January 1851	
Postmaster General E A Doran GIZ		John Romer (Officialing)	1831
fommissioner of Customs Salt, Opium Proces 9 B. Arthur	and	The Earl of Clare	1881
Froms 4 B. Arthur		Bobert Grant & CH.	1825
Collector of Customs Bombay Perov Encles Consulting Architect G W Whitet	16-	Died 9th July 1888	
Consulting Surveyor A. E Mirima, F .		James Farish (Officulting)	1838
GOVERNOES OF BOMBAY		hr J Rivett Carnar Bart.	1839
Sir Abraham Shipman	1662	dir William Hav Macnaghten Bart. (b)	
Died on the island of Anjediva in October	1664	Peorge William Anderson (Officiating)	1841
Humfrey Cooks	166	olr George Arthur Bart R.c.H.	1842
hr Gervase Lulas Died 21st May 1867	1661	Lestock Robert Iteld (Officiating)	1846
Captain Henry Garey (Officiating)	****	George Russell Clerk	1847
Sir George Oxender	1667	Viscount Falkland	1848
Died in Eurat 14th July 1669	1065	Lord Elphinstone GCH PO	1853
Gerald Aungier Died in Surat 30th June 1677	1669	oir George Russ I Clerk Rob (2nd time) oir Henry Bartle Edward Frere Rob	1860
Thomas Rolt	16 ~	The Right Hon William Bobert Seymour	1887
Sir John Child Bart	1081	Vesev FitzG: raid.	
Bartholomew Harris	1620	ir Philip Edmond Wodehouse E.CB	1872
Died in Surat 10th May 1694	1	ir Richard Temple Bart E C.S.I	1877
Daniel Annesley (Officeuting)	1694	I lonel Robert Ashburner OBL (Asting)	1880
dr John Gayer	1694	The Right Hon Sir James Fergusson, Bart K.CMG	1889
ir Nicholas Walte	1:04	Tumes Braithwaite Pelle O.S.I (Actua)	1885
William Alabable	170-	Baron Reay	188b
Stephen Strutt (Officialing)	1715	Baron Harris	1890
Charles Boone	171.	Herbert Mills Burdwood C.S.I (Acting)	1895
William Phipps Robert Cowan	1722	Baron Sandhurst	1895
Distussed	1729	Baron Vorthcote, C.B	1906
John Horne	1734	Sir James Monteath K C.S L (Acting)	1906
Stephen Law	1739	Baron Lamington GOMG GOIK	1903
John Geekle (Officiating)	1742	J W P Mair Mackenzie O 81 (Acting	1907
William Wake	1742	Bir George Sydenham Clarke @ 0. M. C.,	1907
Richard Bourchier	1750	GOIE (c)	
Charles Crommelin	1760	Baron Willingdon GCJ.E	1913
Thomas Hodges Died 23rd February 1771	1787	(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug. and then joined the Council of the Counci	OVA-
William Hornby	1771	India on the 28th Oct., 1793	ır †mı
Rawson Hart Boddam	1784		- Le
Rawson Hart Boddam	1785	(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombe the Honourable the Court of Director	
Andrew Ramsay (Officiating)	1788	the 4th Aug 1841 but before he could	itake
Major-General William Medows	1788	charge of his appointment, he was at nated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec., 184	**************************************
Major-General Sir Robert Aberoromby E.C.B (a)	1790	(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Syde	

The Madras Presidency.

The Madras Presidency officially the Presi recent progress of the application of machidency of Fort St. George, together with the nery to irrigation on a small scale has been native States, occupies the whole southern por remarkable. tions of the peninsuls, and, excluding the Native Blabes, has an area of 141 075 square miles. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast kne of about 1,200 miles on the west on the Indian Ocean, a coast-line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast, however there is not a single natural barbour of any importance the ports, with the exception of Madras which has ports, with the exception of Madras which has an artificial harbour are merely open readsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea level from about 1 000 to about 3 000 ft, and stretch ing northwards from the Niight Hills, occupies the central area of the Freadency on either side are the Reatern and the Western Ghats which meet in the Niights. The beight of the western nountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high which may amount to 150 linches on the scaward which have comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rain-douds give a well will be western madely the chain which may amount to 150 linches on the scaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rain-douds are not checked in their westis low, rain-clouds are not checked in their westward course. In the central tableland and on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers, which flow from west to east in their carrier course drain rather than irrigate the country but the deltas of the Godaveri, Kistna and Canvery are proor use useavert. Kistna and Canverv are pro-ductive of hir crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely

Population.

The population of the Presidency in 1911 was 41,402,000 and that of the Native States was 4,813,000 Hindus account for 59 per cent., Mahomedans for 6 Christians for 3, and Animists for 2. The vast majority of the population is of Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages. Tamil and Telugu, are spoken by 15 and 14 million persons, respectively Of every 1 000 people 407 speak Tamil 577 peak Telugu, 74 Malayakam, 8 Canarcee and 28 Hindustani. It is remarkable that of the 41 millions of population all but quarter of a million belong to it by birth.

Agriculture.

About 68 per cent of the population is ecosphed in Agriculture. About 49 per cent having a direct interest as knot 49 per cent having a direct interest as knot 40 per cent having a direct interest as knot 40 per cent of the cultivated screep under fool crops the principal being rice (107 million acres) holum or great of the cultivated (107 million acres) spiked millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) and ragio or millet (25 million acres) are under barley. About 32 million acres are under coftee irrigation in minuscentary on the West Coast but on the East and Agriculture.

The Vadras Presidency is governed on a system generally similar to that obtaining in land of the control of the cultivated area have a system generally similar to that obtaining a system generally similar to that obtaining in land of the control of three members, two of the cultivated area have a system generally similar to that obtaining a system generally similar to that obtaining the medic 25,966 tasks, 6,164 tire rehancles, 5,1145 public men or of ex-Governor of specing channels, 1,371 anionis, 891,659 systat

Industries.

Comparative poverty is readily exploitable, mineral wealth and the difficulty of coal supply prohibit very large industrial development in the Presidency but excellent work both in reviving decadent industries and testing new ones has been done under Government ausploes. The only indigenous art employing a comaderable number of workers is weaving. There is no system of regular registration in vogue and the figures given can be regarded only as approximate but returns show a total of 1231 factories driven by engines of an aggregate H P of 53 417 Of these factories 179 are concerned with cotion.

The grand total of sea borne trade of the Madras Presidency in 1914 to was Ha 88 16 93 900 a decrease of some 16 per tent owing to war condition. It would be misk ad owing to war condition. It would be mish and ink to either the years highers in detail since they were abnormal the average for the 5 years rading 1910 it was Rs. 4501 10 000. The following items in the 1314 1, returns may be mentioned—I vports, detreased by 16 per cent, in Indian produce and by 26 per cent in Indian produce and by 26 per cen cent in Indian produce and by 28 per cent in foreign goods in exported imports decreased by 23 per cent under the heading merchandas in the last normal very about 63 per cent of the trade of the Presidency was with the British Empir and about 4. per cent with the United hingdom Flu port of Madras accounted for 41 per cent of the Presidency was been trade of the Presidency

Education.

The lic rate population numbers 3 30 000 in every 1 000 138 men and 13 women can read and wide 0 of every 1 000 persons 6 are literate in English but the total number of women literate in Anglish is only 4 000 There were in 1913 1914 twenty nine Arts Colleges, five Oriental Colleges, three Professional Colleges, 848 Secondary Schools and 26 018 Elementary Schools for males for females there were two Arts Colleges, 69 Secondary there were two Arts Colleges, 69 Secondary Schools and 1 443 Elementary Schools In addi tion to these, all of which were public institu-tions there were 368 advanced and 4,222 ele

whom must have served for ten years under the Grown in India while the third, of whom official crown in India while the third, of whom official experience is not required, is in practice, but not of necessity an Indian. Madras administration differs, however in some important respects from that of other major Provinces. There is no intermediate local authority between the Collector of the District and the authorities at headquarters, the Commissioner being unknown in Madras Part of the power which would be reserved elsewhere for the Commissioner to given to the Collector, whose a thirds. stoner is given to the Collector whose status is rather higher in Madras than elsewhere, and part is exercised by the Board of Revoune. Each member of the Board of Revoune is in fact a Commissioner for specific subjects throughout the Presidency This conduces to administra the Presidency This conduces to administraton ov spenmants and to the maintenance of equal progress in specific matters in every part of the Presidency, but it leaves the Government withrut an official who can judge of the general administration of large parts of the country For these and other reasons the Drountralisa-tion Compilator, recommended that tion Commission recommended that a system of Commissionerships be introduced in Madras.

According to the revised estimates for 1014 15 in Tresidency a financial position was as follows in laking of rupees—Opening balance 1 175 60 receipts Rs 754 62 expenditors. RS2 14 the delict being considerably larger than anticipated. The effects of the war on trade were clearly seen. Thus cotton fell by pin mber 1014 to Re 68 per candy whereas in pit mber 1017 it was a ling at Re 108 per card. So with other Usdras product.

Governor and President in Council

Hi I welleniy the Rt Hum Baron Pertland (IR PC Took his real 30th October 1912 Personal Staff

I conte Secon C B Cottorell

Müllern Seer Capt Wigram Seymour Elliott Noney 22nd Cavalry

Honorary 4 des-de-Comp Commander W B Huddleston R. I. M and Major H H Gordon Mitchell

Edm Adederamp Capt. T A Trombton

Indum Aide-de Comp, Risaldar Major Malik Sh r Bahadur "meon Major Frederick Funn blwes CLR

(mandant of Body Guard Capt (corge H.

Members of (auncul

Mr P S Alyar Sivaswaml Alvar Cb1 OLb

Mr H A. Stuart, KOVO CEI Mr A. G Cardew CBL 108

Additional Members of Council Blected.

Dr T M. Nair

Rev G Pittendrigh.

I N Sarma.

il Bamohandra Rao Pantulu

1 Subba Krishna Rao Pantuiu

l'atiu Kesava Pfilmi. 4. Subbarayana Reddiyar

Public Works (General), Col. W. M. Ellis B.L. Jame becretary b. B. Murray

BOARD OF REVEYEE

First Member B B Clega

MISCELLANIOUS APPOLETMENTS

Commissioner of Levenur Settlement, etc. L. L. Buckley 10's

Revenue Survey Department, Director D G Hatchell

Director of Public Instruction J H. Stone C.L. (Ag)

Proc-Character of Madres University Justice Sir John Wallis.

Reclairer of Madeus Unicorally, P. Dawsbury

B V Alyar Narasinlia Alyar L P Raman Menon

k. P. Raman Menon
 k. Alyangar Bamanujachariyar

Krishnaswami Bama Alyangar K. R. Venkata Krishna Rao Pantulu

Diwan Bahadur Venkata-wami Ramabhadus Nayndu Garu

C V burya Narasinha Raju. K Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar

k. K. Raman Kavalappara Muppii Nayar T. Zain ul abiden Sahib Shifa ul Muk

Ahmed Tambi Chulam Muhjuddin Maral kajat J O Robinson

Sir Hugh Stein France

L l Barber

\ oramated

H M (orbet Á S Brodk

Davidson exi L E Buckly

H L (legg

8 B Murray

(olonel William Montague Ellis R E A. Butterworth.

Surg-Gen W B Bannerman CSL MP INS. James Perch Bedford

H. F. W. Gillman

Diwan Bahadur I D Swandkannu Pillai Haji Ismael Sait, Khan Bahadur

7 Richmond. Sir I J E Spring, R.C.LR.

P Somasundara Chettiyar V 8 Scinivase Sestri

Multhead CIE Raja Eri M. M. Sintha Divil Garu

tharles theoret Lodbunter SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

thief Secretary to Government, A. Butterworth

108

Recently L Davidsor Oblic. Local and Munuscol Education and Legisla fire James Perch Bedford

Second Member R C L (arr 1C . Third Member N 5 Frodle WA

Fourth Member L. L. Buckley

napector-General of Police, P L. Moore c Lag.	18	Major-General William Medows Sir Charles Oakeley Bart	179
urgeon-General, Surgeon-General W Bannerman, C.S.L	В	Lord Hobart Major-General George Harris (Acting)	179 170
	. 1	Lord Clive	179
lecountant-General Krishna Lul Dut.a M.		Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	180
nspector-General of Prisons LtCol I Machamara I.M.S.	R J	William Petrie (Acting)	180
estmaster-General H. C Sheridau.	1	Sir George Hilaro Barlow Bart., K.B LieutGeneral the Hon. John Aber	180
Collector of Customs J J Cotton 1C4	ł	cromby	
Communioner of Sall Abkars etc. I Brodie.	k s	The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot Major-General Sir Thomas Munro Bart	181 182
nepector General of Registration C R. Schmidt.	. м	R.C.B Died 6 July 1827	
President, Madras Corpo ation P L M	loore,	Henry Sullivan Grome (Acting) Stephen Rumbold Lushington	182 182
prector of the Rodarkanal and Madras (Obser	Lieut General Sir Frederick Adam L C B	183
vatories, J Evershed.		George Edward Russell (Acting) Lord Eiphinstone Q C H P C	183°
	orary	Lieut-General the Marquess of Tweed date, E.T. C.B	184
J R. Henderson	- 1	Henry Dickinson (Acting)	184
Concultural Expert, H. C. Wilson Coronan and Hindustans Translator to Go	IDOTH	Major General the Right Hon Sir Henry Pottinger Bart G (B	184
ment, Major A. R. Nethersole IA Reputitar of Co-operative Credit Soci	ustres	Daniel Eliott (Acting)	18.
<i>leguirar of Co-operative Credit</i> Soci L. D Swamikannu Pillal, Diwan Bah	adur	Lord Harris	185
cientific Officer for Planting Industries		Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan K (B William Ambrose Morehead (Acting)	186
India R. D Anstead.		Sir Henry George Ward, e o x c	186
Consulting Architect W H Vicholls	- 1	Died at Madras 2 August 1860	-64
Presidents and Governors of F St George in Madras	ort	William Ambrose Morchead, (Acting) Sir William Thomas Denison & C B Acting Vicerov 1863 to 1864	196 196
William Gyfford	1684	Edward Malthy (Acting)	180
Sihu Yale	1687 1692	Lord Vapier of Merchistoun KT (1)	136
Sathaniel Higginson Thomas Pitt	1698	Acting Viceroy	187
Rulston Addison	1709	Alexander John Arbuthuot CSI (Acting) Lord Hobart	187
Died at Madras, 17 Oct 1709 Edmand Montague (Actuag)	1709	' led at Madras, 27 April, 187,	
William France (Acting)	1709	William Rose Robinson C.3.1 (A sug)	187
dward Harrison	1710	The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos	187
oseph Collet	1711	The Right Hon, W P Adam	188
Francis Hastings (<i>Actung</i>) Nathaniel Elwick	1727 1727	Died at Ootacamund 24 May 1981	
ames Macrae	1726	William Hudleston (Acting) The Light Hon M E Grant Duif	188 188
George Morton Pitt	1730	Mt. Di ta H. D. L. A D. L. S.	188
Richard Benyon Vicholas Morse	1°35 1744	Lord Connemars, 12 May 1887 (by	
ohn Hinde	1144	tion)	
harles Floyer		John Henry Garstin C S.1 (Acting)	169
Chomas Saunders		Baron Wenlock	189 18
Heorge Pigot Robert Palk	1765 1763	1	19
Charles Bourchier	1767	Baron Ampthill Acting Victory and Governor Ge	
fosias DuPre	1770	1904	
Alexander Wynch Lord Pigot (Suspended)	1776	Jam's Thomson CFJ (Acting)	194
Jeorge Stratton	1776	Gabriel stokes (81 Acting)	190
John Whitehill (Acting)	1777	Hon Sir Arthur Lawley ROMG GC13 Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichaci	190
Sir Thomas Rumbold Bait	1790	Bart, K.C.M G GOIR. (b)	10.
	1170	Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April	191
Fohn Whitehill (Actany)	1780		
John Whitehill (Acting) Charles Smith (Acting) Lord Macartney K.B	1780 1781	(Literary)	
John Whitehill (Acting) Charles Bmith (Acting) Lord Macartney E.B GOVERNORS of Madras	1791	(Actiny) Right Hon Baron Pentland P(Clr.	19
fohn Whitehill (Actumy) Charles Bmith (Actumy) Lord Macariney K.B. GOVERNORS Of Madras Lord Macariney K.B. Alexander Davidson (Actumy)	1791 1785 1785	(Activy) Right Hon Baron Pentland F (Cl E. (a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron	19: 19: Nap
John Whitehill (Acting) Charles Bmith (Acting) Lord Macartney E.B. GOVERNOYS Of Madras Lord Macartney E.B.	1791 1785	(Actiny) Right Hon Baron Pentland F (LC B. (a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron (b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron	19 Nap

The Bengal Presidency

The Presidency of Bengal, as constituted no the 1st April 1912, comprises the Burdwan and Presidency divisions and the district of Durjee-ing which were formerly administered by the Lientenant-Governor of Bengal and the Rujshall Decra and Chittagong divisions which by the partition of the old Province had been placed under the administration of the Lieutenant dovernor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The area of the Presidency is 84 002 square miles and area of the Prestdency is 8 at 00% aquare muce and at possesses a population of 46 305 642 persons uncluded within this area are the two Native taxs, of Cuoch I char and Bill Tippers which we under the general supervision of the Government of Bengal The area of the British territory is 18 090 square miles. Bengal comprises the lower valleys and deltas of the Ganges and brehmsputts and in the main conducts of a great alluvial plain intersected in its southern portion by innumerable waterways In the north are the Himalayan mountain and submontane tracts of Dorjeeling and Jalpalcuri and on the south-east the bills in Hill Tippers and and on the south-east the bills in Hill Tippers and linktagong while on the west the Chota happur plateau is continued by an undulating tract troning through the western portions of Misonalur Bandura Burdwan and Birbbum. The eneral range of the country however is very low and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpakturl to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans which lie between the area of ulthation and the Bay of Bongal

The People.

Of the inhabitants of the Presidency At 237 288 or 52 4 per cent are and 20 940 379 Hindus These two major religious embrace all but 2 4 per cent of the population. Christians Buddhuist and Animists combined number a little over 1 100 000

Bengall is spoken by ninety two per cent of the population of the Presidence and firm and train by four per cent. The Oriva speaking people number marily 300 000 and Naipall is the tongue of 89 000 persons principally resident, in the Darjeeling and Jalpalguri districts. The great majority of the speakers of the Munds suguages are Santals in West and North Bengal

Industries

According to the returns of the Cenaus of 1911 and 1, 3-1 million pervens or three fourths of the population derive their support from parture and agriculture, and of these 90 millions are cultivators, and 38 millions have servants and 64d labourers. The sites under jute in 1915 a estimated at 2086 20 against 2,872 604 in 1914. In some parts of Eastern Bengal this libre was considerably damaged by Boods. Bengal is the most important rice-producing sites in Northern India and it is computed that 45 per cent of the cultivated area of the Presidency of the control of the producing of the producing the producing of the producing the producing of th According to the returns of the Consus of 1911 tobacco is grown for local consumption in nearly

Manufactures and Trade.

The lute mills of Calcutts constitute the The jute mills of Calcutts constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Preal dency During 1014 15 sixty-seven working mills employed daily on an average 250,294 presons. The war closed alarge central market for the raw material but the Calcutte mills have done very well susta ned as they were by a plentitul supply of cheap material The net. a pentrum supply of thesp material. The net profits earned by them amounted to Rs. 16 corres to comes as compared with Rs. 2 66 corres to 1/13 14. The norm ask rupes capital employed was Rs. 8 5 corres of which Rs. 7 98 was paid up.copital. Up to the declaration of war Up to the declaration of war paid up capital. Up to the declaration of war the volume of the trade in jute exports was large and the Aggregate value rome to R. 12 percent. The total value for the year houser fed by 83 percent. In jarticular exports of raw jute declared in value for the year houser fed he lowest since 1949 0. The net co lect one realised from the 1949 0. The net concretions resined note the Calcutts Improvement Trust amounted to Rs 7 90 laking in 1914 and Rs 51 laking for the first three months of Ha. 31 lakirs for the first three months of 191. The fute tradt represented 52 8" per cent of the total value of the exports of merchardisc from Calcutta. Other principal industries are coften twist and vern silk yarn and cloth hand made loth surar modules and paper. Hittern cotton mills were at work and palet a thresh containing were at work during 1914 12 emilying daily on an average 10 319 persons the silk weaving industry is in a declining state. There was only one silk factory working during 1914 La which employed 73 hands The manufacture of tra is carried on an extensive stale in Darjeeling and Jaipai guri In 1914 15 the maritime tride of Pengal gur in 1914 15 the maritime tride of Pennal reached a total of Re 161 35 croves. The foreign trade amounted to Ps 188 98 croves the lowest ance 198-910 of which Rs 28 cr res represented imports and Rs 7. 39 croves exports 96 88 per cent of the for-ign trade pas ed through the fort of classification and the ret through Chittagong With the readjust-ment of the boundaries of Bengal and the crea-tion of a new Province of Bibar and Origan in 1914 the more important coal fields have passed 1912 the more important coal nears have passed into the new Province The number of coal mmes worked in 1914 Lowes 174 The total output was 4 4 15 540 tons again t 4 649 65 tons raked in 191 : 14 The decrea e wis due to a falling off in the demand for industrial purposes owing to the war. The daily average of reisons employed in the mines was 39 879 and three was a notable advance in the use of electricity. Three paper mills produced paper valued at over Re (Slakhe

Administration.

The present form of Government dates from The present form of Government usees from the 1st of April 1912 when the administrative changes announced by the King Enperor at Delhi in December 1911 came into operation A Governor was then substituted for a Lieutemant Governor who had previously been at the lead of the Province and Lord Carmichael of Carmichael of the Province and Lord Carmichael of every district of Bengal. The area under tea Skirling assumed charge of the office II is 14 15 was 159 564 acres. There were 297 Governor is assisted by an Executive Counce Photatetons employing a delly average of two of whom are at present members of the I 100 98 permanent and 20,840 temporary hands. dian Civil Service and the third an Indian. The Skirling assumed charge of the office The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council,

30		, ad 1 , 505 me , 505	
Impector-General of Polsos P L Moore 01		Major-General William Medows Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.	1790 1792
Surgeon-General, Surgeon General W Bannerman, o S.L.	٦,	Lord Hobart Major-General George Harris (Acting)	1794 1798
Accountant-General Krishna Lal Ditta H A.	.	Lord Clive	1799
Imprecior-General of Prisone, LtCul. R. Macnamara 1M.8	J	Lord William Cavendish Bentinck William Petrie (Acting)	1803 1807
Postmaster-General, H. C Sheridau.		Sir George Hilaro Barlow Bart. K B	1807
Collector of Customs J J Cotton 1 C 5	- 1	cromby	1813
Commissioner of Salt, Abkare etc. A. Brodia.		The Right Hon Hugh Elliot Major-Feneral Sir Thomas Munro Bart X.0 B.	1814 1820
Inspector-General of Registration, C R Schmidt.	AL	Died 6 July, 1827	1827
President, Madras Corporation P L Mos C.L.B.		Henry Sullivan Græme (Acting) Stephen Rumbold Lushington Lieut-General Sir Frederick Adam K.C B	1827 1832
Director of the Kodarkanal and Madras Ob-	let	George Edward Russell (Actiny)	1837
Supi., Govi. Central Museum, and Princi Librarian Connemara Public Libra J. B., Henderson	ipal	Lord Explinations, GOR PC Lieut General the Marquess of Iwood date E.T. OB	1837 1842
Placicultural Expert, H C Wilson	ļ	Henry Dickiuson (Acting)	1848
Person and Hudestane Translator to Goo	em	Major-General the Right Hon Sur Henry Lottinger Bart. G & B	
Registrar of Co-operative Credit Socie	ites	Daniel Eliott (Acting) Lord Harris	1854 1854
L D Swamkannu Pillai Diwan Haha Scientific Officer for Planting Industries o India R D Austrad.	f S	Bir Charles Edward Trevelyan K (B William Ambrosc Morehead (Actan) Sir Henry George Ward, G C M G	18 5 9 18 6 0
C to a desired W W White		Died at Madras 2 August 1860	1860
Consulting Architect W H Violettle			1860
Presidents and Governors of Fo St George in Madras	ort	William Ambrose Morehead, (Act ng) Sir William Thomas Denison, K C B Acting Viceroy 1863 to 1864	1861
	11,84	Edward Maltby (Acting)	1863
Elihu Yak Nathaniel Higginson	1657 1692	Edward Maltby (Acting) Lord Napier of Verchistotin E.T (a) Acting Vicercy	186t
Thomas Pitt	1698 1709	Alexander John Arbuthnot, C.S.I. (Acting	1872
Gulston Addison Died at Madras 17 Oct 1709 Edmund Montague (Acting)		Pled at Madras 27 April 1975	1672
Edmund Montague (Acting)	1700		187 u
William France (Acting)	1709 1710		1870
Edward Harrison Joseph Collet	1711	•	1880
Francis Hastings (Actual)	1727	Died at Ootscamund, 24 May 1881	
Nathaniel Elwick	1727	William Hudleston (Acting)	1881
James Macrae	1725 1730	The Right Hon M. E. Grant Touff	1881
George Morton Pitt Richard Benyon	1 30		1886
Nicholas Morse	1-11	Lord Connemara, 12 May 1887 (b. tion)	y crea
John Hinde Charles Floyer	1747		189
Thomas Baunders	1 30	Baron Wenlock	189
George Pigot	1756	Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock GCMG	18
Robert Palk	1 63		19
Charles Bourchler	1767	Acting Viceroy and Gevernor C	eneral
Josias DuPre Alexander Wynch	1770 1773	2002	
Lord Pigot (Suspenden)	1775	James Thomash Cast (Again)	1904
George Stratton	1776	Gaprier Stokes Uni Acting)	1900
1000 Aureum (Auril)	1777		1906 1911
Sir Thomas Eurobold, Bart	1778	7 ** 1 ******* **** ***	, 1711
John Whitehill (Licturg) Charles Smith (Acting)	1780 1780	Became Governor of Bengal, 1 Apri	l, 191
Lord Macariney E.B Governors of Madras	1781	Ol- Mannary Homemalals Trope 13.	1912
Lord Macartney E.B	175	Right Hon. Baron Pentland FC GCIE	1912
Alexander Davidson (Acting) Major-General StrArchibald Campbell K.B	178	(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron	Mapier
John Hollond (Acting) Edward J Hollond (Acting)	1789 1790	(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron	Carmi

The Bengal Presidency

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The People

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Industries.

According to the returns of the Census of 1911 nearly 364 million persons or three-fourths of the bopulation derive their support from pa ture and agriculture and of these 30 millions are cultivators and 37 millions farm servants and field labourers. The area under jute in 1915 is estimated at 2 00c 2.0 against 2 872 604 m 1914. It some parts of Eastern Bengal this fibre was considerably damaged by floods. Bengal is the most important deal-modeling. fibre was considerably damaged by floods. Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India and it is computed that the precent, of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to its production. Other crops include barley wheat pulses and oll weeds the area devoted to the last named being over 2 thillion acres. Sugar is produced both from the supar-came and from the date paim and fichaces it areas for local consumption in nearly

Manufactures and Trade

The jute mills of Calcutta constitute the The jute mills of Calcutta constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Presi dency During 1914 16 sixty even utorking mills employed daily on an average 224,224 persons. The war closed a large central market for the raw material but the Cricutta mills have done very well, sustained as they were by a plentiful supply of cheap material. The net profits earned by them amounted to Rs. I 62. Conter as commerced with Rs. 2 66, concest to promise samed by them amounted to Rg. 1 (92 crotes as compared with Rs 2 6s crores in 101114 The nom not rupee capital employed was Re 8 7 crores of which Rs 7 98 was paid up capital Tp to the declaration of war paid of capital to the trade in fute exports was the volume of the trade in fute exports was targ and the aggre, see value rose to Rs. 12 97 crores an increase of 11 12 per cent. The total take for the year however fell by 33 per cent. In particular exports of raw into declined in value by over 17 pr cent the lowest since 1904 on. The net colect one real and from the 1903 03. The agr concer one real stu from one Jute cess for the Calcutta Improvement Trust amounted to hs. 7 80 Lakin in 1914 and Rs. 81 lakks for the first three months of its. 31 issues for the first three months of 1815. The jute trade represented \$2.87 per cent of the total value of the exports of merchandles from Calutta. Other principal industries are cot on twist and yarn elik yarn and cloth hund made loth sugar moisses and paper. Fifteen cotton mills were at work Fifte a cotton mills were at work and pajer frich cotton mills were at work during 1914 15 entjoying daily on an average 10 340 yet one. The silk weaving industry is in a declining that I her was only one silk factory working during 1914 12 which employed 3 hards. The manufacture of tea is carried. n so extende scale in Darleeling and Jalpai on an extensive sale in Dariceling and Jalpa; guri In 1914 1, the mustime tr de of Pengal rewhed a total of Ra 161 30 crores. The lorein trade amounted to Ra 198 Ofterores the lowest since 1900-10 of which Ra 12 66 crores represented imports and Re 75 39 crores reports 96 38 ptr each of the freelgn trade pase at through the Lort of Calcutta and the set through Chittagon. With the read-offset rest through Chittagona With the readjust man of the houndaries of Bengal and the crea tion of a new Province of Liber and Orlean in 1912 the more important roal fields have passed into the new Province. The number of coal mines, worked in 1914 1, was 1-8. The total output was 4-4-1 o40 tons against 4 649 50° tons raised in 191+14 The decree e was due to a falling off in the demand for industriel purposes owing to the war The daily sverege or remons employed in the mines was 8 879 and there was a notable advance in the use of electricity Three paper mills produced paper valued at over Re (8 lakhe

Administration.

The present form of Government dates from the lst of April 1912 when the administrative changes announced by the King Experor at Delhi in December 1911 came into operation A Governor was then substituted for a Lieutenant Governor who had previously been at the head of the Province and Lord Carmichael of skirling assumed charge of the office. The touth the sugar-case and the the tast park and an and of other province and Lord Carmichael of every district of Bengal. The area under tea skirling assumed charge of the office. The light 15 was 150 054 acres. There were 297 Governor is assisted by an Executive Council, plantations employing a daily average of two of whom are at present members of the In100 598 permanent and 29 840 temporary hands. | dian Civil Service and the third an Indian. The Civil Becretariat consists of the Chief Secretary, CIVE Secretariat consists of the Chief Secretary, who is in charge of the Folkiesi Appointment and Judicial Departments, the Revenue Secretary the Financial Secretary who also deals with Commercial questions the General Secretary who deals with questions of Local Self-Government and Education and the Logislative Secretary four Under-Secretaries and one Assistant Secretary The Government divides its time between Calcutta Darjeeling and Dacos.

Bengal is administered by five Commissioners Bengal is administered by five Commissioners ander the Governor in Council the divisions being those of the Presidency Burdwan Rajonal Desce and Chittagong. The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector As Collector he supervises the in gathering of the revenue and is the least of all the Departments connected with it while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of Criminal justice in the dis-trict. The Immediate superior of the District Magistrata is the Divisional Commissioner Com missioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Government. In certain revenue matters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta in other matters they are under the cutta in other matters they are under the direct control of Government.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Caloutta which consists of the Chief Justice who is a barrister and 18 pulma judges who are barrister, civilians or valida. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Cause Court and Subor directe Judges and the Munsik. Of these
officers the District and Additional Judges and officers the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of subordinate judges are also endowed with the power of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil seathers only Oriminal justice is administered by the High Court, the Court of Session and the courts of the various cleases of magnitudes. On its appeals from the order of a Court of Session and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts Calonta has four Problemy Magistrates, one Municipal Magistrate and also a number of Honorary Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Canees with six judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

Local Government.

By the Bengal Act of 1884 which regulates municipal bodies in the interior and its subsequent amendments the powers of Com

ereas of the city the Caloutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the motusell, District and Local Boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to Public Works, Education and Medical relief and Union Committees have been formed which deal for the most part with the control of village roads, amitation and water-supply

Pinance.

As in other Provinces, the revenue is divided between the Local Government and the Govern ment of India. The Budget for 1915-16 showed an opening balance of Rs 2 81 crores estimated an opening manages of Re 2 of crores commander revenue amounted to Rs 6 18 crores and ex-penditure aggregated Rs 6 58 crores. Of the closing balance of Rs. 241 lakhs Rs. 220 lakhs was carmarked for various objects.

Public Works Department is at present under the charge of a Chief Engineer and a temporary Chief Engineer whose appointment has been sanctioned for five years. The redistribution of territories on 1st April 1912 reductions of territories on less April 1912, caused considerable changes in this Department and almost all the irrigation works in the old province of Bengal as well as two out of the three Canal Revenue Divisions went to the new Province of Behar and Orians. There was also a considerable reduction in the staff and in the number of Public Works Circles and Divisions. Public buildings are erected by the Department which also constructs roads and carries out miscolaneous improvements. Irrigation works in Bengal are under the charge of the Irrigation Department which deals with the numerous waterways that intersect the Province.

Police.
The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police the Railway Police, and the River Police. The District Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police who is usually a Covenanted Civilian, although the office is open to gazetted members of the the office is open to gazetted members of the Forces Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Dacca Bange, the Eaglable range, the Presidency range, and the new Burdwan range and also a Deputy Inspector General in charge of the C I D., the Railway and River Poice. Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and several of the more import and districts have an Additional Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents The carre comprises Assignant superintendents beparty Superintendents, Inspectors, Sab inspectors, Sab inspectors, Sab inspectors, head constables and constables and constables also a Village Police composed of dafadars, and chowiddars who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages by the Panchayat The Calcutta City sequent amendments the powers of Commandears of municipalities have been increased, and the elective franchise has been extended distributed by Govern and listributed expenditure now comprises a large sumable of objects, including veterinary institutions and the training and employment of framele medical practitioners. The Commissioners and in the training and employment of framele medical practitioners. The Commissioners and bave large powers in regard to the water-square and the regulation of buildings. In Camataba Act (III) of 1890 created three configurate mannicipal authorities, the Corporation the Galerian Act (III) of 1890 created three configurate mannicipal authorities, the Corporation the Galerian Act (III) of 1890 created three configurate mannicipal authorities, the Corporation the Galerian Act (III) of 1890 created three configurate mannicipal authorities, the Corporation the Galerian Act (III) of 1890 created three configurate mannicipal authorities, the Corporation the Galerian Act (III) of 1890 created three configurate mannicipal authorities, the Corporation the Calcutta Police is a separate force maintained by Government. The Commissioners, Instructions and a reserve force of about 100 Buropean acreaming of recruits for the Calcutta Police is a training entire to Calcutta. There is a training entire to the product of the training and entire to the product of the training and entire to the product of the Tanacha and constables.

Medical.

Medical Department is the surgeon General with the Government of Bengal, and Sanitation is in charge of the Sanitary Commissioner both these officials being members of the Iudian Medical Service. There is also a Sanitary Engineer for the Presidency In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work. There are approved by the Government and 888,677 persons are treated at these institutors annually supported by the Government and 888,677 persons are treated at these institutions annually, of whom nearly 82 42° are in patients. In the monusul districts there are several lundred hospitals and dispensaries the number of patients treated annually in the Province were 5,771,534 including 60 605 in patients.

Education.

In the Prisidency of Rengal education is imparted partly through Government agency and partly through private bodies, aedisted is large measure by Government grants in aid Government maintains three Arts Colleges in Culcutta tof which one is a college for women calcuta for while one is a conege for women and one the Sanskit tolings) one at Hughil one at Kristingar one at Daca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittagong. It also meintains two training colleges one at takutta and one at Dacca, for teachers who teach in se ondary schools through the medium of English and prorms schools one in each division for the training of teachers in secondary schools through the medium of the vernacular siso an engi-meering college at Sibpur and an engineering school at Dacca a medical college a veterinary college a school of art and a commental school in Calcutta and a weaving school at Scrampore It also provides at the headquarters of all districts, except Burdwan and Midnapore and also at certain other moneal centres. High ringlish schools for the education or boys while to each Government Arts College a high school is attached. In Calcutta there are three high schools for boys two of which are attached to Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College Government high schools Sanakrit College Government high schools for girl exist only in the head quarters stations of Calcutta, Dacca Mymensingh and Chittangong The other sevendary schools with the xosption of a few middle actools, managed either by Government or by boards are under private control. The administration of primary columning in all areas, which are not under rounjoinability, rets with the district boards. numporables rests with the district boards large grants being given from provincial reveness to the boards which contribute only suitably from their own funds. Only in back ward localities are such schools either entirely managed or directly sided by Government. Apart from the institutions referred to above Apart from the institutions referred to above ills institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of vernacular teachers. For the education of Rabomedana there are senior madeuss at Caloutta, Dasca, Chittagong and Rughil, which are managed by Government There are also certain Government institutions. for technical and industrial education A large proportion of educational work of every stage is under the control of various missionary bodies which are assisted by foverquart, Rajabaki Osibege Principal, Rai K. Banerji mantely aid.

The municipalities are required to expense overtain proportion of their ordinary income on education. They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction, but schools in these areas are edigible also for grants from Government. These bottes The municipalities are required to expend for grants from Government These bottes maintain a scoond grade Arts College and a high school at Midnapore, a high school at Burdwan a high school at Santipur and a high school at Chittagong

There are now in the Presidency ---

Arts Colle	ges	34
Law	•	10
Medical C	Oliege	1
Engineeri	ng College	ī
Training	Collegen	5
Se condan	v Achoola	2,557
Primary '	chools	35 903
Rpculai	-	8.728
Private In	untitutions	2,874
with 799 889 p		7,011

The Government Educational Budget allot The Government Educational Emerger and ment for the province for 1914-1915 is Rs. 1 45 48 000 Of this a large proportion represents the grants recently allotted by the Government of India

The Department is administered Director of Public Instruction assisted by an Assistant Director and an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education and a special officer In connection with Technical and industrial Education Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of additional and Assistant Inspectors according to the requirements of the gereral divisions. Minibally the administrative charge or the primary education of each district is in the hands or a Deputy Inspector assisted by Additional Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools the latter class officers being in some instances helped by officers of humber status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits. Higher collection is constituted by the Pandits Higher education is controlled by the University (Calcutta) established in 185" administered by the Chancellor (the Governor General and Vicercy of India) the Rector (the Governor of Bengal), the Vice Chancellor (appointed by the Government of India, assually for two years at a time) and 110 fellows of whom 10 are ex-onicio 10 are elected by the Graduates 10 by the Faculties and the remainder 80 are nominated by the Chanceller The University maintains a Law College called the University Law College Calcutta The University is mainly an examining body but it has now made itself responsible for the actual teaching of students for which purpose it employs an agency which is quite distinct from the statis of the affiliated colleges Four University professorships (Minto, Carmichael Hardings and King George V) have recently been founded,

The principal educational institutions are -

GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGES.

Presidency College Calcutta, Principal, H. R.

Rabadur

Chittagong Collage Principal J R Barrow banskelt College Principal Dr S t Acharya Hughii College Principal J Bettomley Krishnagar College, Principal, S. C. Dev. Bethune College Calcutta Lady Principa Miss S Ghosh

PRIVATE ARTS COLLEGES Aided

Scottish Churches College Calcutta Principa Rev J Watt

Xaviers College Calcutta Rector Rev Father Crohan

M S. College Bhowanipore (Calcutta) Principal R v A Sims Jagannath College Darca Principal Rai L M

Chatteril Bahadur Brijamohan College Barasal, Principal V L

Mookherlet Anandamohan College Mymensingle Principal

Dr J Ghosh. Victoria College Comilia Principal Satvendra

nath Bush West van College Bankura Principal Rev J

Witchell, Victoria College Narad Principal Gonal chandra Vaitra

Hindu Academy Daulatpur Principal Kame khyacharan \ag

Serampore Coll ge Principal Dr George Howell St Paul's Cathedral Mis Ion College Calcutta Principal W b Holland

Edward College Pabna Principal, R Bose Diocesan Coll ge Calcutta Lady Principal Sister Mary Victoria

City College Calcutta Principal Heranib Chandra Maltra.

Ripon College Calcutta Principal Ramendra dundar Trevedi

Baugabasi College Calcutta Principal G (Bore

Metropolitan Institution (Alcutta Principal Saradaranjan Rov

Bishop's College Calcutta Irinoipal, R v R

Central College Calcutta Principal Khudiran Bose

Krishna Chandra College Hetampur Principal Dhurumdas Dutt Burdwan Raj College Principal Umachara

Bandopadhayaya Uttarpara Coli ge Principal, Jogendra Nat'

Mitra. Krishna College Berhampore Principal B Baneril (offg.)

Loreto House Calcutta Lady Principal Mother GODZAGA.

MEMICIPAL

Midnapor College Principal, Jogendra Nath Hr P C Lyon C.S.I. Harra

COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING Engineering - Government lvil Luginearing College Sibpur Principal

B Haton

Tea king-Government la id Hare Training College Principal W E Griffith

lacca Training College Principal E E Biss 4 ided

L M S Training College Bhowanipore (Cal cutta), Rev A sim. Medicine-Government.

[dica] College Calcutta Principal, Lt.-Col. J T Calvert

Laun

Triv reliv Law College, Calcutta, Principal Dr batla.

Fire Law Department attached to the Dacca College Vice Principal Musezam Alf

The Law Department attached to the Ripon Colleg Calutta Principal Jankinsth Bhat tacharii

There are also Pl adership classes attached o the Gowrnment Coll g as at Dacca Rajahahi Agootis, thistagong and Krishmaper andin the halded collegs at Berhampor, the Ripo ollege and the Metropolitan Institution alcutta, and the Municipal College at Midna

Administration

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

'ila Excellency The Rt. Hon Thomas David Baron Carmichael of Skirling 6 C.L.E. E.C.E a Took his seat 1st April 1912 PERSONAL STAFF

Pravate Secretary W R. Gouriay

Military Secretary Capt Henry Giorge Vaux nurgers Capt W. L. Harnett IMS

tides-de Camp Capt W. P. Ocook Middlesca Reg ment 2nd It Duncan Balfour Lothian and Border Horse

Honorary Auden-de-Camp Lieut-Col C M Pearce V D Commander E A. Constable, R N Lt Col R Glen V D Hony Col. C Routh Lt Col. R. S Hawkles V D Com manier Duncan Frederick Vinc R. I M. Lt Col D A Tyrle, V D

zira Aide-do-Camp, Lt J L Mercer 5th Battallon (Quien's Royal West Surrey Regt) 'adian Aide-de-Camp Risaldar Ismail, Khan Bahadur ommander of Body Guard Lt H. A Garaton

21st Cavalry BENGAL EXPOUTIVE COURGIL

V D Beatson Bell, Took his seat, November

P C Lyon C S.I Took his seat, 1st April 1912. sved Shame-ul Huda. Took lds seat, 1st April 1912.

LEGIRLATIVE COUNCIL OF BERGAL. Councillors Es-Officia. N D Beatson Bell

Nawab Syed Shama-ni Huda

Nominated Officials	Secretary to Government, Public Works Depart
Mr James Donald	ment, and Chief Engineer H H Green Under Secretary to Government, Public Works
F J Monahan	Department (Irrigation Branch) Anadi Vath
, F A A Cowley	Mitra
J H Kerr OIB	BOARD OF REVENUE
Kiran Chandra D. C. 1.	Member D J Macpherson C.I.E. Secretary W A Marr
CH Bompas,	MISCELLABEOUS APPOINTMENTS
L Birley C.I.E. (ol. W. R. Edwards C.B. I.M.	Director of Public Instruction W W Hornell
At B B Araponyd	Principal School of Arts P Brown Inspector General of Police R. B Hughes
Binod Chandra Mitra	Buller Cl #
W W Homeli	Comr usuner, Calcutta Police Reginald Charks (Offg)
Hai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur	Conservator of Forests C R Muriel.
Mr C F Payne	Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Col G F
Nominated Von-officials	Harris CIR.
lawab Sir Asli Qudr Sa'vid Wasit A'i Mitan	Sanuary Communicationer Major W W Clemesha. Deputy Sanuary Communicationer for Malaria
Khan Bahadur Kt vo of Murshidal ad	Research Major A B Frv Collector of Customs Calcutta E G L. L.
Vr H J Hilary	Collector of Customs Calcutta E G L L L
Satyendra Prasanna Sinha	commissioner of Excuse and Salt A N Moberly
Dr Vilratan Sarkar	Accountant General H G Tombins CIE. Inspector-Ceneral of Prisons It-Col. W J
kaja Hrishikesh Laba, CIE	Buchanan O.I.E.
Lt Cal R Glen	Postmaster General P G Rogers, 1 C S Inspector General of Registration P N.
Elacted	Vinkharil
Mr Byomkes Chakravarti	Protector of Agriculture J R Blackwood Protector of Emigranta C Banks, M D
Hir Bljay Chand Mahtab	Protector of Emigrants C Banks, M D Charman of Calcutta Corneration C E Payne
Vaharaja Jagadindra Vath Ray	Charman of Calcutta Corporation C F Payne. Superintendent Royal Botanic Gardens Major
Raja Soehi Kauta Acharyya Chaudhuri Baha lur	A. T. Gage Corner F h. Dobbin
Dr Deba Prosad Sarbadhikari	Registers of Co-operative Credit Societies J. N.
Vaulyi Muhamad Ism iil Khan Chaudhuri	Mitro
ita: Badhacharan ^D al Bahadur Mr Elward Hugh Bray	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR- OF BENGAL
Archibald Birkmyr	Frederick J Halliday 1854
W T Grice	John I Graut 1859
G A Bayley	Cecil Beadon 1862 William Grey 1867
G A Bayley A W Cressrell Chaplin	George Campbell 1871
, Golam Hoomain Cassim Ariff	Sir Elchard Temph Bart K c s i 1874 The Hon Ashley Lden C.S i 1877
Yunshi Maxharul Anwar Chaudhuri Haulyl Musharraf Hussain	Str Steuart C Bayley LCSI (Offig) 1879
Vaulvi Abdul kasem Fazl ul Haq Vawab Salyid Hoossin Haldar Chaudhuri	A Rivers Thompson C ST C.I E 1882
Khan Bahadur	H A Cockerell CSI (officiating) 1885 Sir Stemart C Bayley & CSI CJE 1887
Maharaja Hanajit Smba of Nashipur	Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K US 1 1890
Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur Rais Mahendra Rapian Ray Bahadur	Sir A P MacDonnell K C T (Offig) 1893 Sir Alexander Mackenzic K C S 1 1895
Raja Mahendra Ranjan Rav Bahadur Nawab Haiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhun, Limn	Retired 6th April 1898
He hadur	Charles Cecil 400vens CSI (Officializad) 1897
Babu Prasanna Kumar Roy Babu Burendra Nath Banarji	Sir John Woodburn E C 3 1 1896 Died 21st Nov 1902
Babn Surendra Nath Rov	J 4 Boardillon C 8 1 (Officiating) 1902
Babu Mohendra Vath Ray Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur	Sir A H Leith Fraser K C B I 1908 Lancetot Hare, C B I Q, E. (Offig) 1906
daba Upendra Lai Ray	P A Slacke (Officialities) 1906
SECRETARIAT	Sir K N Baker K C S L I 1908
Thief Secretary to Government J G Cumming	Retired 21st Sept. 1911 F W Duke, 0 81. (Officiating) 1911
at Lo	The office of Licutemant Governor of Bengal
Secretary Revenue Department, J. H. Kert. C. L. Secretary General Department H. F. Samman	was abolished on April 1st 1918 when Benzal
Secretary Pinancial Department, H L Stephen	was raised to a Governorship GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORCE
son. Socretary Judicial Department, E P Chapman	William in Bring)
Secretary to the Council and Secretary Legislation	
Description & W. Watern	SHILL COLL TOYS

The United Provinces

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh lie dialect of Western Hindl though it contains a practically the centre of Upper India. They harge admirture of Persian and Arabic words which makes it a lingual frames he practically the centre of Upper India. They are bounded on the north by Tibet, on the morth-cast by Nepal, on the south and southmorth-east by Nopal, on the south and south-east by Bengal, on the south by two of the Chota Nagpar States of the Central India. Agency and the Sangor District of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the States of Gwallor, Dhot pur, Bharshpur Sirmor and Jubbar and by the Punjab Their total area smounts to 107,287 equare miles, to which may be added the area of the two Native States of Tehri and Bampur toths of which lie within the Hultid Provinces. both of which lie within the United Provinces. 5.079 square miles and the newly-created inde pendent State of Benares with an area of 865 miles, giving a total of 112,346 square miles. The total population is 45 014 080 out of which Tehri and Rampur account for 832,036

The Provinces, originally termed the North-

Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, receiving their present designation in 1902. in chade four distinct tracts of country portions of the Himslayas, the sub-Himslayan tracts (the Russian), the great Gangetic plain and portions of the hill systems of Central India (Bun delkhand) The first two of these tracts are in fertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equal and the Central Bolian places in an action of the Gangotin plain, however possesses an extreme brillity and here the density of population rise from 512 persons per square mile in the west to 540 in the centre and 718 in the sears, which gives the Provinces as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than say other Provinces is indis. In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spars of the Vhedhyan moentains covered with stanted Vindiyan mountains covered with structed trees and jungle, and in the North the lower alones of the Himalayas clothed with dense launes, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until is reached the line of the eternal snown, but the greater part at the provinces consists of level plain teasing with highly-cultivated fields and watered by four rivers—the Ganges, Junna Gogra and the Guzsti.

The People.

The population is mainly Hindu, 85 per cent, sanking as such whilst Mahomedans number 14 per cent, the total of all other religious being ion than 0 5 per cest, composed of Christians (Baropeans and Indians) Jains, Aryas and Sikher, the Aryas are the followers of the Arya Sana, seet, which obtains widely in the Taragla and has extended its infusence to the United Provinces The three main physical types are Deraidian Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himslayan and all the states of the Company of the Compan the latter being confined to the Hemslayan and on in most districts. In 1901 nearly a million is sufficient, and Bundelkhand, whilst the high-casts prinning and 184,000 on cleaning, pressing, and finance. Host of the people, however, show a mixed Arya-Dravidian origin. These ian smallest are spoken by the great majority of the mixed his property of the statement of the plants. Worken Hand, Bastern and Bakart; Urdu, or Hindusten, is a wirere the statement Klasheb brooke is made. Expenditure of the statement of t

Industries

The principal industry is agriculture which supports no less than '71 7 of the population. The soils of the Provinces fall into three groups the valley soils of the Himal square, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Himalayam soils are of load origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed whilst the main alluvium soles are said, clay the rock from which they have been formed whilst the main alluvium soils are send, clav and loam, the loam being naturally the most productive. The soil generally yields excellent crops of rice millet mixe linesed, cotton wheat sugarcane, pulses, beriev and poppy rice being grown mostly in lowlying heavy clays. The greater part of the Provinces is highicultivated, the rainfall varies from 50 to 60 inches in the Hills to 40 inches in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions whilst the Agrandivision processes about 25 to 30 inches annu-Division receives about 25 to 30 inches annu ally only Drought seriously affected Bundel thand and the Agra Division in the past, but improved drainage, and irrigation (a protective system of trigation works exists and is being extended) have cuabled a completerecovery to be made and the agricultural properity of the Provinces is now high, though it varies with the Provinces is now high, though it varies with the Provinces is now high, though it varies with the Provinces is now high, though it varies with the provinces the agricultural test of plague which hampers the agriculturals everyly and in the Terai malaria still exacts a large toll. I and is beld mostly on the ryotwari tenure in Bundel khand and Kumson, on zemindari tenure in Agra and talluquari tenure in Oudh. The principal laid owners in Oudh are the Talluquare some of whom own very large restates. The area keld in talluquari some of most of the principal size of the princip being extended) have enabled a complete area held in taluadari tenure amounts to 51 per cent of the total area in Oudh

Manufactures.

Manufactures.

The Provinces are not ruch in minerals Coal exists in Southern Miraspur Iron and copper are found in the Himslaysu Districts, and there were mines of importance there formerly but increased difficulty of working thom as venus became exhausted resulted in the olosure of most of them. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing in some of the rivers in the Hiffs. Limestone is found in the Himslaysa and stone is largely quarried in the Miraspur District. Cotton is ginned and again throughout the provinces, as a home industry. throughout the provinces, as a home industry, and weaving, by means of hand-looms, is carried on in most districts. In 1901 nearly a million

broidery is manufactured in Lucknow where the noted chakes work of silk on cotton or muslin. noted chiscs work of silk on cotton or musling by produced, and in Benaries, where gold and silver work on velvet silk, crepe and arrenet tobtains. The gisses industry is important in some districts. Benaries and Moradabad are noted for their lacquered brass work porcelains is manufactured at Ghasipur and other indus trice are those of paper making (Lucknow) dyeing, leather work and fireworks. The chief centre of European and Indian industry is Cawn centre of European and Indian industry is Cawn pore which, situated in most advantageous position on the Ganges, possesses tanneres cotion woollen jute and other mills, which have a large and ever increasing output (the woollen mill is the largest in India) There are ootion factories at 4 ligarh (famous for its locks) Meerut and Bareliy Mirrappur (which produces also excellent carpets) Hardol and Hathras have owthen mills. Excellent furniture is made at cotton mills. Excellent furniture is made at Barelly at Allababad there are stone works at Ross there is a very large English distillery with patent still and the provinces can claim six breweries with an out turn of over a mil ion gallons.

The largest trade centres are Campore Allahabad, Mirapur Benarca, Lucknew Meetut, Aligari, Hathras, Muttra Agra Farukhabad Moradahad, Chandausi Bareili, Saharanpur Muzufarnagar Ghaziabad Khurja Gorakhpur Gheripur Pilibhit and Shahiahanpur

Administration

The Provinces are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor who is generally chosen from among the members of the Indian Civil Service who have served in the Province The medium for the transaction of public busi ness is the Secretariat the Staff of which con ness is the Secretariat the Staff of which consists of five beerelaries and five Under Secretaries. The Chief Secretary is in charge of the
Bevenue, Appointment General Administration, Political and Forest Departments another
Secretary attends to the Medical Judicial
Police, Rulucational and Sanitation Depart
ugants whilst a third looks to the Ideal Self
Government Financial, Municipal Miscel
lancous and Separate Revenue Departments.
The other two Necretaries belong to the Public is neous and separate hevelve populariments.
The other two Secretaries belong to the Public
Works Department and are also Chief Engi
neers, one of whom deals with Irrigation and
the other with Roads and Buildings Govern ment spends the cold weather October to April, in Lucknew and Allahabad, mostly in Lucknew the Secretarist moves between these two places. The Leutenant-Governor and the Secretariat spend the hot weather in Nami Tal, but during the monsoon the Lieutenant-Governor tours the plains as he does also in the cold weather The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases, and it has important executive duties being the chief revenue authority in the Provinces. There are forty eight British districts, thirty-six in Agra and twelve in Ondh average area 2,000 square miles and sverage population a million Each District in charge of a District of filter termed a Collector and Magistrate in Agra and a Depthy Commissioner and Magistrate in Oudh and Krmann, who is an Indian Civilian The Districts are grouped together in Divisions under a Commissioner There are nine Divisions, having an average area of nearly 12,000 square miles and a population of from 6 to 6 millions. appeal in revenue and rent cases, and it has im

The Districts are sub-divided into takels, of which there are 217, with an average area of 500 square miles and a population of 230,000 Rack Tuhril is in charge of a Tuhrilder, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and responsible for the cohecten of reveaus, and also exercises judicial powers. Takella are divided into parpassa which are units of importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the Takeillars are laneapor of whom there are on an average three to a teas? These officials supervise the work of the patieurs, or village accountants, check their papers and form a link direct between the villagers and Government. For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal) the District Officer assigns a subdivision, consisting of one or more tabells as the case may be to each of his subordimates who may he oversanted dvillans, (John and Assistant Magistrates and Collectors) or members of the Provincial Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates). The Commissioner of the Beroilly and Kumaon Divisions are Political Collectors. cal Agents for the Native States of Rampur and Tehri respectively and the Commissioner of Benares is the Political Agent for Benares State.

Justice

Justice is administered by the High Court in the Province of Agra and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Oudh which are the final appellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases. The former, which consists of a Chief Justice and five pulsare Judges two of whom are Indians site at Aliahabad, and the latter represented by a Judicial Commissioner and two Additional Commissioners one of whom is an Indian site always in Lucknow There are twenty-seven District and Additional District Judges (Indian Civilians) twenty-one in Agra and six in Oudh who have both ori-ginal and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and occasional appellate jurisdiction in rent cases but District Officers and their assisrent cases but District Officers and their assistants including Tahandars preside in both criminal and rent and revenue courts, and dispose of a good deal of the work. In Kumaon, the Commissioner is a High Court Judge in Civil cases and a District Judge in Oriminal cases. cases and a District Judge in Oriminal cases. In the larger Cantonment, the Castonment Magistrates have limited powers as Judges of a Small Cause Court. There are also Subor dinate Judges Judges of Small Cause Courts and Munsifa, who dispose of a large number of small civil suits being specially empowered in some cases, to decide suits up to Ra. 2,000 but generally they take cases up to Ra. 2,000 but generally they take cases up to Ra. 2,000 whilst Subordinate Judges hear cases up to Ra. 6,000 Appeals from Munsifs and Subor dinate Judges go to the District Judges Small Cause Court Judges try suits to the value of Ra. 500 There are also Honorary Munsifs, whose jurisdiction is fixed at Ra. 20

new coan in questions of samarans, comsum cation, lighting, town improvement, roads
water supply drainage and education Grants with an assistant. There is an armed police
are made to Boards by Governments in some
specially recruited, and armed with the Martin
anes. There is a tendency in the Provinces to
give local self-government a wider extension in charge of an inspector-General of Prisons
by means of an increase in the number of boards
who is a member of the Indian Medical Service by means of an increase in the number of taxins with son-official Chairmen and recently this privilege has been extended to fifteen Municipalities. Small towns termed Act VX towns also enjoy some measure of local self govern the son the son of the principal terms of the prin

Finance

The Financial history of the Province not been a happy one, inadequation one, inadequate, eraments, 1 contracts between the Government of India and the local Government and the severe famine in 189° having caused Provin cal bankruptcy which for a long time necessita-ted rigid economy in order to accumulate re-serves which could be spent on productive works. Recently liberal impersal assignments have been made by the Government of India and the financial prospects are accordingly much brigh ter giving hopes that ambitious schemes of reform will be able to be carried into effect reingin with the same in the startest and the deed The local Government zets 3-8 unit of the land's revenue. The Provincial Budget for 1915 16 shows an opening balance of 191 lake revenue 55 lakhs, and expenditure 691 lakhs and a locking balance of 59 lakhs.

Public Works

The Public Works Department is divided to the Roads and Buildings branch The Public works Department is avoided into the Roads and Buildings branch and the Irrigation branch, each of which is administered by a Chef Engineer who also a Secretary to Government The Provinces are divided into three circles and ten divided into three circles and ten divided into the contract of sions for the administration of roads and build ings, and into four circles and twenty divisions for irrigation purposes. Each circle is in charge of a Superintending Engueer and each dry atom is in charge of an Executive Engineer The whole of the irrigation works constructed The winte of the irrigation wants constructed or maintained by Government are in charge of the Department nearly all metalled roads and also bridges on second-class roads, and gener ally all works costing more than its 1 (40) ex cept in Municipalities The most important irrigation works within the last twenty years have been the construction of the Betwa Canal the Fatchpur branch of the Lower Cauges Canal, the Mat branch of the main Ganges Canal improvements in the Robilkhand and Tersi Canals and extensive drainage operations in the Doah districts of the Meerut and Agra d vi sion. Important irrigation extension works are now being considered. The budget for irrigation and other public works for the present 144 lakhs.

Chairmen They are generally composed of two Railway Superintendents, and thirty Associated and elected members, with an official sistant Superintendents. There is a Police They deal with questions of sanitation, combinated and electron of sanitation, combination, lighting, town improvement, roads water supply drainage and education Grants water supply drainage and education Grants are made to Boards by Governments in some specially recruited, and armed police are made to Boards by Governments in several purposes from general reversions of the provinces. The administration of the late lakes are made to Boards by Porvances to Specially recruited, and armed with the Martin cases for special purposes from general reversions.

whilst Arabic and Persian are taught in special classes at the Muir College Allahabad, which also has a special science side which of late has been greatly extended and there is a Gov ernment Engineering College at Roorkee (Thom ason Colleges in Eucknow (Canning College) (Reid Christian College) and (Isabella Thoburn College) Agra (St. John b) Allgarh (the Mahomedan Oriental College) Gorakpur Campore and Meeril and an unaided College at Benares the Central Hindu College In Lucknow there is the Harti niere school an entirely independent institu-tion for European and Anglo Indian children and there is a Girls Martiniere connected with it whilst in the Hill Stations, Naini Tal and it whilst in the fill Stations, Naiol 121 and Mussoorie there are many excellent private scholastic institutions for European boys and cirls, which are attended by students from all over India Government maintain Training colleges for teachers in Lucknow and Allaha bad an Art Crafts and an Industrial School in Lucknow and an Agricultural College at Cawnpore Public Schools are almost entirely maintained by the District and Municipal Boards and primary education is almost entirely in their hands Primary and female education are in a very backward condition and a Com-mittee has revently been sitting at valud Tal to inities has revently open sitting at vanil last of suggest a remedy Technical education I being pushed forward and there is a proposal to establish a Technological Institute in Cawn pore At the close of 1912 there were 1898 urban schools attended by 103 133 scholars and 10 003 rural schools attended by 482,356 scholars and the number of secondary schools for Indian boys was 545 etc. Anglo Vernacular High Schools 102 with 42 611 scholars, Vernacular Inst Myddle Schools 375 with 45 578 scholars and English Middle Schools 68 with 10,284 scholars. The amount budgetted for education this year is 67 lakhs.

Higher education is controlled by the Allaha bad University (constd. in 1887) which consists of a Chancellor Vice-Chancellor and seventy the Doub districts of the Meerut and Agra d vi of a Chancelor Vice-Chancellor and seventy considered. The budget for irrigation generation works are if we ordinary and four ex-ofices Fellows, of now being considered. The budget for irrigation and other public works for the present of the same are elected by the Senate or by registered graduates and the Faculties, and the remainder nominated by the Lieutemant-Governor, in the expectly of Chancelor The Faculties are those of Art Selecte Law and Medicine, and the University possesses an important Law School. It is proposed to establish a Mahomedan University at Abgarh and the University at Abgarh and the University at Abgarh and Amidmants, forty nine District Superintendents, received legislative annotion The Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental Aligarh-Principal, J H Towle The Central Hindu College Benares-Principal P B Adhikari offg John e College, Agra—Principal, Rev A W Davies
Muir College Allahabad—Principal & G Jeonings Queen's College Benares-Principal -arrel Canning College Lucknow-Principal M B H H Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Cameron. Agra College—Principal Jones т Cuthbertson

Reld Christian College Lucknow-Principal Rev T C Badley

Meerut College-Principal William Jesse Woodstock College \
Rev H M Andrews Mussoorie - Principal Barcilly College-Principal J H Alderson Christian College Allahabad-Principal Rev C A R. Janvier

Christ Church College Cawnpore-Principal Rev M. S Douglas Isabella Thoburn College Lucknow-Princl

pal Miss Robinson Thomason College Roorkee-Principal Lt Col E H de Vere Atkinson

King George's Medical College Lucknow-Principal, Colonel Selby 1 M S

Medical.

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector General of Civil Hospitals A Civil Surgeon is in charge and i. responsible for the medical work of each district and in a low of the larger stations he has an assistant an assistant. In two stations (Lankhet and Almora) Medical. Officer in military employ Almora) Medical Officer in military employ hold collatoral did charge. There are cighty three Assistant Surgeons in charge of import ant dispensaries and a large number of Indian hospital assistants. Lady doctors and female hospital assistants visit purda nathin women in their own homes and much good work is done in this manner

The best equipped hospitals for Indian pa then see the Thomason Hospital at Agra and the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naini Tal 1 B first class institution and there are also the Lady Dufferin Hospitals. King George a Mcdmal College and the hospital in connexion with it have been opened receivity in Lucknow. The College is one of the best equipped in the country with a staff of highly efficient professors, and the hospital is the first in the Provinces. There is an X Ray Institute at Daken Dura where the labels of the country with the control of the country with the control of the country with a staff of highly efficient professional with the country with a staff of highly efficient professional with the country with a staff of highly efficient professional with the country with a staff of highly efficient professional with the country with a staff of highly efficient professional with the country with a staff of highly efficient professional with the country with a staff of highly efficient professional with the country with a staff of highly efficient professional with the country with the c Dehra Dun, where valuable research work habeen carried out and the Pasteur Institute at Ka sault take cases from all parts of India are there are sanatoria for British soldiers in the Hills.

Administration.

Landament-Governor Sir J S Mexton, K c 5.1
Assumed charge of office 16th September 1912 Private Secretary A P Collett, 1 C S.

Lieut Col P B The principal educational institutions are — Honorary Aules-de Camp Lieut Col P H
The Mahomedan Angle-Oriental College, Clutterback Lieut, Col J H E Beer C.I.
The Mahomedan L H Torde Subadar Major Kanhel Prased Dube Risaldar Major Oudret Khan Bahadur

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTERANT GOVERNOR

President, The Lieutenaut-Governor Vice Prendent J M Holms 081

Members

Bahadur GLIE GOVO Wali of Rampur

Kunwar Adıtva N Singh of Benares. J S Campbell GS L CJF

Raja Sir Muhammad Tasadduk Rasul Khan. E.C 8 L

Nawab Mumtaz ud-daula Sir Muhammad F All Khan Kule KCVO CSI, of Pahasu. 4 W Pim

A L Saunders CKI

R Burn

Rai Nathi Mai Banadur t I E

Varsingh Prasad

S P O Donnell

Rana Sr sheoral singh RCIE

W G Wood Col. C Mactaggart CIR LM. 8

C F de la Fosse

O M Straight

H R C Hades

H & Ferard.

F Mackinnon Dr Tel Bahadur Sapru

Rai Ookul Prasad Bahadur

John Mitchell Holn.

Mahadeo Prasad

E II As Iworth

Saivid Muhammad Abd ir Pau

Shankar Sahai Sahib

Balak Bam

Raja Kushalpal Singh

Brij Nandan Prasad

Moti Lai Nebru

S i id Muham d Hadi Khan mahadur

Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh KOLL of Balrampur

Wotl Chand O T Anthony

Salvid Raza All

ihalkh Shahid Hosain

Asohar Ali Khan

H rhert Watson Pike.

Bishambhar Vath

Buktle Singh

Lt-Col B H Henderson

H V Lovett

Raia Ramlal Singh CLR of Kurri Sudanii

Logie P Wateon

Moulvi Salvid Karacost Hussalu	The Hight Hon the Governor-General	1888
George Gall Sim.	in the North-Western Provinces (Lord	
Pandit Jegat Namyan	Auckland) T C Bobertson	1640
Pandit Tara Dut Galrollar	The Bight Hon the Governor-General	1842
BROBETAKIAT	in the North Western Provinces (Lord	
Chief Secretary to Government, B. Burn.	Ellenborough)	
Pinancial Secretary to Government, A. W. Pim.	Sir G B Clerk K C B	1843
Judicial 8 P O Donnell	James Thomson Died at Bareilly	1843
Secretary to Government, Public Works Dept .	A W Begble In charge	1863
(Parildrens & Roads & Radinovs) W.G. Wood	J R Colvin Died at Agra	1853
	E A Reade In charge	1857
Secretary to Government Public Works Dept (Irrigation), G T Anthony	Colonel H Fraser CB Chief Commis- sioner N W Provinces.	1857
Registrary F. R. Lowe A. Grant W.J. Summers F. C. Richardson, BOARD OF REVENCE	The Right Hon the Governor-General administering the N W Provinces (Viscount Capping)	1858
Members J M. Holm, CSL J S (ampbell	Sir G F. Edmonstone	1859
CAL CIR	R Money In charge	1863
Secretary J E Goudge	The Hon Edmund Drummond	1863
•	Sir William Muir E C 8 1	1868
MISCRILLARIORS APPOINTMENTS	Sir John Straches K C S.1	1874
Opium Agent Ghanpur C E Wild	Sir George Couper Bart, O.B	1876
Director of Land Records and Agriculture H R C Halloy	LIBUTERART-GOVERNORS OF THE N	ORTH
Director of Public Instruction C F de la Fosse	WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COM	ETH:
Inspector-General of Police D M Straight	STORES OF OUDE	
Inspector-General of Cwil Hospitals Col G	Sir George Couper Bart of Kust	1877
Mantaggart, M. A. M.B. C. E. C. M.S.	Sir Aifred Comyna Lvall R C B	1882
Senitary Communicator Lieut (of B A Harriss	Sir Anckland Colvin KCMG (IE	1887
Inspector-General of Registration W Raw	Sir Chas H I Crosthwaite E C 5 L	1892
Commencioner of Breuse T A H Way	Alan Cadell (Officiating)	1895
Assountent-General J F Graham	Sir Antony P MacDonnell K.c.s.t (a)	180
Impactor-General of Prisons Lt (ol. 4, H. Henderson M.B., CM 1M.S.	Sir J J D La Touche E.c s.: (a) Agerwards (by creation) Baron MacDo	190) aneli
Posteratior-General C J H Hogg	LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE U	MITEL
Chamical Analyses and Bacteriologist, Dr. E. H. Hankin	*PROVINCES OF AGEA AND QUDE.	
LIBUTERANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH	Sir J J D La Touche, K C S.L.	1905
	Sir J P Hewett E.c. 81 012	1907
WESTERN PROVINCES	L A S Porter CBL (Officiating)	1912
Skr C T Metcalfe Bart G t B 1836	Sir J & Meston KOLL	1019

The Puniab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers, is so is largely urban. The western plains cover cilled from the five rivers by which it is en an area of \$9.000 equare miles with a populate of the property of the property of the property of the property of the province and the North said full in this area, heaviest in the north and wast Frontier Province and the Native State of against and decreasing towards the west and south, of against a continuous cont the Punjab occupies the extreme north west orn corner of the Indian Empire and with the ern orner of the Indian Empire and with the exception of the above-mentioned province, comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rajputana and west of the river Jumma Prevous to October 1912 the Punjab with its feudatories embraced an area of 136 330 aquare miles and a population at the Consta of 1911 of 24 187,750 (inclusive of 28 587 transfrontier Baltuchie) that is to say about one-thirteenth of the area and population of the celles Empires. But the correction of the series Indian Empire But the formation of a sepa rate province of Delhi reduced the area and population of the Punjab by about \$50 equare miles and \$80 000 souls respectively Of the total area of the Punjab, \$6 551 square miles are in Native States (34 in number) with a population of \$212.784 and 2.566 square miles are tribal territory on the western border of Dera Ghazi Khan district with a popula tion of 28,587

Physical Features

The greater part of the Punjab consists of one wast alluvial plain, stretching from the Jumna in the cast to the Suleman Range in the west. The north east is occupied by a ideal section of the Himalayas and the Salt Range section of the Himshayaa and the Sait Range forms its north western angle A few annal spurs of the Aravaill mountain system traverse the extreme south-east and terminate in the Ridge at Delbi The Punjab may be divided into five natural divisions The Himshayan trave includes an area of 22,000 square miles with a scanty population living scattered in tiny mountain hamiets. The balk Range tract includes the districts of Attock Rawal pindl and Jagium and part of Shahpur district its physical configuration is broken and con-fused and the mountainous tracts of Murree and Kahuta approximate closely in character latics to the Himalsyan tract. Except in the bills, the rainfall leaves little margin for protec comes, one ramman seaves state margin for protection against distress in unfavourable seasons; and irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting the base of the fulls and including the low range of the Swalks runs the narrow sub montane tract. This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and tracement by the seasons from the billy contract. This tract, accure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the fills comprises some of the most fertile and thickly populated portions of the province. Its population of over four millions is almost wholly agricultural and pastoral but it includes one large town in Sinkot. Of the plains of the Punjab, the eastern portion covers an area of rome \$5000 square miles with a population of 104 millions. East of Labore the rainfall is everywhere so far unficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly havourable seasons, but over the greater part of the area the margin is so alight that except where rigation is employed, any material reduction

is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low lying river banks left monet by upon the low lying river banks left mode by the retreating floods. In this very circumstance, these tracts find their scarcity against famine for there cultivation is almost independent of rain a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass. So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Lower Chenab and Lower Jucium Canals which now challenge the title of the seatern plains. Lower Chemab and Lower Jhelum Canals which now challenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous por tions of the province Multan and Lyallow are the largest towns in the western area. Owing to its geographical position its scanty vanisal and clouddes skies, and perhaps to its wide expanse of untilled plains the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both beat and cold than any other portion of ladds. The summer from Auril to Sentern India The summer from April to Septem ber is scorchingly bot, and in the winter sharp frosts are common But the bright sun and invisorating air make the climate of the Punjab in the cold weather almost

The People.

Of the population roughly one half is Mahomedan three eighths Hindu and one-eighth Sikh Socially the landed classes stand high and of these the Jats numbering nearly five millions are the most unportant. Roughly speaking one half the jats are Mahomedan, one-third Sikh and one-sixth Hinda. In dis-tribution they are ubiquitous and are equally divided over the five divisions of the province. divided over the ave divisions of the province.

Next in importance come the Rajputs, who number over a million and a half. The majority of them are Mahomedans by religion, about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikha. They are widely distributed over the province. Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjah provide many of the best recruits for the Indian Army. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that other. There are larger agric. closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe. There ar! many minor agri outtural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kureshis) most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias) and trading cartes of the Hahomedani (Khōjas, Parachas and Khakhas) and the numerous artisan and mental castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes and torden eleis possible without frightion in fairly havourable seasons, but over the greater part of the
area the margin is so alight that except where
trightion is employed, any material reduction
to the rainfall involves distress, if not actual
famine. Within the eastern plains he the large
clikes of Labore and Amritasr, and the popular blishing districts in the west, who number
and the Pathans of the Attook and
thou in comparison with the western Punjab scattered all over the province engaged in

Languages.

The main language of the province is Punjabl, which is spoken by more than half the population. Western Punjabl may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahnd' and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are western Bindi which includes Hindu-tani, Urdu (the polished language of the towns) and other Bindi, Western Pahari which is spoken in the bill tracts and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana. Baluchi Pushto Sindhi and Theto Burman languages are used by small reportfuse of the population. proportions of the population

Agriculture Agriculture is the staple indu try of the province, affording the main means of sub-sistence to 56 per cent of the population. It sistence to 56 per cent of the population It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is a co-emment property the runain ing five-sixths belonging to private owners But a large part of th Government land is so situated that it cannot be brought under so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extrasive irrigation. Thus the Lower Chenab Canal irrigates nearly 1900 000 acres of what was formerly wasteland and the Lower Jhelom Canal 390 000 acres, and the Lower Barl Duab Canal when the coloniation of mr is completed will add 1200 000 acres, to this total Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which accomplication of the coloniation of th are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as are unsuled to cultivation are preserved as forest land the total extont of which is about 3 700 square rules. Of the crops grown wheat is the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area which now occupies in an user rally throughout the province but the ravages of boll-worm have aftered the popularity of the crop. The cotten grown is of the short the crop The cott in grown is of the short stapled variety known as Bengals The country being prepondenantly agricultural a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in the live stock. The latest cattle census gives the following figures—cattle, nearly 8 900 000 beach buffalot, a bout 850 000 bovine young stock 3,500 000; theep 4 500 000 coats, 4 230 000 Large profils are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in the south west in Luis and Kangra and throughout the plains generally The production of hides and skins is also an important industry also an important industry

Industries.

year, and gold-washing is carried on in most or more Auditant Commissioners (Cover

borse-dealing, labour and trade. A small of the rivers, not without remunerative results. Thetan element is found in the Himalayan literature of the proper ores are plentful but difficultively of the property of the proper country, the total number of factories being only 224 th majority of which are devoted to cofton 224 th majority of which are devoted to cotton may inning of aning and preading. Cotton may log as a domestic industry is carried on by means of hand looms in nearly every vilage. The Salvation Army has shown considerable enterprise in improving the hand weaving industry. Blankets and woolen rugs are also produced in considerable quantities and the carpets of Amritsar are famous. Silk weaving is also carried on and the workers in gold, effect the second and artherways are fairly silver breast context and eartherways are fairly salver brass, col per and earthernwore are fairly numerous and hory carving is carried on at Amiltear and Patiala. The trade of the pro vince is steadily expanding the total internal trade being valued at 651 crores of nupces. The external trade with Afghanistan, Ladakh and Tibet is valued at 34 lakhs

Administrative functions of Government are performed by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General with the approval of the Crown The Lieutenant-Governor in practice is always a member of the Indian Citil Service though military member of the Indian Citil Service though military member of the Points Commission are clightly has Indian Civil service trough mutater members of the Punjab Commission are eligible for the position. The Punjab Commission the body which is responsible for the Civil administration of the province is recruited from the Indian Civil Service and the Provin call Citil Strike. Up to the date of the sepa-ration of the North West. Frontier Province from the Punjab one fourth of the cadre wa-drawn from the Iulian Arm. The buddees of Government is carried on through the usual of irrigation has kid to a great expansion of the wheat area which now occupies in an aver age year over 84 millions of a res. The aver age year over 84 millions of a res. The average annual outturn of wheat is 3 000 000 tensy and a present prices at approximately accordance to wheat is 3 000 000 Vert in importance to wheat is gram, the average annual produce of which is gram, the average annual produce of which is a million ton, valued at \$5 000 000. Other important staples are barley are completed in the province but the rayers of the footenment outton and sugarcane Cotton is grown generally throughout the province but the rayers in the footenment spends the winter in Lahore The Government spends the winter in Labore and the summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simla The Houte nant Givernor has no Precutive Council but is assisted in legislative business by a Legis lative Council of 24 members, of whom eight are elected and 16 nominated by the Lieutenaut Governor Of the nominated members, not more than ten may be officials in addition there may be two nominated expert members. Under the Lieutenant-Governor the province k administered by five Commissioners (for Ambala Jullundur Labore Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—28 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district. A district on an average contains four table, each conal ting of about SON villages. The Deputy
Commissioner is usually a Covenanted Civilian
or military member of the Purjab Commission
although five Deputy Commissionerships
are little for Deputy Commissionerships The mineral wealth of the Punjab is small. Commissioner in small a Coveranced Civillan rook said, saltpetre and timestone for road building being the most important products of military member of the Punjab Commission although five Deputy Commissionerships district, with an output of about 50,009 tons a The Deputy Commissioner has under him one

anted Civilians) and one or more Extra Arsist- limited to anits not exceeding Hs. 1,000 act Commissioners (Provucial Civilians) In In value The assistants to Deputy Common cases, one or more tabills form a sub-division under the charge of a sub-divisional officer who has wide powers. The taball is tree of investing Tabilidars with Muzsiffs to charge of a Tabilidar in some cases assisted powers of a Munsif, but the former practice who has wide powers. The taball is tree of investing Tabilidars with Muzsiffs to charge of a Tabilidar or headman and in more is being gradually discontinued. At by one or more valid Tabilities. The village is nadice a Lambardars are more districts the villages are grouped into zalla, each under a zalldar The Lambardars and subordinate Circulasi Courts of the District zalldars are village officers and not Gov ernment servants. The district Land Re. as well as the District can district and commissioner remement errorates. is uncer a Lambartar or meanman and in most districts the villages are grouped into zalia, each under a zalidar. The lambardars and zalidars are village officers and not Gov ernment servants. The district Land Re-cords and Excise staff though organised for cords and enartheental purposes, is available tor general administrative work. The Natice States of the province are arranged for the purposes of super ision into five groups each under the charge of a Political Agent Except in the case of the Sikh Pitulkan States (Patlala Jhind and Nabha) and the Bahawali ur Ag ney the Political Arent is either the neighbouring Commissioner or Deput Commissioner The principal heads of Department in the province are the two Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction and heads of the departments of Land and and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards) the three Chief Engineers the Inspector General of Police the Direct for of Public Instruction the Inspector General of Prisons, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Inspector General of Registration and Industries, the Director of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector General of Registration and the Legal Rem inbrance. The Accountant-General the Postmaster General the Director of Telegraph Engineering and the Agent North Western Railway regressent Inspectio General the Director of Industries and the Agent North Western Railway regressent Inspection General under the Government of India.

Justice

The administration of justic is entrusted to a Chief Court which is the final angellate authority in civil and criminal cases and has powers of original oriminal juristiction in cases. where European British subjects are changed with serious offences and original cut i uris diction in special cases. The Court site at Labore and is composed of a Chi I Judge and four puisno judges (either in illans or barris ters) a sixth additional judge whose appoint ters) a sixth additional judge whose appoint ment is as etioned for two vers and a s venth and eighth additional judge whose appointment is sanctioned for one year. There is a strongly supported movement to the province to favour of raising the fourt to the statu of a High Court, but the 8 cretary of that recently request to sanction the proposal Subordinate to the Chir Court are the District and Sessions Judges (22 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal introduction in a civil and sessions division can of whom exercises that and erhalms introdiction in a civil and sextons division comprising one or more districts. They hear must of the first appeals in this with and try sessions cases and hear criminal appeals from the district and first class magis. trates One or two divisions have an additional ludge and in meany districts a Subordinate Judge tax and major irrigation works are divided exercising unlimited civil jurisdiction, is appointed to assist the District Judge but the ments in the proportion of one half to each majority of civil suits are tried in the first Minor irrigation works and some minor beads instance by Munsife whose jurisdiction is are divided in varying proportions, while the

as well as the District and Subordinate Judges but not the Munsils, are invested with magin but not the minists, are invested with imagination that it is a second class magintate and halb Ishalidars those of the third class, and considerable assistance is obtained from Honotary Magistrates who all either singly or as a hench in districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Com missioner un the finding of a Council of Elders missioner on the finding of a Council of Eiders (Jirna) may pass sentence up to four years imprisonment. In all cases capital sentence-require the confirmation of the Chief Court Special Revenue Courts to decide all suits regarding tenant right rents and cognate matters in which civil courts have no jurisdiction have been established under the Punjab Temancy Act. The Financial Commissioners are the final crurt of appeal in revenue cases

Local Government.

Lo al control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of district boards exercising authority over a district and of municipalities exercising authority over a city or fown 4 few districts have local hoards which exercise authority over a tahen These bodies are composed of members cither nominated by Government nembers during nonmarked by overnments or elected by the people and they are empower ed to spend the funds at their disposal on schools and disposaries veccination sanitation roads and rest houses and general improvements. The funds of district boards are derived mainly from a cess on the land revenue rived mainty from a cess on the sand revenue of the district supplemented by grants from Provincial Funds and those of municipalities from octrol local taxation and Government grants in the smaller towns which are known as notified areas a simple form of government than the municipalities. tem is in force. Where the elective principle in force as regards both district beards and municipalities, the public shows very little interest in the elections except in a few cases where sectarian feeling runs high

Finance.

Under the present system of decentralisa-Under the present system of decentralisa-tion in finance the Imperial fovernment dele-gates to the Punjab Government the control of expiriture on the ordinary administra-tive services together with the whole or a cer-tain proportion of certain heads of revenue sufficient to meet those charges. Of the va-rious heads of revenue post office telegraphs, railways, optum and salt are cutility Impe-rial Land revenue stamps, craise, bosome-rice and many living land over the sal division.

Public Works.

boards also assists municipalities and district boards. The irrigation branch is under two Chief Engineers, one of whom is also Chief Bugineer of Irrigation Works to the North West Froutier Province Under them are nine Superintending Engineers in charge of of divisions. In addition to the work of con-struction and maintenance Irrigation Officers are responsible for the assessment of water rates leviable on irrigated areas and in several districts where the land revenue demand is assumed on the fluctuating principle for the formulation of this demand on irrigated crops

Irrigation.

The canal system of the Punjab is admit tedly one of the greatest achievements of Bri tich rule in India Not including the enor mous Triple Canal project now in process of completion the total prigated area in British completion the total irrigated area in British districts and Native States amounts to 8,269 253 acres. The Bess is the only one of the great rivers of the province from which no canal takes off. The Indus provides supplies for two large series of immediation canals one of other bank. Taking off from the Jhelum is the Lower Jhelum perennial canal, with 150 miles of main channel and 1,000 miles of the state of distributaries and lower down the river is a large series of hundrid meanats. The Lower Chemab perennial canal takes off from the Chemab and comprises 427 miles of main channel and branches and 2278 miles of branches, while below the junction of the Chemab and Rayl rivers is a series of lundation canals on both banks. The Rayl provides applies for the Upper Bari Duab Canal, which has 370 maltes of main line and branches and 1571 maltes of distributaries. Some amail inundations canals and the Sidhani system with a of distributaries and lower down the river is os bodh banks. The Ravi provides supplies at the Upper Bari Duab Canal, which has sort the Upper Bari Duab Canal, which has 370 miles of main line and branches and 1671 miles of distributaries. Some anall inundation canals and the Sidhani system with a length of 200 miles also take off from the Eavi. The Stribud Canal, which has a main time and college at Lahore a Training Class for European 6538 miles and distributaries amountpas of 538 miles and distributaries amountpas of 538 miles and distributaries amountpas of 538 miles and form the Gutting as allowed as the headquarters of each district, and the Lawrence Military and Lower Sutief respectively in addition to the Grey Canals maintained on the cooperative systems in the Fetuapore district and a vast two systems at the new control of each district, and the Lawrence Military and Lower Sutief respectively in addition to the Grey Canals maintained on the cooperative systems in the Fetuapore district and a vast core from the grey the first in the grey for maintained on the cooperative systems in the Fetuapore district and a vast core from the grey for maintained on the cooperative systems in the Fetuapore district and a vast core from the grey for maintained on the cooperative systems in the Fetuapore district and a vast core from the grey for maintained on the cooperative systems in the Fetuapore district and a vast core from the grey for maintained on the cooperative systems and the from the Gutter of the province of the from the Gutter of t

vererue from forests, registration courts of state. The Western Jumna Canal, which law justs, police and education are wholly previouslists as well as the income of district boards had municipalities. The Budget for 1915-16 distributaries of 1,764 miles and and municipalities. The Budget for 1915-16 distributaries of 1,764 miles and shows a total revenue (including opening balance) of the 8. & 41 08,000 and a total expenditure of \$8. & 49 39 000 fraving a closing balance of the Bavil and includedly to afford irrigs. of the Mayi and Eschenbally to afford trigs, then to the tracts through which the styply channels pass. The three canals included in the project are known as the Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals. Of these the Upper Chenab was opened in April 1912 and the Lower Bari Doab the April 1911 and the Upper Jhelum was opened in Theorem 1912. As was stated in the section on Administration the Public Works. Department is divided into two branches one for Buildings and Books and the other for Irrigation in the promore branch, under the Chief Frigneer the provence is divided into three clines under the provence is divided into three clines under the provence is divided into three clines under the chief Frigneer the provence is divided into three clines under Brighting Engineers and 11 divisions under Executive Engineers, while the Bullor 40 miles from Labore where the King Fdward Memorial at Lahore also constitutes a special division. The primary object of this branch is the construction and maintenance of imperial and Provincial works, but it also assiste municipalities and district

Police.

The Police force is divided into District and Railway Police The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General who is the control of the Inspector-General who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him three Deputy Inspector-Generals, for the Eastern (Ambala) Central (Lahore) and Western (Rawalpind) Ranges respectively and a fourth Deputy Inspector-General in charge of Railway Police Criminal Investigation the Police Training School and Finger Print Bureau at Philbaur The Railway Police are divided into two districts Northern and Southern each under a Superintendent The District Police are controlled by Super intendents each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Asist trict and has under him one or more Assist ant superintendents. The district is divided into circles under charge of Inspectors, and again into thanas in charge of a Sub-inspector, again into thanas in charge of a Sub-inspector. The staff of a thana consists on an average of one grb-inspector two head constables and of constables. A service of Previncial Police officers has also been established consisting officers has also been established consisting of 18 Deputy Superintendents, who are employed as assistants to the Superintendents. The total police force of the province exclusive of gazetted officers consists of 1075 officers and about 20 000 men practically half of whom are armed with revolvers and bored out rifles. The village police or changidars are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of each district not of the Folice Superintendent. The cost of the Police Force is 68; lakhs.

Education.

Schools for boys and 16 for girls 241 middle achools for boys and 43 for girls 4518 Pri mary Schools for boys and 798 for girls 54 file Pri mary Schools for boys and 798 for girls 54 file Remary Schools for boys and 798 for girls 55 file Remary Schools for special instruction for boys and 12 for girls. The number of pupils attending girls The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending to four and a file number of pupils attending girls. The number of pupils attending to four and a file number of public girls. The number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils attending to four and the number of pupils at a labor to four and the number of pupils attending the four and the number of pupils at a labor to cultural College at Lyalipur the Cirical and issylums. The Pasteur Institute at Kassuli Commercial School at Amritaer the Eng (performs the functions of a provincial labora neering School at Rasul the Mayo School tory for the Punjab Vaccination is super of Art and the Raliway Technical School both vised by the Sanitary Commissioner but is at Labore There are sight Industrial Schools under him the Province maintained by Munkipali-Sanitary Commissioner who has under him these or District Boards and others maintained a special staff Civil Surgeons also have a ties or District Boards and others maintained by Missionary bodies, the Arya Samaj etc which receive grants-in ald. The education of the domiculed community i provided for by a number of secondary boarding schools in hill stations and of primary schools in the provided for by the Aitchison Chiefs College for byps and the Queen Mary & College for cital both at Lahore. girls, both at Lahore

The Education Department is administered by the Director of Public Instruction who has under him an Juspector of Schools in each has under him an luspector of Schools in each civil division with two or more assistants, as District inspector with assistants, in each district two inspectorses of girls schools and an inspector of European schools. Higher education is controlled by the Punjab University (incorporated in 1882) which has the Lieutennant-Governor as ex-offices Chancellor appointed by Government and a Senate. In addition to the nine arts colleges already mentioned and the Law and Medical Colleges at Lahore 8t Stephens College Delhi, and the Hindu College Delhi and six other colleges in Kashmir Patislas Bahawalpur Kapurthala and the Nost West Bahawalpur Kapurthala and the Nowh West Frontier Province are stillated to the Puniab University

Medical.

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals (a member of the Indian Medical Review) who has supervises the departments of the Chief Plague Medical Officer and the Chief Malaria Medical Officer and the Chief Malaria Medical Officer and the Chief Malaria (a Darron (i.e., Medical Officer and the Chief Malaria (by the Sanitary Commissioner (also a member of the Indian Medical Service) who has under him two Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and is advised by the Sanitary Commissioners and is advised by the Sanitary Foundation of the Chief Malaria (by Gracev Chief Malaria (a) Hendley N.D. W. Gracev C.D. Hendley N.D. W. G.D. Hendley N.D. Hendley Surgeons of whom fourteen are members of the Indian Medical Service and others Military Assistant Surgeons and uncovenanted Medical Officers, chiefly Civil Assistant Surgeons. The Mayo Hospital at Labore and special railway canal and police hospitals are maintained by Government, but the ordinant handle and discovernce to the discovernment. nary hospitals and dispunation in the dis-tricts are maintained by municipal or district funds. Certain private institutions such as the Marker Hospital at Simils and many mis-sion tispeparates receive grants-maid. The

local staff of vaccinators under them

Administration.

Lieutenant Covernor Sir W + O Swyer KOSI Assumed charge 19:

PERSONAL STAFF Provid Secretary Light tol E C Bayles

OLI IA. HOROTHY talen de-Connu Lieut Col W T Wright Hony (apt (sopula, Bisaldar Major Muhamud Hayat Khan Subsdar Bahadur Gulab Singh

THE ISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President The Lieutenant Governor Var I resident A M Din K | YO

MUMBERS

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Nawab Sir Bahram Lian KCIE. J C Clodky c a i Tir U W Fenton Ecsi ics Sundar Singh Majithia, Sardar Bahadur tol H Hendley MD 145

Raizeda Bhagat Ram.

Khwajah Yusuf Shah Khan Bahadur Nawab Ebrahim 411 Khan of Kunipura

J P Thompson

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Bakhshi Sohan Lai of Lahore	Conscious of Foresta, R. McIntosh	
Malik Muhammad Amin Khan of Shamsabad.	Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Co	olome)
Sir F C Chatarji, c.i.a	Harold Bendley M D LM.S.	
Secretary 8 W Gracey		niney
SHORETARIAT	Browning Smith DPK IMB	
Charl Secretary C A Barron CIR 109	Inspector-General of Prisons LtCol G	r W
Revenue Secretary J P Thompson 1Cs	Breide.	
Financial Secretary O F Lumsden	Accountant General W Alder 108	
Reputrar W Burr Bryan 1.50	Postmanter-General G R Clark 1 C 6	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	Regularar of Co-Operative Credit So	
*	and Joint Stock Companies A. Langi	
Irrigation Branch	LIEUTERART GOVERNOES OF THE PURI Sir John Lawrence Bart., Q C B	1859
Secretaries T R John Ward elf F Rose	Sic Robert Montgomery K.OB	1859
Buildings and Ronds Branch	Donald Friell McLeod CB	186
secretary Col P > Maclagan + B + >1	Major-General Sir Henry Durand	1870
B.R.	ECSI OF did at Tonk Januar, 1871 R H Davies CSI	
Destruction Discontinue		1871
	B. E Egerton C.S.	18"7
Financial Communication A. H. Diack CYO. Sir M. W. Fenton. ECS1	Sir Charles U Aitchison KCFI	1882
Director of Arriculture and Industries C A	James Broadwood Lyall	1887
B H Tounsend B.A. Its	Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick K C 8.1	1892
Piecetor of Land Records Inspector Gent of Registration and Registrar-General L. Freuch	William Mackworth Loung C S 1	1897
CLE	Sir C M Rivaz, K C 8 2	1902
Director of Pisheries G (L Howell	Sir D C J Ibbetson K.C St resigned	1907
MISCELLAREOL APPOINTMENTS	22nd January 1908	
	T G Walker CSI (off)	1907
Director of Public Instruction JC Godley CSI Inspector General of Police Lieut tot H T	Sir Louis W Dane ECIE CRI	1908
Dennys 1 A	James McCrone Doule (offa)	1911

Burma.

The Province of Burma lies between Assam on the North-West and Chins on the North Bast, and between the Bay of Bengal on the West and South West and Slam on the South West and South West and Sign of the South Rast Its area, including the district of Putao constituted in February 1914, is approximately 270 000 square miles of which 172 000 are under direct British Administration 31 000 briong to Independent and 67 000 to semi independent Native States The main geographical feature of the country is the series of rivers and hills running fan like from North to South with fertile valleys in between widening and flat-tening out as they approach the Delta On the West are the high hills of the Chin country the West are the high bills of the Chin country Mantpurand Assam and on the East the uplands of the Shan States On the South are the hill ranges of Stam. The country is divided East and West by the Dry Zone which has most of the features of the highlards of India South and North of this are the Wet Zones with a rich tropical vegetation. The climate of the Dry Zone resembles that of Behar the temperature in May rising to 116 the climate of the Wet Zones is moist but fairly equable. The magnificent rivers the number of hilly ranges (4 to Zones is moist but fairly equable. The mag nificent rivers the number of hilly ranges () omas) and the abundance of forests all combine to make the scenery of Burma exceedingly varied and picturesque

The People

The total population of Burma at the census 1911 was 12 115 217 Of this total 7 642 201 of 1911 was 12 115 217 are Burmans 906 420 Shans 919 641 Karons 239 953 Kachins 306 426 Ching 344 123 Ara kanese and 320 629 Talahnga There is also a large allen population of 108 977 Chinese and about 600 600 Indians, while the European population le 24 355

The Burmans who form the bulk of the popu lation belong to the Tibetan group and their language to the Tibeto Chinese familia. They are compitally an agricultural people 80 per are essentially an agricultural people 80 per cent of the agriculture of the country being in their hands. Their chief concern is with their fields and their parodas. As long as they are lift in peaceful enjoyment of these they are apparently indifferent as to the Government of the country in appearance the Burman is usually somewhat short and thick-set with Mouzolan features. His dress is most dis-tinctive and exceedingly comfortable. It consists of a silk handkerchief bound round his forehead, a loose lacket on his body and a long stirt or loongyl tied round his wait, reaching to his ankles. The Burman women perhaps the most pleasing type of femininty in the East, lead a free and open life playing a lerge part in the household conomy and in petty trading. Their dress is somewhat similar to the man a minus the silk kerchief on the head, and

these rivers, repecially the Irrawaddy are full of sailing and steem craft. In the Delte, the net work of waterways is indeed practically the only means of communication. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company with a fin fleet of mall cargo and ferry boats gives the Irrawaddy and the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river SERVICE.

The Burms Railways Company has a length of 1 600 miles open line. The principal lines are from Rangoon to Mandalay from Sagaing to Mylikyina the most northern point in the system the Rangoon Prome line and the Pegu Martaban line which serves Moulmein on the further bank of the Salween River An important branch line runs from Tharl on the main line across the Melktila and Myingyan Districts to Myingyan Town on the Irrawaddy Another branch goes from Sagaing on the lira waddy to Alon on the Chindwin A small branch on the Sagaing Myltk; ha line runs from Naba to Katha on the Irrawaddy A branch on the right bank of the Irrawaddy runs from Ba min to kyangin A ferry at H-ngada connects till branch with another branch running from Letpadan on the Prome line to the left bank of the Irrawaddvat Tharawaw An important line the Southern Shan States Rail way is open as far as Anngban 7 miles beyond Ealaw the fotur hill station of the province and 70 miles from That, the junction with the Rangoon Mandalay main line The new the will end thirty miles further East at Yawnghwe the principal town in the rich valley of the Nam Pflu

The length of metalled roads is 1976 miles and of unmitalled roads 1116. The num and of unmitalled roads 1116 ber of runder is for a rich province like Burma quite inadequate One of the most urgent nceds of the Province is a very generous ex tension of roads both metalled and unmetalled

Industry

Agriculture is the chief industry of the pro vince and supports ment intustry of the province and supports ment; three fourths of the population. The next total cropped area in 1914 15 was 14 239 300 acr s of which more than a nullion acres was irrigated land The mah a figlion sorie was triggered rates.

crop is paddy of which 2 348 400 tons were exported in spite of the closing of foreign markets on account of the war. This totalls higher than on account of the war This totalls higher than in any privious year except 1913-14 but the price realized was less than in any year alnow 1999 10 being four hundred lakins of rupees lower than the value of the previous year's export Rice forms 63 per cent of the total exports. Over 8000 tons of oction (about 45 000 bakes) were produced, 88 000 tons of groundnuts, and 8° 000 tons of resamum. Make 150 000 tons and 1918 to 600 tons of season meaning the season was the season with the season was the season with the season was the season with the season was th (50 000 tons) and millet (60 000 tons) are the other ohief crops

being tied in front A well dressed and well ground Burmess lady would for grace and nestness obtailers comparison with any woman in the world.

Communications.

The Irrawaddy and to a less extent the In-13-14, 600 communications of the sensity At all seasons of the year tons

A third important branch of industry consists of working mines and quarries in which Burms is particularly rich. The petroleum solds are in the Dry Zone, chiefly at Yenangyamg in the Magwe District where the principal extractor is the Burma OU Company The total output of petroleum for the Province in 1013 was nearly 278 million gallons in 1914 nearly 255 million gallons in 1914 nearly 255 million gallons in the Burby Mines District the Burpus Ruby the Buby Mines District the Burma Ruby Mines Company at Mogok produced in 1914 stones valued at £44 000 8 704 comes of gold sees won by the Burma Gold Dredging Company from the bed of the Irrawaddy River north of Mylthylna

The Burma Mines (ompan) at Bawdwin in the Northern Shan States produced 24,901 toos of lead stag valued at Rs 6 lakhs and 3,759 tons of sliver lead ore valued at .36 lakhs 19,482 tons of tion ore were mined in Mandalay district and & 5.58 tons of time ore valued at Ra, 16 lakhs in the Fouthern Shan States The Tawnsaw Mines of the Writkyina Byttick produced 49st tons of jade valued at Rs, 2 lakhs

Tungsten ores chiefly wolfram are mined in Tavoy Morgui and the Southern Shan Biates Unomicial returns give the outturn in the year 1013 a 2700 tons or nearly twire as much as the United States produces. In five years Burma has risen to the first place smonget. nountries producing these valuable ores with the United States and Portugal bracketed second

The rubber industry is still in its infancy only 10 piantations employing more than 20 persons. The plantations are situated in the Margui Amberst, Handhawaidly and Tourngoo Districts. At the Census of 1911 4,047 people were returned as engaged in the production of rubber. The total quantity exported in 1914 15 was 8810 cwfs. The prospect of rubber in this Province is very recorded, but the actinuity of the control is the control of the providing but the estimates of the output in sanguine apart of the company promoter and are not likely to be realized

Manufactures.

Then an 424 factories 240 of which are engaged in milling rise and 89 are sawally. The remainder are otherly cotton ginning mills oil milks for the extraction of oil from ground nate and oil reflectes connected with the periode an industry. The average daily number of operatives rose from 50 723 in 1912-13 to for to Operative a rose from 30 7.55 in 1915-13 for \$2,065 in 1915-14 The increase was chiefly in rice-mills At the Census of 1911 469 743 or only 6 6 of the total population were segment catches agriculture and production.

As is the case in other parts of the Indian lineage, the imported and factory made article in rigidity conting the home made and indigenous. But a transfer is the Mandelay District a revival has taken place of hand sift weaving Commissioners of divisions, four in Upper Burma and the Commissioners artists in after still remain, the finish of whose law the Commissioners of the Burma commissioners artists in another still remain, the finish of whose law the Commissioners of the Burma and the Commissioners artists in another still remain, the finish of whose law the commissioners are well known and of the Arakan Division are conditioners and in the condition are well known and the Commissioners standards in Burma. But perimps the most have been relieved of all judicial work.

famous of all hand made and indigenous in districts is the Lecquer work of Pagan with its distincts patterns in black green and yellow traced on to a ground work of red lacquer over-bamboo Lacquered articles ranging from those of the most exquisite finish to those of a coarse description are produced at Pagus on the Irrawaddy and are sold throughout the length and breadth of Burma

The total value of the foreign trade in 1914-15 was only 1.951 lakhs a decline of 30 per cent.
compared with the previous year imports
amounted to Rs 1199 lakhs or 10 per cent
less than in the previous year Rangoon the
only port with racilities for distribution of goods took 36 8 per cent of the foreign trade and 83 2 per cent of the Indian trade. The net The net contome duty was Rs 130 sains or 32 per cent less than in 1912-14. The decline in trade was due loss to lack, of demand than to shortage of shipping owing to the war. Trade with India increased by 5 per cent to Rs 2,562 lakh×

The most important item of merchandise imported into Rangoon is manufactures of cotton which account for 25 per cent, of the total import trade These imports are valued at Rs 280 iskhs. The United Kingdom tock 61 per cent, of the total import trade in 1914 15

Administration.

In 1897 the Province which had formerly been administered by a Chief Commissioner was raised to a Lieutenant Governorship The head of the Province is therefore now the Lieutbead of the Province is therefore now the Leuiseant-Governor. He has a Council of severaleemembers, one of whom is elected by the Burman Chamber of Commerce, one by the Bargoon Trader Association and the remaining fitteen are maninated by the Li-utenant Governor you more than as we member a may be official. the rest must be non officials and at least four must be selected from the Burnese population one from the Indian and one from the Chinesi community

Burma is divided administratively into Upper Burma (including the Shan States and Chin Hills) and Lower Burma. The Shan States are administrated by the Chief of the States, subject to the supervision of the States, subject to the supervision of the States, subject to the supervision of the Commissioners of the Supervision of the Commissioners of the adjoining Witthews in the case of the other States. The vector of the Communication of the automotive Blurkinns in the case of the other States. The Civil Criminal and Revenue administration is realed in the Chief of the State, subject to the restrictions contained in the same. The law administered is the customary law of the

Burma

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Under the Commissioners are 89 Deputy Commissioners including the Police officers in charge of the Hill Districts of Arakan and the Salween District, who exercise the powers of Deputy Commissioner Deputy Commis-sioners are also District Magietrates, Collecelemers are also District Magistratee, Collectors and Registrars, except in Bangoom where there is both a District Magistrate and a Collector Subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner Subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner Subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner and township officers called Myooks. In the villages are the village headmen, thugyis assisted in Lower Rurne by the Seelugaungs (rural policemen to charge of ten houses) The revenue administration is controlled by a Financial Commissioner acaised by two Secretarics. Subordinate Departments are in charge of a Commissioner of Metidements and Land Records a Director Settlements and Land Records a Director of Agriculture a Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department and a Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies

Inutice

The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is under the control of the Chief Court of Lower Burms with six judges (one temporary) and of the Judicial Commissioner Upper Burms with an Assistant Judicial Commissioner Three are seven Divisional and eight District Judges There are also separate Provincial and Subordin ate Judicial Services Divisional Judges are also Sessions Judges. The Chief Court at Rangoon is the high at fivil Court of appeal and the highest court of friminal appeal and revision the tignest court of riminal appeal and revision in Lower Burma. It is also the High Court for the whole of Burma including the Shan States where European British subjects are concerned. It is the principal Civil and Criminal Court of original jurisdiction for Rangson Town and hears eppeals from all sentences of Courts and magistrates exercising jurisdiction in Rangoon Town

In Oriminal and Civil matters the Budicial Commissioner of Upper Burms exercises the power of a High Court for appeal, reference and revision except in respect of original cases in which European British subjects are concerned

All village headmen have limited Magisterial powers and a considerable number are also invested with civil jurisdiction to a limited

Municipalities.

The Rangoon Municipality is the most im portant with so income of Es 42 lakhs and an expenditure of Es 44 45 lakhs. The Chairman is a member of the Indian Civil Service of Deputy Commissioners rank. The members of the Committee are elected by wards

There are 44 minor Municipalities, of which the most important are those at Mandalay and Monlimen. The average incidence of Municipal taxation is Es 2-3.

Local Funds.

markets ferries, also above to the total receipts amount to 3799 lakhs. In Upper Burms there are District Funds They are derived from market, ferry and itemse fees and occasional grants from Provincial revenues. The total revenues was over 10 lakhs.

There are 7 Cantonment Funds 19 Town Funds and excluding the Hangoon Port Trust 6 Port Funds

Pinence.

As in the case of all other Provinces the finances of Burms are based on a Provincial Inances of Burma are eased on a Provincial Sectionment in the case of Burma it came to force on the 1st April 1907 and the Government of India retains in the first piace the entire profits of the commercial departments such as Posts and Telegraphs and in the second place all the revenue where the locale is no guide to its true incidence such

as the net receipts from Customs Salt and Ophum. But as the lucome from these sources is in adequate for the purpose of meeting the cost of the Imperial Services special arrangements are made as with other Provinces for the divigion of the remaining sources of revenue between Imperial and Provincial Funds

In 1910-1911 as a result of the Report of the Decentralisation Committee modifications were introduced into the Settlement. Briefly the Local Government retains 5-8ths of the net Land Revenue instead of a half and the whole of the net Forset revenue. The following figures show the gross revenue and expenditure for 1918-14

	R	ec er	ρls	En	end	dure
	Rs			Rs		
Imperial	442	67	Lakhe	89	60	iakhs
Provincial	p61	45		J52	31	
Local Funds	45	90		30	99	
Municipalities	104	12		111	69	
Other Funds	144	79	**	129	82	μ.

The Imperial Government makes a fixed sanual assignment to the Burnes Government annual assignment to the During Covernment.
Under the settlement of 1911 this assignment
was fixed at Ra 12 90 lakbs. Including this
sum contributions from Imperial Funds in the
year 1913-14 amounted to Ra 53 34 lakbs,
as compared with Ra 68 28 in the previous year From 1914-15 onwards the Government of India had allotted an additional recurring grant of Rs 15 lakbs to the province and had further guaranteed to the province a minimum augregate of revenue advancing by Rs. 8 lakes annually until 1929 34. No payments under this guarantee will be made this after the war but it will have retrospective effect from the year 1911 12

Public Works.

This Department is administered by two Chief Engineers who are also focretarise to Government in the Public Works Depart-We Local Boards or District Boards exist ment. There are eight Superintending Engineers in Burma. In their place in Lower Burma (including one for Irrigation and a Sanitary there are District Dess Funds, derived mostly Regimeers, S3 Executive Regimeers and Astrona 10 per cent, ones on collections of our sixtant Engineers. A Compiling Architect many local reverse and from sollections from its attached to Head Quarters

There are four Major Irrigation Works-Man dainy, Shwebo and Mon Canab and the Ye-U canal in the Shwebo District still under con struction

Police.

The Police Porce is divided into Civil, Mill tary and Rangoon Town Police. The first two are under the control of the Inspectors The first General of Police the latter is under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General

There are four other Deputy Inspectors General, one each for the Eastern and Western Range one for the Railway and Criminal In vestigation Department and one for the Military

The sanctioned strength of the Civil Police Force at the end of March 1913 was 1 486 officer and 14 316 men but the numbers fell 1 003 hort of the sanctioned struggh. The strength of the Military Police on the 1st January 1914 was 15 986 officers and men The Rangoon Fown Police stand at 79 officers and 1,191 men

A special feature of Burma is the Military Police Its officers are deputed from the Indian Army The rank and file are recruited from natives of India with a few Kachina Karens and Shans. The organisation is Military the force being divided into Battailons. The object of the force is to supplement the regular troops in Burma their duties, apart from their Military work, is to provide escorts for specie prisoners etc and guards for Treasuries Iails and Courts. A special feature of Burms is the Military

Education

At the head is the Director of Public Instruc At the head is the Director of Public Instruc-tion with an Assistant Director There are 6 Inspectors of Schools belonging to the Ira-perial and one belonging to the Provincial Service, and 7 Assistant Inspectors belonging to the Provincial Service The Rangoon Col-lenge is staffed by a Principal and nine Professors drawn from the Imperial Service with three-from the Provincial Service Outside the Education Department is the Educational Syndicate which holds certain examinations and services as an editory body on collections. and serves as an advisory body on educational suestions referred to it by Government

Burma has no University but it has two Colleges the Rangoou Cullege and the Eaptist College which are affiliated to the Calcutta University Under Government there are—

An Arts College, Law School Reformatory School School of Engineering, Apprentice School. High School for Europeans High School at Taunggyi for the sons of Than Chles 5 Rormal Schools 15 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools, 18 Anglo Vernacular Middle Schools and 44 Vernacular Middle Schools

A remarkable feature of education in Burma is A remarkator parties of coucasion in narrae is the system of elementary education evolved, generations ago, by the genius of the people flacility every winage has a monastery (hpoomy). Show every monastery is a village school said svery Burana boy has, according to his Maung Mye

religion to attend that school, shaving his bead and for the time wearing the yellow robe. At the hooongyl kyaungs the boys are taught to read and write and an elementary and native system of arithmetic The result is that there are very lew boys in Burma who are not able to read and write and the literacy of Burman men is 412 per mille

Another feature of education in Burma is the excellent work of the American Baptist Mission which has established schools in most of the important towns in Burma as well as a College in Rangoon

Medical.

The control of the Medical Department is vested in an Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Under him are 41 Civil Surgeons pitals Under him are 41 Civil Surgeons There is also a Sanitary Commissioner two Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, an Inspector General of Prisons three whole time Superint tendents of Prisons a Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and a Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum

A Civil Surgeon is in charge of each District, while at the summer Head Quarters of Maymoo there is a special Civil Surgeon

The total number of Hospitals and Dispensaries was 270 at the end of March 1914. The Rangoon General Hospital is perhaps the finest in the East

The Pasteur Institute was opened in Rangoon in July 1914 The Director is a Anior Member of the Indian Vedical Arrica

The total number of patients treated in 1913 Was 1 614 469

Administration

Lurktenant Covernor Byr Hure ourt Rutht K.C S. CIL Appointed 191

Private Secretary H C Garladin

Aide de Camp C J Heath

Honorary Aide-de Camp Lt Cel H Des Voens CILIA

Indian Aides de Camp Bony (apt Muraffar Khan Sardar Bahadur Subadar Major Amar Singh Rus Bahadur

> LECTABLISE COLVEIL OF THE LIBUTENANT-HOVERNOR

W J Leith

Lt Col. E C Townsend

H Thompson

Walter Francis Rice C 51 1 (8

George Cooper Stanell.

John Guy Rutledge

Son Officials

Merwaniee Cowasiee

Lim Chin Tsong

SAO MAWEE OIF

Mirza Abdul Hussein, Khan Bahadur

Maring Pe	Communication of Excuse Lt. Col. W. B. St.	OILe	
Maung Tun Myst	Chief Customs Authority Herbert Thompson		
Arthur William Blaning 1 E Du Bern	Accountant Ceneral L E Pritchard F Dul Gordon (Offg)		
SECRETARIAT	Chief Commissioners of Burms		
thief Secretary W. F. Bice C. 1	LieutColonel A P Phayre CB	1802	
Reconus Secretary W J Kelth	Colonel A Fytche C 8.1	1867	
Secretary C. M. Webb	Lieut Colonel R D Ardagh	1870	
Secretary PW D G C Stawell 1 L	The Hon Ashley Eden 0 c 1	1871	
Joint Secretary PWD CH Wollaston	1 R Thompson 141	1875	
I mancial Commissioner H Thompson	C U Ait hison C 4.1	1878	
Semor Reputrar A T Stuart	E Bernard C 81	1880	
Miscellaneous Appointments	C. H. T. Cristhwaite	1853	
*ettlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records R. L. \ Arbuthnot	Sir (E Bernard KC)	1886	
Ourector of Agriculture H. Clayton	CH 1 (rosthwait: CS)	1887	
Consulting Architect Edgar John Puller RIBA	4 P MacDonnell CSI (a)	1880	
Superintendent and Political Officer Southern	Alexander Mackenzie C 1	1890	
Skan States (B Stirling	D M Smeaton	1892	
Supercutendent and Political Officer Sorthurn Shan States H A Thornton	Sir F W R Fryer gosa	1495 Saron	
Operator of Public Instruction J & Lot ruton	(a) Afterwards (b) crestion) MacDonnell	ixaron	
Impector General of Police Lt (v) H Des	Lisutenent Governors of Burms	١.,	
(hers (onservator of Eureven (G Roy 18	Sir F W B bryer R C 41	1897	
Inspector General of Civil Hispitals (a) 10	Mr H S Darnes KCSL KC10	1903	
Sandary Commissioner Lt Col C F Williams	SITH T White K.C.I.E	1905	
•	Sir Harvey Adamson Kt EC+1 LLL	1910	
Inspector General of Private 1t Co. 41 T H	Sir Harcourt Butler & CSI CIE	1915	

from Kusunda to Pathordi in 1865 In 1894 the outturn of all the mines in the district was only 126 686 tone in 1895 it rose to 1,281,294 tons the enormous increase being almost entirely hom the Daris field in the two succeeding years there was a set back, but from 1893 there was a steady rise in the outturn which Indicated two million tons in 1901 In 1905 the touched two million tons in 1901—1n 1905 the outturn had swelled to nearly three million tons and in 1906 to nearly four millions in 1907 over 5,800,000 tons were raised and in the following year no less than seven railled non-lip 1914 15 the production of Indian coal had been raised to 16 464 500 tons valued at 11s 533 lakes Of this total 30 per cent was raised in the Jharia fields and 30 per cent was raised in the Jharia fields and 30 per cent was raised in the Jharia fields and 30 per cent from the Ranigausi coal fields of Bengal The entrance of the Bengal Vappur Raliway in the Jharia field in 1904 and the subsequent extrasion of various amall loops and branches besidee in numerable sidings from both systems the doubling of the line from Barakar to Dhanoald the opening of the section of the East Indian the opening of the section of the East Indian Railway of the Grand Chord from Dhanbald to fromoh have all contributed to this rapid deve tomen have an concrouted to this rapid development. The tendency however which was manifest in 1907 and 1908 to open out new collieries has been checked. Giridin in Hazari hath is also the centre of a considerable coalmining industry containing as it does mines owned and worked by the East Indian Hall way Company The Bokaro-Ramgarh field in the same district is likely to be of great recommic importance as soon as the area is fully opened up by the roll way now under construction. It immediately adjoins the Baria field across the Hataribagh border. There is a large under loopen coal supply it is believed in the Districts or Palaman and Hazaribagh. hagh is also the centre of a considerable coal and Hazaribach

Administration.

The Province is administered by a Licutement The Province is administered by a Licatenant Governor in Council. The Licatanat Governor for Council. The Licatanat Governor is appointed by the Crown and is a senior member of the Indian Civil Service. He is assisted by a Council of three members, two of whom are drawn from the Indian Civil Service while the third, in practice, is an Indian Rach member takes charge of departments and in the event of any difference of opinion regarding inter-departmental references the matter is decided in Council in practice all important cases are submitted through the member con cases are submitted through the member con-

The unit of executive administration is the District. The District Officer is styled District Agglerate and Collector except in the Bebeduled districts where he is known as the Deputy commissioner The ordinary district jails are placed in charge of a Superintendent usually the OVII Surpon while the Magistrate pays perio-tical visits of inspection. All District Officers are co-officio Registrars and as ex-officio Chair-nem of the District Boards they have control then of the District Boards they have control acquestion, accurate new covers the property and administration of all local their corresponding charges. In addition to public works. In a word, the District Officer is these, it receives three-locations of the receives chief and administrator of the fact of country committed to him. As District Officer is the received three-locations of the lact of country committed to him. As District Officer is the received three locations of the land Revenues and the control of the land Revenues and Magnetization who tries all cases, except the more label receives under all other sub-heads excepting

In 1894 important which are sent for trial at the istrict was Sessions, but except in the Scheduled districts 1,281,294 he seldom presides in Court, and his stars in this sot entire part of the administration is practically confined to the distribution of work, the hearing of petty appeals and the general superintendence of his subordinates. The latter combine revenue with their magisterial functions and as Deputy Collec tor exercise under his control many of the powers of a Collector The police, by whose aid be carries on the criminal administration, have as their local superior a Superintendent, who in as their local supersor a superintendent, who in all matters, except those concerning the discipline and internal economy of the force has to carry out such instructions as he receives from the District Magistrate The Sub-dry slonal Officers, who are John Asadant and sonal Officers, who are Joint Assistant and Deputy Magistrates in charge of divisions of districts, occupy to a great extent, in their own purisdictions, the position of the District Officer except in respect of the police over whom they have only judical and no executive control. There are 21 Districts

Above the District Magistrates are the Divisional Commissioners. Their duties are principally those of supervision In almost all matters they exercise a general superintendence, and especially in the Revenue Department they control the Collectors proceedings. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and Government, sitting collectors and divinement together in a affing collating and bringing together in a compact form the information they receive. In revenue matters the Commissioner forms a Court of appeal and in this and other respects in subject to the orders of the Board of Revenue. With this exception he is in subordination to Government direct

The Civil Secretariat consists of the Chief Secretary who is in charge of the Judicial Political Appointment and Education Departments, the Revenue Secretary the Financial and Municipal Secretary and their three Under Secretaries

The Province of Bihar and Orisse was formed with five divisions, detached from the old province of Bengal with effect from the 1st April 1912. The old arrangements made with the Government of Bengal regarding the financial administration of the Province therefore censed administration of the Province therefore ceased to apply from that date. A fresh arrangement has, however been made with the approval of the Secretary of State. As the method adopted was in some measure tentative and provisional a temporary settlement for a period of three years only has been effected. Owing to the war it has been found necessary to continue the provisional settlement for the present Under the terms of this settlement the whole of the receipts mader the heads of Provincial Rates. Forest, Registration, Courts of Law, Jails, Police, Ports and Priotage, Education, Medical have been made over settled their corresponding charges. In addition to their corresponding charges, In addition to these there corresponding charges. In addition to these, it receives three-fearths of the receipts from stamps, assessed taxes major and subject recoveries from samindars and raiyats on account of survey and actilement in Bihar and other similar special curveys and the whole of the receipts under Scientific and other Minor Departments.

The only expanding items of revenue are Excise and Stamps. The Provincial Budget for 1914 15 shows an opening balance of RA 1,88 25 000 Receipts Ra 2 97 13 000 Expenditure Re 887 75 and the closing balance Re 4,17 73 000

Public Works

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar and Orless, consists of two brain ches viz —(1)Road and Buildings, which also deals with Railways and Miscellaneous Public Improvement, and (2) Irrigation and Marins Each branch has a Chief Engineer who is also Secretary to the Local Government with an Engineer Officer as Under Secretary under him There is also a non professional Assistant becretary a Consulting Architect and a Sanitary Engineer who works under the Sanitary Board The electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electrical Inspector and a staff of subordinates.

The Roads and Buildings branch consists of two Circles under the superintendence of two Superintending Engineers who control the Public Works Divisions held by the Executive Ragineers for the execution of Imperial and Provincial works. The Superintending Engineers are also the Inspectors of Works under the Local belf Government Act. in respect of all local works of the District Boards and in this capacity are the professional advisors of the Chairman and of the Divisional Commissioners who control the operation of such Boards. They also supervise all works carried out by District Boards

The Irrigation branch is composed of three Circles, each of which is held by a Supermend fug Engineer In the Irrigation Circles the Executive Engineers carry out the works of the Executive Engineers carry out the works of the Eachs and Buildings Branch within the limits of their divisions in addition to their irrigation duties. The Superintending Engineers of Irrigation duties. The Superintending Engineers of Irrigation Circles also act as inspectors of Works in regard to local works in the districts in their circles. In the Sone and Orises Circles there are two Revenue Divisions under Deputy Collectors who deal with the assessment and collection of water rates on the Orisea and Sone Canals under the control of the Superintending Engineers.

Justice.

The administration of justice is at present entrusted to the High Court attring in Calcutta but shortly jurisdiction will be transferred to a High Court at Pains the building for which is now in cause of erection. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges and the Mun eith. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or School and the Mun eith. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or School and the Mun eith. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or School and the Mun either the Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits negativable by the Civil Courts. It does not between the tude the powers of a Bunall Court Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary introduction of a Munali extends to all spits in which the amount or value of the subject matter is disposed does not enced Bs. 1,000

though the limit may be extended to Rs 2000 on the criminal side the Bessions Jodge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrate a cereising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact he very rarely is a court of first instance. It is usual in most district for a Joint Magistrate to a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, cases of difficulty or importance being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the non regulation district the Deputy Commis sloner and his subordinates exercise civil powers and huse rent suits.

Local Self-Government.

Bengal Act III of 1884 which regulates the constitution powers and proceedings of Yuni closal bodies in this Province has been amended by the Bengal Acts IV of 1894 and II of 1896 By these enaotments the elective frauchise has been further extended, and now provides for the establishment and maintenance of veter nary institutions and the training of the regulative staff the improvement of breeds of cattle the training and employment of female medical practitioners the promotion of physical culture and the establishment and maintenance of from libraries. The Commissioners may order a survey and organise a fire brigad, they may control the water supply when its purity I suspected, even to the extent of interference with private rights larger powers of precaution are conferred in the case of ruined and dangeromenses and other erections, as well as increased optional powers for the general regulation of new buildings.

The total number of Municipalities at present on existence is 55 of which 6 were established during the last decade. The rateps ers of 48 Municipalities have been granted the privilege of electing two-thirds of the number of Commissioners fixed in each case, whilst in 24 cases the Commissioners are authorised to elect their own Chairman. In the remaining towns Government has reserved to itself the power of appointing the Commissioners or Chairman as the case may be owing either to the backwardness of the place or to the necessity for holding the balance against contending interests or strong party feeding. It is only in 7 towns, however that Government exercises complete control in the appointment of both Commissioners and

Apart from Municipalities each district with the exception of Santal Parganas and Singh hum has District and Local Boards Municipal areas are excluded in excerdance with the provisions of section! Local Boards have been formed in all districts where there are sub-divisions except in Champaran and Ranch! There are at present 18 District Roards, 41 Local Boards and 9 Union Committees in the Province

sith. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Satisfact Judge or Satisfact Judge extends to all original suits 7 of the Art a District Board is to consist of not againstable by the Civil Courts. It does not less than 9 members. Local Boards are entitled bowerer tackeds the powers of a Small Camer to elect such proportion (as a rule one-ball) of the whole of the District Boards as the Lieute-ordinary jurisdiction of a Munail extends to all mant-dovernor may direct. In district where make in which the amount or value of the subject there are no Local Boards, the whole of the District Boards, the whole of the District Boards.

the district.

Land Tenures.

Retates in the Province of Bibar and Orissa are of three kinds Permanently sattled from 1793 to be found in the Patna, Tirlut and Bhagalpur divisions Temporarity settled as in Chota Nagpur and parts of Orlega and estates held direct by Government whether as proprieneed direct by Government whether as proprie-ter or managed in the Court of Wards The passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) alcouncied the rights of the cultivators under the Permanent Settlement act Furthor the Settlement Department under the supervison of the Director of Land Records takes periodical survey and settlement operations in the various districts both permanently and temporarily settled. In the former the rights of the under tenants are accorded and attracted while in the latter there is the re-articlement of rents. In the re-articlement proceedings rents are fixed not only of landlords but also for all the tenants A settlement can be ordered by Government on application made by raivuts

The tenures of Orlsea are somewhat different Under the ramindars that is the proprietors who took settlement from dovernment and pay revenue to Covernment direct, is a class of subordinate proprietors of proprietary tenurbolders who were originally village headmen
dealing more or less direct with the revenue
authorities. They have a variety of namesuch as mutatian paddan maturise surbardiar
purseths. Kharidar and shims zamindar
flesse sub-propietors or proprietary to ure
bolders pay their revenue through the Janual
dars of the extates within which their lands ite
in Chota Naguri Orissa and the Santal Par
games the rights of village headman have been
revenised. The headman collects the rents
and is responsible for them linds a deduction
as remuneration for his trouble revenue to Government direct, is a class of sub

The Departments of Police Prisons and Registration are each supervised and Inspected by an Inspector General with a suitable staff of by an inspector denotal with sungitor with of Go sessistants under the general direction of Go vernment. The Commissioner of Fxci c and tall is also Inspector t eneral of Registration.

Under the Inspector General of Ichia are three Deputy Inspectors General and 25 Super intendents. There are also ... Assistant Super intendents. There are also a season to the fint of the stoff Police and 16 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police the Railway Police and the Military Police a Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to profes slocal crimings and crimings tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control advise and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious tions of crime of this class and other serious | Of these, IS 802 are maintained or ausen by season in which its assistance may be invoked public funds. The Fullage schoolmaster or germ which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and periods and seriods and organised disturbances and periods are solved for the sealing Folice is practically conducted to schools, two Commercial Schools and 14 Maddistress and periods are solved in Arabic and they are under the control of the Deputy International Transfer and the period disturbances of the Criminal Investigation from public funds amounts to Rs. 48,98 000.

Chairman of the District Board is appointed by Department, and an important part of their Government he is usually the discistrate of duties is to co-operate with the District Police duties is to co-operate with the District Police in watching the movements of bad characters by rail. The prevention and detection of orime the Province generally is entrusted to the District Police. In that work they are assisted by the rural police known as chaukidars and a fadars, who form no part of the regular force, but are under a statutory obligation to report all cognitable crims at the police station and generally to as state in the prevention and detection of offers. They are not whole time servants tion of orime They are not whole time servants of Government but they are paid a small monthly salary which is realized from the vil lagers by the panchayat. The cost of the posice is Ils. 46 48 000

Education.

The Department of Public Instruction is controlled by a Director There are four Divisional Inspectors of Schools one of whom in sloual Inspecture of Schools one of whom by spects Lucopean schools in addition to his own duties 2 Additional Inspectors, S Assistant Inspectors including the Agency Inspectors including the Agency Inspector in Orissa 4 special officers for Muhammadan Education 24 Deputy Inspectors (exclusive of the paid by Nature States) 48 Assistant Sub Inspectors (exclusive of the paid by Nature States) 48 Assistant Sub Inspectors (exclusive of the paid by Assistant Sub Inspectors (exclusive of the paid and 59 Curu Instructors (exclusive of the paid by Assistant States) and 59 Curu Instructors (exclusive of the paid by Assistant States) and 59 Curu Instructors (exclusive of the paid by Assistant States) and 59 Curu Instructors (exclusive of the paid by Assistant States) and 59 Curu Instructors (exclusive of the paid by Assistant States) and Assistant States and States St sive of thine pall by \attre States)

The main divisions of Educational Institutions an Primare Secondary, Collegiste and Training

The main object of Primary Schools is to provide the massis with sufficient knowledge of reading writing and arithmetic to secure them in their dealings with the money lender and zamindur or zamindars underlings Primary schools for Indian boys are of two classes Upper and Lower

It is probable that there will eventually be a new University situated at Pates. The Important becondary is hoofs are the district or Ellia schools to be found at the head-quarters of each district The Higher English Schools which include private institutions as well as Government aided schools at sub divisional head-quarters and schools at our intrional need quarters and vididle Inglish and Middle Vernacular Schools which are under the control of District Boards. The District and Local Boards are also responsible for Primary Education with the assistance of the expert advisors of the Education
Department There are at present seven col
leges in the province—two at Pates, one at Bhazalpur one at Cuttack one at Hazaribagh (managed by the Dublin Mission) one at Musataripur and a small Cullege at Monghyr The number of High Schools for Indian pupils under Public management is 21 with 6 200 pupils while 44 with 9 300 pupils are aided by public funds. There are 23,231 Primary behoods with an attendance of \$45,232 pupils. Of these, 16 802 are maintained or aided by

Medical.

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is a Member of the Indian Medical Service. Under him there are 20 Civil Surgeom who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the head-quarters of which they are in the indian Medical indicates at the head-quarters of which they are in the indian medical work of the first the head-quarters are maintained by its first product of the indian medical works.

State Public State Special Police State Canal State Others 8

Resides these there are 299 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodies Enlways, private is a set of patients including parsons etc. 3 159 646 patients including 46 421 in-patients were treated in 1914. There is one Lunatic 4 sylum and 8 institutions for the treatment of lepers

The Sanitation Department is in charge of the Senitary Commissioner who is directly subordi nate to Government as its expert adviser in regard to sanitation. There are three Deputy regard to maintain Their are large reputy Sanitary Commissioners who work under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner Vacci nation is carried out by a staff under the direc tion of the Senitary Commissioner

Administration

Lancton anti-Governor Sir Fdward Gait & C. S. L. OIR Assumed charge of office 19th Novem-Der 1910

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary J C B Drake 10 s Aide de Comp D B Cumming, Indian Police Honorary Aides-de-Camp Hon Capt Sardar Bahadur Hira Singh Subadar Major Sita Ram Singh, Lint (of V N Hickley v p Major A. T Peppe

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

B. V. Levinge Cal Took his seat, 1st tuguet

Ministale Rahadur Sir Rameswar Singh E C I E Diribhanga Took his seat 1st August His William Vincent, Et Took his seat 19th

Abrember 1916

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL Printlent, The Lieutenant-Governor

Pice-President, E V Levinge C.S.I.

Ex Officio The Members of the Executive Council.

> NOMINATED Officials

C. E. A. W Oldham. F. G. Jannings. L. C. Adami. J F. Grosing. B. H. C. Waish G. L. Searight.

H. Coupland F Clayton Absan-nd-din Ahmed 1.80

Non-Officials.

Maharaja Bahadur Sir Ravancewar Pracad Singh, K C I E Ral Bahadur Nishi Kanta Sen Madhu Budan Das C.I.B. Rev 4 Campbell D.D.

PERCTED

Keshari Prasad Singh. Kumar Girija Nandan Singh Kirtyanand Jingh. Raja Rajendra N. Banj Deo Kumar Thakurai G. Prasad Singh W A Lec T R Filgate CIE Salyid Fakhr-od din Khan Bahadur Mahbub Hasan khan Khan Bahadur Salyid Muhammad Tahir Khwaja Muhammad Nur Bishun Prasad Dwarks Nath Rai Bahadur Lachmi Prassd Sinha Vimal Charan Mitra Sharat Chandra Sen Krishna Sahai Rai Bahadur Brais Kishor Presad Kumar Sheonandan Prased Singh Sudam Charan Nalk Rei Behadur Gopi Krishna

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government Political Ap-positment and Educational Department it McPherson

Secretary to Government Presented and Muni-cipal Departments h L. Butminond Secretary to Government Revenue Devartment H Coupland

Secretaries to Government (P W D) Irrigation Branch F Clayton Buildings and Roads Branch G I Seatlifit

BOARD OF REVENUE Member W Maude.

Secretary J A Hubback

MISCRILLANGOUS APPOINTMENTS Director of Public Instruction, J G Jeonings. Inspector-General of Police B. T Dandas Constructor of Forcels H Carter

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Vacant Senitary Communoser, Lt -Col E. C Hare LKS

Inspector-General of Prisons Lt.-Col Bawa Jivan Singh

Accountant-General V C Scott O'Consier Director of Agriculture, & Miline Registrar of Co-Operation Orabis Sociation, B A Collina.

The Central Provinces and Berar

at different times in the wars and fumult in tions the first ball of the 13th century and the several the first half of the 18th century and the several 1 rabbian ing of the abotignal fribre is going parts were amalganated after the Muttin on the tribus are not exacted as impure in 1961 into the Chief Commissionership is the Hindus and the process of absorption of the Central Provinces Berar was in 1853 is more or less civilizing assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with the Name and was transferred to the Central Provinces.

When Sir Richard Tungle boxame first Chief and the Central Provinces and was transferred to the Central Provinces.

ed into three tracts of upland with two later vening ones of plain country. In the north west the Vindhyan plateau is broken country covered with poor and stunted forest. Below

The People

The population of the province is a com-paratively new community. I close the adment haraffuch new community. I cfore the adment of the Aryana the whole of it was peopled by the Gonda and these abortishal inhabitants. of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible torests and hills where they now instituted a large portion of the tribes. they now instituted a large portion of the tribes of the more than balf the working population in those parts who form a quarter of the whole population of the C P. The Gonds are still found in large numbers in all parts of the protince but they are partially concentrated in the bouth-east. The main divisions of the new contrast tribe discount in the province. Hand brought in relivant preparing the province of

The Central Provinces and Berar compose Berar and the west and centre of the C P a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Beigal III area is 130 991 tion and is the longua franca Marathi by miss of which \$2 000 are British turn! 31 per cent and in Berar and Gondt by 7 per tory proper and the remainler heli by Feida | cent The effects of largelon are centrollaby bry Chiefs The population 1911, is 13 916 338; Blustrated in Berar where numbers of Moslems under British administration and 2 11 002 in the Feidatory States Various parts of the market of the Central Provinces passed under British control and different times in the wars and lumnife in these Theorems show that a control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the vasion adopted Islam rather than lose their posi-tions. The re-ent census shows that a gradual I rabusani lag of the aboriginal tribes is going

and was transferred to the Central Provinces in 1903 as the result of a fresh agreement with the Nizam

The Country

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided in the Central Provinces may roughly be divided in the Lineary of upland with two interpretations are also country. In the north the last lew years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. west the vinding partial is observed with poor and stunded from the Bollow here developments have caused a steady its precipitous southern slopes at etche the proving remains of the battern growth of trade and have aroused vigorous provint which knowledge country of the battern growth of trade and have aroused vigorous provint which the state of the province of the province are the life that the province of the most admirable agriculture which is water-cut raylogs. Its hill decline into the fund teptor water by one of the most admirable agriculture water-cut raylogs. It is highly all the solutions of the province that the solution of the province that the solution of the province that the solution of the province that the solution of the province that the solution of the province that the solution of the province that the solution of the province that the solution of the province that the solution of the province that the solution of the province that characterised by Dress coverts muss and only by stated by one of the most summania agriculty water-out ranking. Its hill decline hot be turns i peraturents in India and is now rocal related to the control of the media and the weather the control of the plain lies in the valley of the Walngarea and is mainly a free growing country. Its limit of the plain lies in the valley of the Walngarea and is mainly a free growing country of the plain lies in the valley of the Walngarea numerous irtication tanks he earlies it the far reaching rise country of the reaching rise country of the reaching rise country of the task to holdings there are the the far reaching rise country of the country makes for the total and is complete in the country makes of the total scale of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of fastar and the feel aloury beates of fastar and the title in this rigion. Berar lies to the feel aloury beates of fastar and the title in the country makes the feel aloury beates of fastar and the title in the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes to the feel aloury beates of the country makes the feel aloury beates of the co most advanced districts the proportion is so pur cent and in Berar the figure is also high.
The cultivated area is extending continuously except for the temporary checks caused by had seasons. Rice is the most important crop of the or counts and these aberighal inhabitants (Peovering a quarty of the copped area, fared better from the Aryan than their like What course sext with 15 per cent, then most parts of india to area of the rugged pulses and cereals used for food and oil seems of impulses the flower but the first parts of the rugged pulses and cereals used for food and oil seems of impulses the flower but the first parts and cereal used for food and oil seems the flower but the first parts and cereal used for food and oil seems the flower but the first parts and cereal used for food and oil seems the flower but the first parts and cereal used for food and oil seems the flower but the first parts and cereal used for food and oil seems the first parts of the first part with 11 per cent and cotton with 7 per cent. In Berar cotton occupies nearly 40 per cent. of the cropped area jowar covers an equal extent then wheat and oll seeds. In agriculture more than ball the working population

a busy cotton spinning industry. The Empress Mills, owned by Parsi manufacturers were opened there in 1877 and the general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province. The total output of spun yarn now amounts to approximately 50 million yards a

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining. Then follow coal mining the Jubbulpore marble quarries and allied works the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay soapstone &c

The total number of factories of all kinds legally so described was 438 in 1914 the latest. period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 47 159.
The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C P and Berar gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries as communications improve, and concentrating industries in the towns. While the village indu tries are fading away while the vinegrated that are all along aware the last available reports show an increase in volume by one third in eight years. In 1914 for the first time statistics for the Burgi factories were incorporated with those of the (P

Administration

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar Is conducted by a Calef Commissioner who is the controlling revenue and executive authority and is appointed by the Governor General in Council He is assisted by three secretaries two under secretaries and an secistant secretar. Simultaneously with the jubilee of the foundation of the Province in 1913 jublice of the foundation of the Province in 1913 a Legislative Council was constituted it con asts of 24 members excluding the Chief Commissioner being elected by municipalities, District Councils and Landholders in the C P and 17 normanted by the Chief Commissioner of whom not more than 10 may be officials and 3 shall be non-officials chosen be officials and 3 shall be non-officials chosen respectively by the municipalities District Boards and Landholders of Berar The Chief Commissioner may nominate an additional member official of non-official, who has special knowledge of a subject on which legislation is punding The C P are divided for administrative purposes into four divisions and Brar constitutes another desiries. Each of these is controlled by a form division. Each of these is controlled by a Commissioner Berar is divided into six districts three other divisions into three districts each and one into three and these are controlled by Deputy-Commissioners immediately subordinate to the Commissioners. The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner

forests are managed by a forest officer, usually a member of the Imperial Vorest Seyrice over whom the Deputy-Commissioner has certain powers of supervision particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeou who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail and whose work is about the triangle of the property of the property of the contract of the district of the property of work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy-Commissioner The Deputy-Com missioner is also marriage registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by work the Deputy Commissioner is assumed by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners or members of the Indian Civil Service (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners or members of the Provincial Civil Service usually natives of India but including a few Europeans and Eura mas and (c) by taballdars and nalb taballdars or members of the Subordinate ser whee who are nearly alway natives of India. The district is divided for administrative pur power into takells the average area of which is 1500 square miles in each village a lam bardar or representative of the proprietary bear to accomplish and page 1500 square miles in each village a lam bardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman

The Judicial Commissioner is the highest court of civil appeal, and except in cases against European British subjects in which the High Court of Bombay has judicial to the high est court of criminal appeal. He is assisted by an Additional Judicial Commissioner for the Central Provinces and another for Berar The administration of criminal justice was formerly entirely in the hands of Commission or and the District staff but Commissioners have now no criminal powers as such and their have now no criminal powers as such and their place as Sessions Judges has been taken by Divisional Judges. By the Civil Courts Act to 1994 the civil bas finally been separated from the executive department. The civil staff consists of Divisional Judges District Judges, "Subordinate Judges and Muntifis.

Local Government

Municipal administration was first introduced under the Punjah Municipal Acts and the Muni-cipality of Nagpur dates from 1884 Several revising Acts extend its scope Viewed gen craily municipal self government is considered traily municipal self government is considered to have taken root successfully. The general basis of the scheme is the Local Board for each tabsill and the District Council for each district. In Berar these bodies are called Taluk Boards and District Boards. The larger towns have municipalities. A cer tam proportion of the Local Board members are village headmen elected by their own class, others we observe a constructive of the root. others are elected representatives of the mer cantile and trading classes and a third propor to the Commissioners The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Bottlements and Land Records the Inspector of Bottlements and Land Records the Inspector department of Commissioners the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioners the Inspector-General of Policy of Public Instruction the Commissioner of Public Instruction the Commissioner of Public Instruction the Commissioner of Records of Public Instruction the Commissioner of Records of Agriculture and Industries. The Director of Agriculture and Industries. The Deputy-Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magisters of the Commissioners and the Records the near the Commissioners and Industries are the Chairman and Boards of Councils Boards of United States of Councils and Local Boards of Councils In allocation and Industries of a district officer. The district connects are among the primary objects to

The committee say The University which Schools they are designed to meet certain we propose will possess powers which will special needs and do not aim at providing entitle it to a high place in the administrative courses of a univer ity standard. It will be machinery of the Provinces But administrative many years before the demand for higher courses the autonomy involves a certain measure of spential independence and the second standard of the second standard standard second seco The committee may machinery of the Provinces But administra tive autonomy involves a certain measure of financial independence and we have made frequency of financial independence and we have made frequency of financial support Apart from fees the University will be mainly dependent on the Government for financial support Apart from fees the University at first at any pate will place in the state of the state

We recommend that the administration of the University be verted in a Chancellor Vice Chancellor Senate and Syndicat The The medical and Chief Commissioner of the Province will be the Chancellor The Vice (bancellor will be an honorary officer nominated by the Chancellor The Benate will be the supreme authority subject to the general control of the Gov rice ment It will be a body of 75 members con sleting partly of a presentative of trovernment and of the gueral public partly of elected representatives of the graduate, and partly of teachers of the Uni ersity and the constituent Chancellor The widlest will be the execu-tive of the Interior and will const to the Vice Chancellor the Director of Public Instrution a member of the senate nominated by the chancellor four Principals of collers the Deans of the Faculties and three mamber elected by the Senat from among the rown number of whom rot more than one shall be a member of the traching staff The Chancellor nominee on the andleast should be a person possessed of general administrative experi nee In both these bodies the members of the teaching staff will predominate

After careful consideration, we have arrived at the conclusion that a university po-sessing the wide admini trative and educational powers which we propose must be governed by a body in which professional and expert opinion will predominate. This we think we have recoiled by giving the members of the traching staff predominant voice in the counsels of the University

We recommend that the University shall contain at its inception Facolities of Arte-Law and Science and a department for the training of tracters subordinate to the Faculty of Arta We have considered the question of establishing a Faculty of Agriculture. But in view of the necessity which the Government Department of Agriculture feels of pursuing a tentative policy for some veers to some with regard to agricultural education we feel that regard to agreements contained we not mat-it would be inadvisable at the prepart theother to suggest that the University should make provision for instruction in this branch know edge. As to the Medical and Engineering

spirit of progress in recont years has quickened the public pube and the efforts of Government to effect improved faulities have responded accordingly bycial grants from the Govern over the grant which it receives from Government as well as over its other receipts. If we may be primited to employ a simile the Government should regard the University as a business concern of which it is a sharehold regard that a seat on the Board of Directors rather with a seat on the Board of Directors rather than as a servant to whom it makes extain payment the disposal of which may be checked by the control of the control payment the disposal of which may be checked by the checked the receive become if the control is a servant for whom it makes extain payment the disposal of which may be checked.

Spirit of progress in recent years has quickened the public puble and the Government to cordingly special grants from the Government in the first service is a servant for whom it makes extain payment the disposal of which may be checked.

By the control of the control of the control of progress in recent years has quickened to prove the public public may be for the public public and the flower to cordingly special grants from the Government in the following payment is a servant for whom it makes extain payment the disposal of which may be controlled to special grants from the Government in the flower of primary school building District Councils in general have allowed their zeal for education to carry them into programmes of development

Medical

The modical and sanitary services of the province are respectively cruticaled by an inspector (eneral of Civil Hospitals and a Sanltary Commusioner the latter being assisted by a Sanltary Engineer. The medical deed by a Sanitary Engineer. The medical de-partment has progressed along comparatively storeotyped lines. A striking advance has been made in recent wars with urban sanita tion. The principal medical unstrutions are the Mayo Usmorial Hospital at Nagpur open the Maxo tements measure a variour open ed to 1874 with accommodation for 80 in patients, the Victoria Hopital at Jubbulger opened in 1886 and accommodating 64 in patients the Lady Duff, the Propilate at Naspur and Raiper and the Lady Lizin Hospital at Julibulpore these la i three being for women and containing togeth ruccommodation for C4 in and containing togeth ruccommodation for call patients. The province has two lunater asy times at Nagpur and Jubbulpure respectivity vaccington is compulsory in some Municipal towns to which the vaccination Act has been extended. The administration in 1813 sanctives of the control of the co op ning of peripatetic dispensaries in un h aiths ar as

Administration.

Chief Commissioner Sir B Robertson & C.S. t C.1 E apptd 3rd Aug 1912

Personal Assistant D G Watson.

Chief Secretary J T Martan M A I C b Regustrar R W Johnson

Secretary Public Works Department (Irrigidion Branch) 4 J Wadley

inancial Commissioner H A Crump

Communication of Settlements and Director of Land Records H E Hemingway 1 C &

BERAR

Commissioner P G Sly CBI

Members of Council.

NOMINATED MEMI LRS Mr Henry Ashbrook Crump C# L LOS Lextram Prior Standen, OIR 108 John Thomas Martin Lt. H F Ellwood Bell BA 108 John Hullah, I C &

	~	
Mr Charles Stewart Findley 100	R Temple (Officiating)	1866
Richard Hugh Tickell CIR MICE	Colonel E K Elliot	1868
Col George William Patrick Dennys OIR	J B Campbell (Officiating)	1864
J XLB	R. Temple	1304
Mr R C H Moss King 1 C 3	J S Campbell (Officialists)	1865
Arthur lunes Mayh w	R. Temple	1865
Henry Edward Hemingway 108	J H Morris (Officiating)	1867
NON-OFFICIALS	G Campbell	1867
Raja Jawahir Singh of Sarangarh,	J H Morris (Officiating)	1868
Lhan Bahadur Sawah Muhammad Salamullah	Confirmed 27th May 1870	
khan cik	Colonel R. H Kentange C 81 (Offg)	1870
Diwan Bahadur 4eth 4ir Kasturchand Dag:	TH Morns CBI	1872
Rei Jahadur air Bipin Krishna Lose Kt. 1 E.	(Genut (Officiating)	1879
Rai Jabadur ir Bipin Krishun Lose Kt etc. TIECTED MEMBER	J Н Могтия с В I	1879
	W B Jones C 9 I	1833
Mr Sheo Prasad Shrivastava BA, LL B Rai sahib seth harbmal BA	C H T Crosthwaite (Officialing) Confirmed 2"th January 1885	1884
ht Moredinas Roodingle Ba Jacot Law	(T) Piczpatchek (Micealund)	ΩW_0
Rai whib Wathura Pra.ad.	J W Neili (Officiating)	1887
Rao Bahadur Narayan Rao K Ikar	A Mackenzie GSI	1887
Bai Bahadur Bishun Dutt Thukul a A.	R J Crosthwalte (Ufficiating)	1889
Raja Bahadur Rughoji Rao I liquele	Until "th October 1889	
Rao Bahadar Rangonath Narsinka Mudholkar	J W Neill (Officenting)	1890
BA LL B	A P MacDonnell C 41	1891
Rao Baindur Keshay Govind Damle BA II D	J Woodburn #81 (Officiating)	1898
Mr Moropant Vislowanath Jo-bi B & LL B	Confirmed 80th November 1893	
MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS	C J Liall C31 C11.	1895
Director of Public Instruction A G Wright & a	D C J Ibbetson C 8.L.	1898
Inspector-Gene al of Police Il M Ling 10	A H L Frager CSI (Officiating)	1809
thef Conservator of Foreste Montague Hill	Confirmed 5th March 1802	
CIE LT 2	J P Hewett Obl (IE (Officiating) (onfirmed 2nd November 1903	1902
P Donays 1x	F 8 P Lely C 31 (Officiating) (onfirmed 2.jrd December 1904	1904
Sanstary Communicationer Major T G & Stokes	J O Miller C 91	1905
Commissioner of Excise etc. 4. Maine I C.S.	S Ismay (SI (Official ng)	1906
Comptroller (Financial Dept.) J C Mitri	Until 22rd October 1986	
Postmaster General H & Ama	F 4 T Phillip (Officiating)	1907
Director of Agriculture and Industries C G	Until 25th March 1907 Also from 2 May to 22nd November	1909
Regustrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, H. R.	R H Craddock CSI	1907
Crosthwalte	H A Crump (Officiating)	1912
Chief Commission ers	U W Fux Strangways Cb L (Sub pro	1912
Colonel E k 1 litot 1861	tem)	7016
Lieut. Colonel J h. Spence (Officialing) 1882	Bir B Robertson K.CS I., O I E.	1912

North-West Frontier Province.

The Korth-West Frontier Province, as its warter occurred with the border tribes but name denotes, is situated on the north west since the conclusion of peace with the Aridia frontier of the Indian Empire It is in form in 1893 the whole border has been undutured an irregular strip of country lying north by an irregular strip of country lving north by cast and south by west and may generally be theoribed as the tract of country, north of Belanchistan, lying between the indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush From this range a long the Hhdu Kush From the range a long broken line of mountains runs shoust due couth, dividing the province from Alghanistan until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Frovance from Baluchistan The greatest length of the privince is see niles to greatest breadth 270 miles and its total area about 39 000 square niles The territory falls into three main geographic all discounts the Cisindus district of Husara the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills containing the Districts of Peshawar Kohat Banu and Dera Ismall khao and the rugud mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan Hazara and the four districts in the second division contain 13 418 quare miles. The mountain regions north and seat, are occupied by tribes subject only to the poli-tical control of the Chief commissioner in hiscapacity as Agent to the Governor General. The area of this tract is roughly 25 500 square miles and in it are situated from north to south the political agencies everally known as the Malakand Khyber kurran fochi and wan Agencius hadh of the Deputy Com is 3810 U27 made up as follows missioners of the five administered districts is responsible for the management of political Trans Indos Districts 1593,900 leads to the management of the five administered districts in the content of the c relations with certain tribes or section of the tribes across the frontier A few hundred miles of the trans-border Territory are inter nally administered by the Political Agents but the bulk of the transborder population is free from any internal interference so long as offences are not committed and so long as the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them. The area of the Province is a little more than

and amounts to more than three fifthe of the size of England without Vales. The density of population throughout the Province equals 98 persons to a square mile, but in the more favoured portions the pressure of population is much greater. In the Hazara District there swared portions the pressure of population will be made greater. In the Hazara District there are 207 persons to a square mile and in the area of the Province are 207 persons to a square mile and in the area of the Province are 207 persons to a square mile and in the area of the Province are abnormally low. The birth rate in the recognition of the fact is the list of the people of the N-W T P lies in the recognition of the fact of the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India though in pre-Made on the Parkan to population was mainly indian by need Early mistory finds the Iranas who maden times its population was mainly indian by need Early mistory finds the Iranas dominating the whole Indus valley. Then the dreat in the death are the Person of Iranas was always more described by the Great, in B C \$27, then the invasions of the Seakas, and of the White Huns and ister, the two great wave of Muhammadan invasion, least earns the 81th towasion, beginning in 1818. The Procater Territory was annexed laguest early in pre-state of the Province is particular to the Punjab Government. Frequent social position, are the Pathans. They own

except for the expedition against the Zakka Abel Afeldle in 1908

The division of the Frontier Province from the Punjab was frequently discussed, with the double object of securing closer and more immediate centrol and supervision of the Fron tier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the estatilshment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the indepen dent tribesmen The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab ad removed from the control of the Punjab at unistration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir Swat and Chitral the Political Agent of which had never been sub-ordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General with head quarters at Peshawar in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign Department In political questions there is no intermediary between the Chief Commisstoner and the local officer an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected

The People

Trans Border Area 1 822 094

This last figure is estimated. There are only 625 6 females per 1 000 males in the towns and MW females per 1 000 males in rural areas and tensies per 1000 maies in rath areas. This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the h W k P any more than in other parts of Northern India whe a it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in Infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon On the other hand the female population has to face many trials which are unknown to men. The evils of unskilled mid wifer, and early marriage are among them Both the Lirth and death rates of the Province

a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling sees of the tribal area to the west. There is a long list of Pathan Baluon Rajput and other tribal divisions Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population. Hindus amounting to only 6 per cent, of the total and sikhs to a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions.

divisions.
Under the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1801 custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal marriage divorce the separate property of women dower, while stite partitions family relations such as adoption and guardianship and religious usages and institutions provided that the custom be not contrary to justice equity or good conscience in these matters the Mahomedan or Hindu Law and adoption in a damene of spreigh customs. le applied only in the absence of special custom

The climatic conditions of the N which is mainly the mountainous region but includes the Poshawar Valley and the reversine tracts of the Indus to lars Ismail khan lus truct are extremely diversified. The latter The latter continent while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely neather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The sir is gon-raily dry and hence the sonual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wetseasons one the S. W. Monsoon season when moisture is brought up from the Arabala isea and the Bay of Bengal the other in winter whin storms from Mesopotamia Persia and the Casplan Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Buth sources of another was presented and the control of the con whather to rule thirty miles and neuter near a dog bark nor see the smoke of a single fre. With the exception of the Kunhar River in Hazara which flows into the Jhelun, the whole territory drains into the Indus. The flora of the Province varies from the shrubby jungle of the south-castern plains to barron hills, pine forests and fertile mountain valleys figers used to shound in the forests but are not quite extinct leoparis hyenes welves jackais and force are the chief carnivors. Bear deer and monkeys are found a great variety of fish is caught in the Indus.

The mountain scenery is often magnificent The frontier ranges contain many notable peaks of which the following are the principal

Takht-I Sulaiman Sulaiman Bange, in Lera Ismail Khan, 11.292 feet Pir Ghal, Sulaiman Bange, in Mahsud Wa-zirkian, 11.683 feet.

2 Tristan, 11 688 feet.
Siks Ram, in the Saled Koh, lu the Kurram Agency 15 621 feet.

Kagan Peaks of the Himalayas, in the Ha tara District, 10,000 to 16 700 feet

latragh Peak (18,900 ft.) Kachin Peak 22,64 I ft.) Tirich Mir (25,426 ft.) all in the Hindu Kush, on the northern border of Chitral **≜gency**

Trade and Occupations Trace and Occupations
The population lerives its subsistence atmost
wholly from agriculture The Province is
practically without manufactures. There is
no considerable surplue of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance ducts for export any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lucs aross the great trade routes which connect the trans border tribed terributes and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with India but the minerce of rail ways is dimnishing the importance of these trading interest. The travelling traders (or Pownidahs) from the trans frontier area have alwars pursued this wanderings into India and new instead of doing their trading in towns near the border carry it by train to the large cities in India Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high but the agriculturiets using to the poverty of the means of communication have to some extent means of communication have to some exten-been digitived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates ore alling On the other hand high prices are a bard hip to the non agricultural classes. The bard hip to the non agricultural cases a nee effects of reacht extensions of irrigation have been important land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab The cultivated area of the land amounts to 32 per cent and uncultivated

the sork of civilisation is now making strady progress Relations with the tribes have improved trade has advanced, free medical whel has been vastly extended police admi-nistration has been reformed and the desire of supply are precarious and not infrequently of people for education has been judiciously either the winter or the summer rainfall falls and sympathetically fostered in the Briannost entirely The following description itsis administered district 30 per cent makes of the Daman the high ground above the Indus. of the Daman the high ground above the Industriation of the colar population stretching across Dera Ismail Khan to the large returned as literates. The figures for mountains on the west occurs in a account makes denote a very narrow diffusion of edu written some years ago by Capitain Crost cation even for India. Those for females are waite from the original of the cation of the not notably low but they are targety affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13 3 per cent are returned as literace. The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province apart from all considerations of strategy must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914 and the lesser work of the Paharpur (sand also completed a year of the Paharpur Canal also completed a year or two age will bring ease and prospertly to a number of peasant homes. There has arisen in recent years the difficult question of the importation of thousands of rides from the Persian Gulf Elshorate measures were taken to tamp out the traffic, unier the direction of the Naval Commander in-Chief in the East Indies and with the tardey consent of France an agreement was made with the Sultan of Mucat to stop the trade in arms from that place Muscat having been the entrepot for the traffic.

Administration.

North-West The administration of the Frontier Province is conducted by the Chief Administration

High Court and

Divisional

Judges.

Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in Council. His staff consists of—

- (1) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India.
- (2) Members of the Provincial Civil Service, |
- (3) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service. (4) Superintendents and Assistant Super
- intendents of Police (5) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge— Militia, Engineering Education Medicine and Forestry

The cadre posts reserved for office's coming under the first head above are -

> Agent to the Gov ernor General Secretary Assistant Secretary Personal Assistant Revenue Commissloner and Revenue becretary Resident in Waziristan Deputy Commisalon-re Political Agents 4 District Judges Amistant Commis sioners and Assist->12 ant Political Agenta One Judicial Commis sioner

Two Divisional and

Sessions Judger

3

Chief Commissioner &

The districts under the Deputy Commis gionars are divided into from two to five ub i collectorates in charge of tabilities who are Secretaries Public Works Department to invested with criminal and civil and revenue W J D Dundee C12 Z W Carue powers, and are assisted by nabi-shalldars, Agency Surpeon and Administrative Meacal Some anta-divisions are in charge of tabilities. Bome sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners The vil lage community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans. or angua as not muigenous among the Pathans. Its piace as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient succestry run or imag nary Modern municipal local government, has been introduced in the towns. There are the different bands of the towns. also district boards. The district is the unit for police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police a Civil Surgeon who is also the Superintendent of Jall and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only posseases one forest division that of Harara There are four divisions of the Roads and Building Branch of the Public Works Department, each under an Executive Engineer. The Irrigation Department of the PWD is in charge

of the Chief Engineer Irrigation Puniab who is also ex-office Secretary to the Chief Commissioner The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an inspector General There is a special force of Border military police. The revenue and expenditure of the Province are wholly Imperial Of the Agencies only Kurran and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all five administration districts is controlled. all five administered districts is controlled by the Revenue Commissioner For the ad by the Revenue Commissioner For the ad-ministration of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessiona divisions, each presided over by a Divisional and Sessions Judge. The Judicial Commissioner is the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration and his Court is the highest criminal and appellate tribunal in this Province The principal officers in the present Administration are -

Agent to Governor General and Chuf Commus sumer 1 leut -(.o) Sir G O Roos Reppel RCST Kell assumed learge 4th June 1906

1 Rendent, Wa restan Sir J S Donald USI KCIE

11 Judicial Commissioner W P Barton CIE

1 C a Revenue Communioner Lieut -Coi D B Blake WAY IJE IA

Secretary to Chief Communiconer E Il Keuly Asst. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Latimer

Indian Personal Asst. to Chief Commissioner Risaldar Moghal Bar Lhan

Inspecting Officer Frontier Corps Lient (of J & Lemball 1 L

Divisional and Segmons Judges Lieut Col. C F Minchin DSO 1A F P Replue

Political Agents

Major W J Keen, I a Dir bwat & Chitral S E. Pears Khyber J A. O Fitzpatzie Fochi

Major R. Garratt I A. Kurram, Inspector General of Police H A Close.

Director of Public Instruction J A Richey M a Superintendent Archaeological Survey Bir V A. Btein K.C.I. PH.D 11TT DE C

Former Chief Commusioners

Lieut.-Col. H A. Desne, CSJ Died 7th July 1908

W R. H. Merk, C.S: Officiating to 31st Oct 1910

The Province of Assam, 91 692 square miss in area, includes the Assam Valley Division, is shown the Surma Valley and Hills Division and the State of Manipur It owes its importance to its situation on the north-east frontier of India The Assam Labour and Emigration (Amend State of Manipur It owes its importance to its surrounded by montainous ranges on its carries with it the abolition of the corulting contractor and the creation of corulting contractor and the creation of It is surrounded by montainous ranges on three sides while on the fourth (the west) lies the Province of Bergal on to the plains of which debouch the two valleys of the Brahma

Agricultural Products.

It has agricultural advantages for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of India climate soil rainfall and river ava tems all being alike favourable to cultivation tends an being and involutable to currywaton the staple food crop about 4 million acres being devoted to this eron Except in the Himalayan Teral irrigation is unnecessary Jute and tea are the most important crops grown for export the area under jute being generally about 40 000 acres that under tra about 3"6 000 sores. In 1914 the total number of tra surdens was "62 the production leing estimated at 204_27 000 lts Wh at and tobacco are also grown and about 10 square miles are devoted to sugarrane. The total ar a of reserved forest is about 47"8 aduare miles and the unclassified state forests cover about le 509 square miles

Meteorological Conditions.

Rainfall is everywhere abundant and ranges from 93 to 124 inches. The maximum is reached at Cherrapuoji in the Khasi Hills, which is one of the wettest places in the world having one of the wettest places in the world having a rainfall of 459 inches The temperature ranges from 59° at Sibeagar in January to 84° on July Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by ter the worst being that which occurred in 1897

Lard Tenures.

was however included in the permanent settler ment of Bengal, and the system of land terms in Cachar and the existence of large estates of privileged rates of revenue in Kamrup have unded to produce a tenant class which at the 1901 census amounted to more than one-third of the total number of persons supported to the Assam is chiefly carried by agriculture. In the 1911 census a very marked

The Province of Assam, 61 682 square miles increase in tenancy throughout the Province

Labour Bureau to supervise regruiting

Mines and Minerals.

which debouch the two valleys are of the Braims putra and the Surma which form the plains of Assam These two valleys are separated from each other by the Assam Bange which projects westward from the hills on the eastern border

Population

The total population of the province in 1911 was 7 0.99 2.7 of whom 1; millions were Male homedans, 3; millions Hindus and 1; millions were Male homedans, 3; millions Hindus and 1; millions were Male homedans, 4; millions were fairly by the river steems rate in the Nagar Hind detention and petroleum of The most extensive coal made archieral scrile
output of oil from the wells was in 1914 over 4 688 000 gallons valued at Rs 23 980
An account of the petroleum occurrences
in 4ssam was recently published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India Its tatas that the petroleum localities in the province are confined to a curved bate of country province are confined to a curved belt of country along the hasins of the Brahmaputra and Surna This belt is traccable over a distance of some 800 miles from N.E. Assam through Machar and Chitagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a 8.8 E trend It is roughly concentric with the trend of the Burmese oil belt the distance between the two varying from 70 to 150 mil s. Various parts of the from 70 to Isil mile, various parts of the Assam Kachar Chitragong Arakan belt have been exploited in a primitive way but there are only two property worked fields of commercial importance re., those of Digbol and Bappa Pung two localities only about a mile apart in NE Assam.

Mapufactures.

Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley the weaving being done by the women Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women and almost every house contains a loren the cloth is being gradually dispinced by imported goods of intertexture and colour. Boat building brass and metal and earthenware tea manufacture and limestone burning are the other industries apart from agriculture, which itself employs about \$4 per cent of the population Assam carries on a considerable trade with the ad Most of the actual cultivators of the soil usually hold direct from the State, and the area of land on which reut is paid is incomist detable. A large part of Goslpara and of the waste populated portions of Sylhet more densely populated portions of Sylhet was however included in the permanent settlement of the state

end of the Surma Valley. A branch of that line runs along the south of the Assan Valley from Gauhati to Timunkia a station on the Dibru Sadiya. Rallway and is connected with the Surma Valley branch by a line that plerces the North Cachar Hills the points of junction being Lamding in the northern and Badarpur in the southern valley. The Eastern Bengal State Railway connects Assam with the Bengal system cut the valley of the Brahmaputra. The axcellence of its water communication makes Assam less dependent upon roads than other parts of India. but in recent years the road system has been developed and three is other parts of India but in ream years the road system has been developed and three is a trush road through the whole length of the Brahmsputra Valley and an excellent road from Ganhati to Shillong A large fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company piles on the rivers of both valleys. A daily service of passenger boats runs from Goalundo to Dibrugarh

Gross receipts in 1915-14 rose from Rs. 1 59 42 886 to Rs. 1 .0 04 311 and gross expenditure from Rs. 1 44 18 "65" to from Rs 1.86 79 508 The provincial account opened Rs 1,88 79 508 The provincial account opened with a balance of Rs 78 08 494, which included Indperial assignments for various purposed aggregating Rs 48 50 000 Receipts amounted to Rs 1 82 90 971 Further imperial assignments amounting to Rs 5 10 000 were received during the year and with the unspent balance of the former assignments accounted for Rs 38 93 000 one of the closing balance of Ra 55 36 223

Education.

The latest comens report shows that there are in the Province at present 4118 oducational institutions including two Arts Colleges with 168 250 pupils Of the total population 333 672 are returned as literate The distribution of literacy naturally varies considerably throughout the Province The large number of immigrant coolles and of aboriginal number of Humigrant cooles and of abordinal tribes tends to lower the proportion of literates in the Brahmaputra Valley and a comparatively high standard of literacy in the Hills in the Brahmaputra Valley and a compara it when the Brahmaputra Valley and a compara it when high standard of literacy in the Hills is due mainly to the progress of education have been converted to Craistianity amongst the Anniasts in the Hills the Lushal. Seem to baye an extraordinary keenness for learning the Kinds Balbaltur Mr Tariin Ram Davidsar Bal Balbaltur Mr Tariin Ram Davidsar Bal Balbaltur Mr Tariin Ram Davidsar Bal Balbaltur Mr A L Playfalt baye an extraordinary keenness for learning the Mr H Biller. Mr H B Fox bave an extraordinary kerness for learning which is the more remarkable because the administration of their district dates from quite recent times There are 4 578 public and private educational institutions with 215 141 public in the province

Administration.

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Ecupal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under birn. In 1903 as the result of further deliberations it was decided to said to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its namially neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Restor Rengal and Assam as the Province of Rastern Bengal and Amam as then constituted was again broken up on the lat of April, 1913 the Bastera Bengal Districts

were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor in Council Biller Chots Kagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province while the old Province of Asam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner

a Chief Commissioner
The capital is Shillong a town laid out with
great taste and judgment among the pine
woods on the alopes of the Shillong Range which
risos to a height of 6 450 feet above the sea
It was destroyed in the cartinguake of 189"
and has been rebuilt in a way more likely to withstand the shocks of earthquake

withstand the shocks of earthquake Chef Compressioner (Ic Arabidale Earle R 0 I B appointed let April 1912 Personal Act R C K Cumming Chief Secretary B C Allen Secretary B C Allen Secretary Public Works Department, F O Octtel Secretary Public Works Department, F O Octtel

Officiating Inspector General of Registration —

Judges Be J Jeffres J F Graham Director of Public Instruction J R Cunningham, Inspector General of I ster Lt -Col A E Woods Sandary Commissioner Major T C M Young **Վ. Β΄ 1.**κ વ

Comptroller Funancial Department W 4 Carnduff

Political Apent in Manipur Lt-Col H W G Cole CSI

Supervisenden and Lemembrancer of Legal Affairs - Ibdal Maild BA Director of Land Records and Agriculture A R
Edwards BA ICE

Supermindent, Archaeological Survey Exitern Circle D B Spooner

Chief Inspector of Factories H P Adams

LEGISLATIVE COURCIL

F O Ocrtel, W J Reid Lieut Colonel D Herbert J. R. Cunningham wa J.F. Graham Abdul Majid. A. B. Hawkins Raja Prabhat Chandra Barua, Ramani Mohan Das, Srijut Padmahath Barus. Col. H. E. Banatvala B. C. Allen. A. W. Botham

Eleded Members

Chief Commissioners of Assem

ı	Calonel R H Keatings OBL	1874
		1878
	CAEDOCORI	1881
	W E Ward	1886
	Dennis Pitzpatrick C s.I	168 3
	T Wastland CC1	1887
	J W Quinton C 8 1	1389
	Brig -General Sir H Collett E C B	1891
	W E Ward Call.	1801
	C J Lyall 0 8.1	1894
ı	H J S Cotton C.S L	1998
ı	[JB Fuller OLL.	1900
•	J B Fuller O.1 L	1902
ı	C W Bolton, C.S.L.	1908
ı	J B Fuller 0.1 E C W Bolton, C.S.I. Note.—The Chief Commissionership of was revived 1st April, 1918.	AMADI
į	was revived 1st April, 1918.	
ļ	Bir Archeale Harie, K C.I.B.	1912

Baluchistan.

of 9 478 square miles consisting of tracts as signed to the British tovernment by treats in 1879. (2) Agency Territories with an area of 44,346 square miles composed of tracts which from time to time been acquired by lease have from time to time been acquired by leaser of thewise brought under control and placed directly under Bittleh officers and (3) the Native States of Kaist and Las Bela with an area of 73 424 square miles and Emberger of The Province embraces an area of 134 638 square miles and according to the census of 1911 it contains 334 703 inhabitants divided roughly half and beld between the advantage of the first and half between the administered districts and States

The country which is almost wholly mountainous lies on a great belt of ranges or nuecling the Safed Aoh with the hill system of Southern lersla. It thus forms a watershed the drain age of which enters the Indus on the east and age of which enters the Indus on the east and I the Arabian fee on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland, lakes which form so large a feature of Central sala Pugged barren sur burnt mountain rent to high change and gorges alternate with aid deserts and stony plains the pr sillar colour of which i a monotonous sight, But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised

The political connection of the British Gov enment with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1859 it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 184, to protect the British lines of communication.
The districts of Kachi Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Algharistan. and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First Afghan War the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalut The founder of the Bauchistan Province as it now exists was fit Roberts Sandeman who n how exists was lift Roberts Sandeman who broke down the close border system and weld d the Baluch and Brahul Chiefs into a close con tederacy. In the Afghan War of 1870 Pishin Shi Harnai and Thai Chotlall were handed over by Takub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Bobert Sandeman's streamons insistence

Industries

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly, irregular and scarty Shabrig which has the heaviest. rainfall, records no more than 11f inches in a year. In the highland sew places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average rainfall is about 5 inches decreasing in some cases to 3. The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood. om agriculture provision and care of animals and transport. The Aighan and the Baluch as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahule dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life.

Previous to the advent of the British life and

Balachistan is an oblong stretch of country property were so insecure that the cultivator occupying the extreme western corner of the was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The indian Empire. It is divided into three main establishment of prace and security has been divisions (i) British Balachistan with an area accompanied by a marked extension of agri culture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes. The Mekran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is con stantly developing. Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

> Education is imparted in 15" schools with Education is imparted in 15° schools with a 129° schoolser. The mineral wealth of the Province is believed to be considerable, but cannot he explored until railways are developed. Coal is mined at khost on the Sind Pishin railway and in the Bolan Pass the output in 1914 being 8.2 4 tons. Chromite is extracted to the Quetta Pishin District. Lime stone is quarried in small quantities.

Administration

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner Next in rank comes and vine Commeaning with fram comes the Rovenue Commeaners who advises the Agent to the Covernor General in financial matters and generally controls the revenue administration. The keynote of administra-tion in Laluchistan is self government by the tribismen as far as may be by means of their Jirgas or Cumculs of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggreed and which is the satisfaction of the aggreeous and the aggressor of the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies which number of a crime the district levies which number 2 300 odd play an unobtrusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil Administration not only in watch and ward and the investi gation of crime but also in the carrying of the gation of crime but also in the carrying of the mails the serving of processes and other mis-cellan out work. In addition to these dis-trict levies there are three irregular Corps in the I royling the Zhob Militia (formerly, known as the Zhob Levy Corps; the Makra, Levy Corps and the Chagal Levy Corps. Their combined strength in the latest returns was last cavalry and 802 infantry. The Province does not pay for itself and receives large sub-sides from the Imperial Government. The rereipts and expenditure roughly balance each other at 201 labba

ADMINISTRATION

Agent to the Covernor-General and Chief Commissioner The Houble Lieut. Colonel Bir John Ramany & C.J. E. C.S.J. LA Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Lieut

Colonel O Archer C.S.I. C.L.E., worder Public Works Department Lieut. Secretary Public Works Colonel H 8 Murray L.z.

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Secretary to the Chief Commus noner Bray Denya do S 10.8 Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General A V L Cater 10.8. Political Agent, Zhob Jacob Major, A. L., La. Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, Capt T & M. Harris.

Political Agent, Kalat and Bolan Pass, Dow, Lieux Colonel A. B. C.I.E., L.A.

Assistant Political Agent Latat and Bolan Pass | Molical C H Gidney I a.B

Assistant for Medran to the Political Agent in Ralat and ex-offices Commandant, Medran Long Corps Captain S Williams I A

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner Qualta and Pishin Lient Colonel A McLong ghey OLE.

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Com-missioner Quetta and Puehin Majir H B Sh. John C.I.E., I.A.

Political Agent, Chaon: Major W G Hutchinson

Political Agent and Deputy Communicatione Major F McConaghev

Assistant Political Agent Siln Mujor C. Bruce LA

Polstred Agent, Lorales, Valor 1 D G Ramasy

Assistant Political Agent Localas Vacant

Residency Surgeon and United Medical Offices Duke, Lieut. Colonel A. L IXB Certil Surgeon Quette Major W \ An lervon

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

This is a group of islands in the Bay of Bengal of which the headquarters are at Port Blair by see 780 miles from Calcutta 740 miles from Madras and 860 miles from Bangoon with which ports there is regular communication

The land area of the islands under the ad munistration is 8 143 square miles namely 2,506 square miles in the Andamans and 635 square miles in the Nicobers - The total popu lation of the islands was returned in the census of 1911 as 26 459 The Islands are adminis of 1911 as 20 459 The Islands are admibs the Chief Commissioner of the Anda man and Micobar Islands who is also the Super intendent of the Penal Settlement The penal The penal settlement, which was established in 1808, is the most important in India.

Superintendent of Port Blaur Lieut, Col M W Donglas, C.L.E.

Commandant and District Superintendent of and thirf Commusioner of Africa Metwara Multary Police Capitain H W Rowlan Ison The Hon Lieut Col. Sir E G Colvin KCSL

Supermiendeni οf Ind. and Major Medical Officer H. Sensor MUITAY I.M.B.

COORG

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern India west of the State of Mysore its area is 1582 square miles and its population 174,676. Coorg came under the direct projection of the British Government during the war with Sultan Tipu of Beringapatam. In May 1834 owing to misgovernment it was annexed The Frivince is directly under the Gevernment of India and administered by the Chief Com-missanger of Coorg who is the Resident in Mysoro with his headquarters at Bangalore In him are combined all the functions of a local government and a High Court. The Secretariat is at Bangalore where the Assistant Regident is styled accretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coors In foors his chief authority is the commissioner whose headquarters are at hier cars and whose duties extend to every branch of the administration. The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the growth of conce Although owing to over prostorm of conce athough owing to over pro-duction and insect pests rafter no longer com-mands the profits it once enjoyed the Indian output still holds its own against the savers competition of Brail The bulk of the out-put is exported to France

Resident and Chief Commissioner Coorg

AJMER MERWARA.

Ajmer Herwara is an isolated British Pro-Ajmer Merwara is an isolated Brillian Pro-vince in Rajputana. The Agent to the Gov-ernor-femenal in Rajputana administers it as Chief Commissioner. The Province consists of two annals separate districts. Ajmer and Merwara with a total area of 2.711 square miles and a propulation of 501.385. At the close of the Pindari war Daulat Rao Scindla by a treaty dated June 25 1818 ceded the district to the British Fifty five per cent of the population are supported by agriculture, the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are make, millet bariev cotton oil seeds and wheat

Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana

Adea was the first new territory added to the under British rule has retained its ancient Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria, prestige as a fortress of impremable strength, its acquasition in 18.0 was the outcome of an invulnerable by see and by land dominating outrage committed by the local Fadhi chief the entrance to the Red Sea and valuable to upon the passengers and crew of a British bug lits owners as a commercial emporium a port of galow wrecked in the neighbourhood. Varicus acts of treachery supervened during the negoti ations regards g the bungalow purpage and Aden awing regarding the bungalow outrage and Aden was captured by a force sont by the Bomhas dovernment under Majir Lailli. The act has been described as one of the copportune political strokes which have given geographical continuity to British possessions scattered over the world

Aden is an e tinct volcano five miles long and three broad juttime out to see much as t ibraltar loes having a circumf rence of about 15 miles ind connected with the mainland by a rarro ? athmus of flut ground This is nearly covered at one part at high spring tides but the causeway and aqueduct are always above though some times only just above water. The highest peak on the wall of predictions fills that air counds the cli crate, which constitutes Aden is 17% feet above sea level. Rugged spars with valica bitwee: radiate from the crite to the circumference of the craft r A great gap has been rent by some whanhe disturbance in the a surface of the circle of fulls and the opens to

islands of Perim an I had of 5 square mile extent in the Straits of Eab el Mandels in the ntranio to the Arabian Sia Sokotra island at the entrance to the Gulf of Aden in the Ara blutt Sea ac prired by treaty in 1996 ard 1 492 rilles in ortifit and the five small kuna Muria ! I lands e ded by the Imam of Maskat in 1854 for the purpose of landing the 1 of Sea cable and otherwise valuable only for the guano deposit Maskat The whole extent of the 4den cittlement Including Aden Little Aden bhaikh Othman and Perim is approximately 80 miles The 1911 census shows Aden with Little Aden Shalkh Othman and Perincti have a population of 46 167. The population of P run is a matter of a few hundreds largely dependent on the Casl. Depot maintained there by a commercial firm That of Schotra is 12 000 mostly pastoral and migratory inland fishing on the coast

Strategic Importance

first importance is as a naval and station of strateule importance. This military station of strateule importance point of view this is its primary purpose and the acgis of the British Crown The Persians, the

call and a cable centre. The harbour extends and a cable centre. The harbour extends be miles from east to west and 4 from north to south and is divided into two bays by a spli of land The depth of water in the western bay is from 3 to 4 fathoms across the entrance 44 to 5 fathoms with 10 to 12 fathoms 2 miles outside The bottom is sand and mud There are several islands in the inner bay of the Red Sea was rendered complete by the on the field was required complete by the annexation of Perim and Rokotra which may both be regarded as outposts of Aden and are und r the political jurisdiction of the Resident line Arab chiefs of the hinterland of Arabla

are nearly all stipentlaries of the British dovernment Colonel Wahab and Vir G H bitzmaurke of the Constantinople Embasy were appointed in 1902 as Commissioners to deliminte the frontier between Turkish Arabia and the British protectorate around Aden A convention was signed in 1915 settling details, the frontler line being drawn from Shalkh Murad a point on the Red Ses coast opposite Perim, to the bank of the river Lana the eastern limit of or cank of the river Lana the eastern limit of the magnificent hurbour. The pennsula of test of piths and through the port of test of piths and through the port of little vicin and through the pennsula of test of piths and through the contained by purchase in 1988 and the adjoining tertorate was about a two little Protract of Shalkh Othmun. 33 sources where obtained by purchase in 1808 and the adjoining tertorate was about 9 100 square miles. The tract of bhalki. Othmun 30 square miles in juriangment gave to furkey cape Babel Man lent was subsequently purchased when in id. Which forms the Arabido bank of the 1832 if was found necessary to make provident continuous flowing population.

Attached to the authennet of Advance the from the Turks in November 1814. Again terium and small British garrison used to be maintained at Dthala v hich is 7 700 feet high, but the garrison was withdrawn in 1905 Lord Moricy vplaining the step as being in accord ance with the policy stated in the House of I ords in 1903—that His Majesty's Government had never desired to interfere with the internal and domestic affairs of the tribes on the British others he saluath only for the guans diposit stide of the boundary but had throughout made found upon them. They are off the Arablan it plain that they would not assent to the creek about two thirds of the way from Aden to Interference of any other Power with those effairs.

British Policy

There has been much criticism of a policy under which Aden has falled to advance with the same progressive strides which have marked the development of other British dependencies. It is said that the former Persian possessors of Aden built its wonderful water tanks, and the Arabs made an aqueduct 20 miles long while the Brirish have done nothing except mount guns to protect their coal yards. Trade it is argued flourishes because this is a natural emporium of commerce but not because of the military station of strateck importance. This importance appears are any discussed by Johnel A material and the said in the sa In 1839 because of its usefulness as a harbour of ment to the neighbouring native tribes, espe-refuge for British ships and from a strategist s clally when those tribes are living under the point of view this is its primary purpose and the aggie of the British Crown The Persians, the

their time than we have done during our seventy | Aden police force numbers alightly over 200 vests compation. Adee has always suffered under the disadvantage of being an apparage of the Bombay Presidency, with which it has neither geographical, racial not political affinity Probably the best solution. of the matter would be to hand over the place to the Colonial Office relieving the Government of Bombay of a charge which is only looked upon as an incubus. Some important steps have been taken in the past few years to satisfy the commercial needs of the port

The trade of Aden has developed immensely since British acquisition in 1839, largely through the flovernment of India declaring it a free port in 1859 since when it has attracted much of the valuable trade between Arabia and Africa formerly monopolised by the Red Sea ports of numerly monopolised by the head real ports of Hodelda and Mokha The opening of the Suez Canal was also responsible for a large Increase of trade through Aden into the interior The total imports by sea in the last official y ar (1913 14) before the war set the course of pro gress awry amounted to 13 756 964 1170,213 treasure, 1450 205 every by land treasure, 4450 305 exports by sea were £3 267,251 by land, £140 150 treasure £741 687 These statistics are exclusive of Government stores and treasure

The language of the settlem at is Arabic but several other Asiatic tongues are spoken The population is chiefly returned as Arabs and Shalkhs The Somalis from the African coast and Arabs do the bard labour of the port. So and Arabs do the bard labour of the port. So, har as the settlement is concerned there are no products whatever with the important exception of each. The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are jowar seesaman a little cotton madder, a bastard saffron and a little indigo in the hills, wheat, madder fruit coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained. The water supply forms the most important problem. Water is drawn from four temperature wills accomplete the or recognition. important problem. Water is drawn from four sources—wells, aqueducts, tanks or reservoirs. and condensers

Administration.

The Aden settlement is subject politically to the Government of Bombay and its administra-tion is conducted by a Resident who is assisted by four Assistants. The Resident is also mill tary Commandant and is usually an officer selected from the Indian army as are his assis tants. The Resident has jurisdiction as a Judge of the Vec-Admirstly Court in matters ronner ted with shee trading his court being called the Colonial Court of the Admirstly The laws in force in the settlement are generally speaking those in force in the Bombay Presidency sup plemented on certain points by special regula of the port is under the control of a Board of Trustees formed in 1888. The principal business of the Port Trust has been the deepening of the barbour so as to allow vessels of all sites to enter and leave at all states of the tide. The

men There are keepitals and dispensaries in both Aden and Perlm in addition to the military institutions of this character The garrison comprises a troop of engineers, three companies of garrison artillery one battalion of British infantry two companies of sappers and minera and one Indian regiment Detachments from the last named are maintained at Perim and Shaikh Othman respectively

The average temperature of the station is 8, degrees in the shade the mean range being from 76 in January to 88 in Jimo with variations up to 102. The luils between the monacous is May and September are very oppressive. Consequently long residence impairs the faculties and undernine the constitution of Furnesses and even Indian. constitution of Europeans and even Indians suffer from the effects of too long an abode in the settlement and troops are not posted in the station for long periods being usually sent there one year and relieved the next. But Aden is exceptionally free from injections diseases and epidemics and the absence of vegetation the dryness of the soll and the purity of the drinking water constitute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries The annual rainfall varue from 1 inch to 81 inches with an irregular average of 3 inches

At the outset of the war the Turks wtablished them less on the Arabian shore of the strate of Bah-el Hand h. They were driven off their fort captured and then guns taken by a fore land d from a British warship But in July last year a mixed force of Turks and Arabs advanced against the Aden bettlem at News was made known in India by a Peuter telegram of July 9th which said that the Turks and Arabs threa and Lainj that at the request of the Sultan of Lainj a form was sent for the protection of his capital and that the supporting for was so bear with water and transport difficulties that it was decided to retire and the whole force withdrew to Aden the enemy declining to follow Subsequen the enemy declining to follow Subsequent thy came an official intrinsion that the Sultan of Lahel who had been graviously wounded in a fight against the rabling force had died in Aden whither he had been taken for surgical treatment. The foot nument of India amounced on July 22nd that on the morning of the 21st instant a force from the Adm farrism attacked the position taken by the furks a tew mil a outside the settlement and drove them from it the pursuit being continued for a distance of five miles

The following are the principal officers of the present administration

Political Resident, Brigg Central C H K Price, CB D.80

Asridani Residente Lieut Colonel M. seriant Resignes Lieut Colonel M. T. Elderton (Perim) Lieut. Colonel H. F. Jacob Lieut Colonel J. B., Condon (on furlough) (aptain B. Rellly Lieut Colonel W Beak Cupt A H E Mosse

The area enclosed within the boundaries of posite direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore India is 1775 168 square miles, with a popula which had been so long under British administration of 215,132 537 of people—nearly one fifth instruction that the traditions of Native rules of the human race. But of this total a very were almost forgotten was restored to the large part is not under British Administration old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah The area covered in the Native States is 675 267 aquare miles with a population of seventy millions. The Native States embrace the widest milions. The native States subtract the winest vary in six from petty states like Laws, in Raiputana with an area of 19 square miles and the Simia IIII States which are little more and the Simia IIII States which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabaa, as large as Italy, with a population of thirteen millions They include the inbospilable regions of Western Raiputanas, Baroda part of the Garden of India Mysore Irch in agricultural wealth and kashmir one of the must favoured spots on the Isee of the globe in the case of 176 States control is exercised by the Correspond to India Mysore and of about the Correspond to India and of about the Correspond to India and of about by the Government of India and of about 500 by the Provincial Governments. The four principal states Hyderabad Mysore Baroda and Kashmir are in direct relation with the Government of India The other States are grouped under the direction of an Agent to the Governor-tieneral as for Rajputana and Cen-tral India in one case the Provincial Govern-ment has been comp.lled to group its States those of Kathlawar under an Ag nt to the Governor

Relations with the Paramount Power

India that it is impossible even to summarise from that it is impossible even to summarise, them British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their posses To this general policy however there was, for a brief period an important departure During the regime of Lord Palliousle the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say when there was no direct helr the Covernment when there was no direct heir the coverdiment considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption Through the application of this policy the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company and the kingdom of Oudh was annested breause of the gross misgreen ment of its rulers. Then came the Muthoy It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the doublenes of the Bast India Company to the side their territories. Their subjects outside Crown, and an irrevucable declaration of policy their dominions become for all intents and toward the Native States. In the historic purposes. British subjects, where foreign Proclamation of Queen Vetoria it was set out interests are concerned the Paramount Power. Proclamation of queen victoria it was set out that We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity we shall allow no encroschments on those of others, we shall respect the rights digothy and honour of the Native Princes as our own and we deals that there are well as our own rather than the prince of the Native Princes as our own and we

of Benares, the great taluquer of Outh was sessions On many occasions the Govern ment of India has had to intervene, to prewent gross misgovernment, or to carry on the administration during a long minority but always with the undeviating intention of res for intervention passed Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs.

Rights of Native States

Rights and obligations of the Native
States are thus described by the Imperial
fearetteer The Chiefs have without exception gained protection against dangers from
without and a guarantee that the projector
will respect their rights as rulers. The Para
mount Power acts for them in relation to foreign
Powers and other Native States. The in habitants of the hative States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of Irilish India. Criminals es caping to a Native State must be handed over to it by its authorities they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the per-mission of the ruler of the State. The Native So diverse are the conditions under which Princes have therefore a surerain power which the Native States were established and came into political relation with the Government of the same time community respects the same time community respects the same time community. acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrapulously respects their in ternal authority. The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace at their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they parti-cipate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action or by thus secure a share in the connucree the rail-ways, the ports and the markets of British India. Except in race cases applied to mark time states they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Native States. On the other hand the Native States are under an obligation not to erter into relations with foreign nations or other states the authority of their rulers has no existence outmust act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies All Native States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states. Inamuch as the Native States have no use for a military establishment other monour may no use for a military establishment other not we than for police, or display or for co-operation with the Imperial Government, their military social forces their equipment and armament are red by prescribed by the Paramount Power Athough Since old and unaltered treates declare that the hear Helish Covarances will be a been Helish Covarances. of the Native Princes as our own and we than for police, or display or for co-peration desire that they as well as our own subjets, with this imperial Government, their military should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by prescribed by the Paramount Power Athough internal peace and good government." Since old and unattered treaties declare that the issue of that proclamation there has been British Government will have no manner of no entroachment on the area under Native concern with any of a Majarajah since dependents rule by the Government of India. On the or servants, with respect to whom the Mahatontrary, the movement has been in the opby the British courts with possess it. The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing. Where can

Political Officers

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who as a rule reside in the state themselve. In the larger states the Covernment is represented by a Resident, in groups of states by an Agent to the Governor General assisted to ireal Residents or Political Agents. There officers form the sole channel of communication, between the Native blates and the Government of India and its Forcian Dipartment with the ome as of British India and with other hative States. Here at expected to advisuand assist the Ruling theirs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted Pollical Agents are similarly employed in the larger States under the Provincial Governments but in the petry states exattered over British India the duties of the Agent, are mainly extracted to the full terms. Agent are usually entrusted to the collector or Commissioner in whose district they lie i All questions relating to the Native States are under the special supervision of the Su preme Government, and in the personal charge of the Governor General A proposal has been made by the Government of India that in view of these questions

colleges for the purpose. These are now a tion set tablished at 4 jmere Hajkot Indore and La. thon of hore. The Imperial (adrt Corps whose head 'Govern quarters are at Debra. Dun Imports military of interaming to the scious of the ruling chiefs and affairs.

have endorsed the principle which Lord Can noble families. The spread of higher educating set forth in his minute of 1800 that the ition has placed at the disposal of the Native Government of India is not precluded from States the products of the Universities. In stopping in to set right such serious abuses these was there has been a steady rise in the in a Native Government as may threaten any character of the administration of the Vative In a Native Government as may threston any character of the administration of the Native part of the country with anarchy or disturb | States approximating more closely to the ance, nor from assuming temporary charse | British ideal | Most of the Native States have of a Native State when there shall be sufficient | also rome invarid to be at their share in the reason to do so. Of thi necessity the government of inputal define. Following on ernor General in Council is the alle judge the pentaneous offer of military as alstance subject to the control of Parliament. Where where war with Russia appeared to be inot the law of British India confers jurisdiction table over the P nijeb incident in 1885 the over Rivish subjects for other specified persons states have raised a portion of their forces in foreign territory that power is exercised up to the tandard of the Native troop in the content of the power is exercised up to the tandard of the Native troop in the content of the Native troop in the content of the Native troop in the content of the Native troop in the Native tro Indian Army The are termed Imperial dervice Irox p they belong to the states they are offi ered by Indians but they are in States are on the same footing. Where can they are off ered by Indiana but they are in tonnents exist in Valies teritor jurisdi, specied by a regular cadre of Irilian offers the cantonment and the chill under the general direction of the Inspector station is exercised by the successin power terms of Impelial Ser are Trony Their numbers are approximately 2, 000 men their armament is the same as that of the Indian armament is the same as that of the Indian Arms and it y have done most service often under their own thiel on the I router and in those and in boundland becare in the knowl dge that the Paramount Power vill respect their right's and privilegs the Ruling Chiefs have In the sur finon which was common when the potton walless a ured and the visits of the Prince of Wale in 1975 of the Prince and Prince so thale in 1975 of the Original Prince so the Wale in 1975 of the Original Prince so the Wale in 1976 of the Arms and Queen in 1911 12 have tended of the King and Queen in 1911 12 have tended to wale the depotent of the great feulatories. to weal the devotion of the great foundatories to the trown. The improvement in the standard of native rule has also permitted the sequence of meeterings in the most against the reduce the degree of interference in the internal about of the half obtains The new point was authoritary to laid down by 1 ord Minto the Vita Vitarov In a speech at Unappur In 1900 the Vitarov In a speech at Unappur In 1900 to 100 to

which he said - Our policy is with ran exception one of non interference in the internal affair of the Native State But in guaranteein their in ternal independence and in undertaking their made by the Government of hidia that in what will fully follows that the Imperial Germment of the increasing importance of the Native has assum I a certain degree of responsibility Blates an additional Secretary styled the Political Secretary shall be appointed who tion and could not consent of their administration of these questions. protection against external agreemen it natu of heing an indirect instrument of merule of heing an indirect instrument of merule of these questions

Closer Partnership

Events have tended gradually to draw the safeguard the interests of the cummunity as Paramount Power and the Native States into a whole as well as those of the paramount closer harmony Special care has been depower sub as ratiwas; belonging the voted to the education of the sons of Ruling services of an Imperial character list the Chief, first by the employment of special the Piste is one of successive. For foundationally of the Supreme Government to alterwards by the establishment of special the Piste is one of successive. tion stone of the whole system is the recognition of identity of interests between the Imperial Government and Durbars and the minimum of interference with the latter to their own

HYDERABAD

Hyderabad the premier Native State in India is in the Deccan. Its area is 82 698 square miles and population 13 374 676. The general physical characteristics of the State are an elevated.

producing wheat and cotton. To the South Rast is the granatic region of the Telugus and pro-

HISTORY -- In pre-historic times Hyderabad cal characteristics of the State are an elevated history—in pre-matoric times Hyderacae plates divided geographically and chinologi came within the great Dravillan zone. The cally by the Manjra and Godaveri rivers. To date of the Aryan conquest is obscure, but the the North-West is the Trappean region, peopled dominions of Asoka 272 to 231 B C embraced by Marsthas a country of black cotton soil ithe northern and western portions of the State Three great Hindu dynasties followed, those of Council, which is composed of the Minister as the Pallayas Chalukyas and Yadayas In President and the Assistant Ministers as 1934 the irruption of the Mahomedans under land the Khili commenced, and thenceton is immediately reported to the Nizam The ward (ill the time of Aurungzebe the history of actual work of the departments is done by alx medan Independence of the South and get up medaji Independence of the South and see up its thenest Asaf Jah of furroman descrit a Microy or Subhadar of the Decem in 176. In the chaos which followed the death of Au runcy be, Asaf Jah had no difficulty in establishing and maintaining his independence and cluss founded the present House. During the struggle between the British and the brench for ma tery in India the Vizam finally threw in his ! lot with the Britch and unshaken even by the to his energy ments as to earn the title of Our Faithful Ally The present ruler is H B Sir. Faithful Ally - The present ruler is H. H. St. 1 man 4H khan Bahadur Fatels Jung Gub 1

THE BERARS -A most important event in 1902 when the Asigned Districts of Berny The principal revenue needs are Land Revenue we released in perpetuity of the Pritish (over 2.9 likely Survivent (land leased in perpetuity ment. These districts had been admontfered to the Brills in the remained to the Brills in the comment of the title is the Brills in the amount of the Lations etc.

Neam since 1800 under the treates of 1803 of lake Lycke 80 lakes. Interest 31 lakes.

Resulted in the test in Brills (overmound to preindustry of the State is assigned in which had contingent on its old footing as a separate free was nexpedent and unneed as and that similarly the administration of lorar as separate unit was next coulty while from its point of view of the higher the precarious and dioctuating nature of the surplies was fluor clally inconvenient. The agreement of 190, readified His Highness so or engoty over I gray which instead of being indifficulty.

assigned to the Government of India was leased in perpetuity to an aunual rental of 25 ishbe (nearly £16" 000) the rental is for the present charged with an annual d bit towards ment of India. The Continuent of India were at the same time authorized to adminite the berst in such manner as they might think desirable and to redistribute redu e re-organi e and control the Hyderabad Contingent due privision being made as stipulated in the freaty of 1853 for the protection of Ills High ness dominions in secondance with this agreement the Confinguit censed in March 1909 to be a separate force and was re-organised and redistributed as an integral part of the lidian Army and in October 1908 Berar was transferred to the admiristration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

ADMINISTRATION—The Nizam is surreme in the State and exercises the power of life and in the state and exercises the power of life and prepares students for the subject. For convenience in subject examinations. I sample that the subject examinations I sample that the subject examinations I sample that the subject examinations I sample that the subject examinations I sample that the subject examinations I students are five Assistant Ministers, Finencial, Judicial, Milliary Public Works and Eccleriastical All guestions of importance are referred to the A. F. Pinley K.C. S. L. O. F. R.

Alls in diff. Rainf. commences, and thefactor is immension reported to the risking Table ward (iii) the time of Aurungzebe the listory of actual work of the departments is done by alk the latter is a confused story of struggles against the urriving filled hinds the state is divided into bubbas or listories and that the fill of Vigaranagar with each other latters. Fifteen Platrict 86 Taluk and nine tunnangules stamped out the remains of Maho-Divisional Beards are at work in the District A Lexislative Council consisting of 21 members of whom 13 are official and 8 non official, is re sponsible for making laws. The State maintains its own currency the Osmania Sicca rapes with a suborlinate coinage. In 1994 an Improved Malbubla rupes was struck and this exchanges with the limits rupee at the ratio of 115 or 116 to 100 It has its own poetal system and stamps for left real purposes. It maintains its own Arms comprising 19 97 troops of which 6 064 are classed as Legular and 1 533 as Irregular. There are in addition 6961mperla, Service Troops.

Finings -After many violationer financial position of the State is trong the current budget provides for a revenue of Rs. 521 the lattery of the State occurred in November lakh and a service expenditure of Pa 4"8 lakha, 180 In the State occurred in Assert Country of Berser The principal revenue heads are Land Revenue we as loaded in memorial to the Pritish (open 2 9 lakhs Burn rent (land leased in perpetuity

> mumiains 56 3 per cent of the population tonarry vaters of land tenure is ryotwari gross product it is indicastite to say what proprotein the land revenue hears to it but it is collected without difficult. The principal moderness are milled and rice the staple money lood crops are milled and rice the staple money crops a tion which is grown extensively on the black cotion soils, and oil seeds. The State is rich in min rats. The great Warangal coal measures are worked at Singarch but the offerts to revive the bistorie gulfant diamond mines have mit with very qualifid success, the manufacturing industries are consequent in the growth of votion and comprise three spinning and weaving mills and ginning and pressing factories in the cotten tracts. Countingarings and Pressing factories in the cotten tracts.

> CONMUNICATIONS -One hundred and thirty seven miles of the broad Lange line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State At Wadl on to Marinas tractes the State At Wadi on this action the troad Laure system of the Vizzon's Custanteed State Lauray stakes off running East to Wannings and South East toward Diswada a trial length of 310 miles From Hyderabad the metre gauge Godavest Hallway runs North West to Maninad on the Oreat Indian Leulnsula Company a system Orest Indian I ulinedla Compune a system fall mile. There are thus 471 miles of broad auge and 391 of meter in the State. The Barel Ight Railway owns a short extension to Latur. The reads are generally inferior. For Lation.—The Bate maintains two Colleges. The Nizam College at Hyderabad (first grad) is affiliated to the Madray University. The Ori notal College at Hyderabad controllege students. As the local Montal and College at Hyderabad College at Hyderabad and College at Hyderabad and College at Hyderabad.

> (Art grad') is ambated to the that is Univer-eity. In Ori attal College at Hyderabad preparts students for the local Mouled and Munchi examinations. There are 28 high schools 63 middle schools, 117 primary schools and 24 special schools including a Modical School in the Dominions. British Resident—The Hon Licut Col. Sir

MYSORE

historical times the north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B C Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty From about the third to the eleventh century A. D. Hysore was ruled by three dynasties the north western portion by the Kadambas the eastern and northern portions by the Pallavas and the central and southern portions by the Gangas. In the eleventh century Mysore formed part of the Chola dominion but the Cholas were driven out early in the twelfth century by the Hoyadaa, an indigenous dynasty with its capital at Halebid. The Hoyada power came to an at Halebid. The Hoysals power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar Rypire. At the end of the fourteenth century Mysors became associated with the present raling dynasty. At first tributary to the dominant empire of Vilayanagar the dynasty statined its independence after its downtal in 1506. In the latter part of the elpiteanth century the real sovereignty passed into the hands of Haidar All and then his son Tippu Bultan. In 1799 on the fall of Seringapatan Surah. In 1789 on the ran on beringspassin, the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja State Krishnaraja Wadlyar Bahadur III Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country the management was assumed by the British Government in 1881. In 1881 the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Bri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur the management was assumed dovernment in 1831 In 1881 person of Sri Channarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur under conditions and down in the Instruments of Transfer That ruler with the assistance of Mr (afterwards Sir). K. Schhadri lyer K C S I., as Dewan, brought Mysors to a state of great prosperify He die in 1994 and was succeeded by the present Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadu G C S I who was installed in 1902. In Novem GCS1 who was instanced in 1902. In ACCURA-bes 1913, the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more-appropriately the relation substitute between the British Government and the State of

ADERIFERATION—The city of Mysore is Industries and Commerce has been created is the administrative bead quarters. His with a view to improve the carting industries Highness the Maharaja is the ultimate authority; and to provide expect advice and other facilities in the State and the administration is conducted for the starting of new industries in the State under him control, by the Dewso and three The manufacturing infunction included 12 cotton

The State of Mysere is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and north west where it is bounded by the of three Jodges is the bilgiest judied ultrumal districts of Dharwar and North Causar respectively and towards the south west by Coorg literaturally divided into two regions of distinct the harman of the Malnad on the west and the wide-spreading valleys and plains (the Malnad) on the rest. The State is divided to the State after which representative are heard and considered that of the ities and military batilen of Bangslore and a population of 5 705 359 of Bangslore and a population of 5 The State of Mysore is surrounded on all alder Members of the Council including the Extra and subdivided into 68 talukas each district being under a Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate and each taluk under an Amildar Magistrate and carn cause under an admoss-and subordinate Magistrate. The State main tains a military force of 3 202 including 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment (Cavalry) and 480 in the Imperial Service Transport Corns

FINANCE —The cash balance at the begin ning of 1914 15 was Rs 101 lakha. Total receipts ning of 1814 15 was Ba 101 lakin. Total receipts during the year were Ra. 278 lakins and total disburstments Rs. 313 lakins. The principal revenue heads are Land Revenue Ba. 103 lakins. Mining Royalty and Leases. Rs. 21 lakins. Forest revenue Rs. 11 lakins. Excise. Rs. 51 lakins. Stamps. Ra. 11 lakins. Excise. Rs. 13 lakin. Stamps. Ra. 11 lakins. Railway. Rs. 13 lakin. Synore pays an annual subsidy of 35 lakins to the British the "unment. ECONOMIC COMPERENCES.—The Mysore Economic Conference was compared in Inno 1811 with

mic onference was organised in June 1911 with the object of creating and keeping alive public interest in matters connected with the economic progress of the State by a frequent interchange of tiews and discussions among those competent to deal with them and in order to associate men of enlightenment public spirited citizens prominent agriculturists, merchants and others with the officers of Government in such deli berations The Conference meets annually at Mysore during the festivities in connection with His Highness the Maharajas birthday It has three Central Committees dealing with questions connected with Agriculture Education and Industries and Commerce and District Committees in the several districts.

Committees in the several districts.

AGRIOUTERE—Nearly three fourths of the population are employed in agriculture and the general system of land tenure is Byotwari. The principal food crops are ragi, rice, fols, miliets gram and sugarcane and the oblief bars are cotton and san-hump. Over 28 000 acres are under mulberry the silk industry being the most profitable in Mysore next to gold mining. The Department of Agriculture which was recently regarded on a large scale is popularising agriculture on accentific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and

experimente Lapuarense

ginning mills, 8 cotton presses 2 cotton mills, i y silk illatures and 2 woollen mills. There are sign 4 oil mults, 11 rice mills 9 sugar mills 4 brick and tiles factories 3 cigar factories 8 tanneries 15 mrchanical worksboys, 2 distilleries 1 from and seed works 1 silk reeling house 4 flour mills 2 bonemeal factories 2 bosleries 1 brewery works 3 dyring factories 2 bosleries 1 brewery uorks 3 dycing factorie 2 bosleries 1 brewery 1 fron and brase founder is 1 lacquer work 2 to de rule works 4 saw mills 1 weaving factory 1 pharmaceutical works 1 soap factory 1 wood thring and 3 lithographic press In addition that are 38 pumping plants for trigation 1 sidts 39 mines were at work during 1914— 1) fire 30 tunes were at work during 1912—
15 for gold 3 for manganise 5 for chrone or
15 for mice and 5 for other ninerals. The value
(1 gold produced last year was nearly 114 lakh)

BARKIRG —In 1913 a State-edied bank called the Bank of Mysore was started with the Hank of Mysore was started with the adquarters in Bangators and aspects at many of the Important places in the State Leidies this there I one cuntral to operative Bank on District Bank and Le Federal Banking Unlone and there are now 710 societies working

LONDIUMICATIONS -The Rallway system radiates from Bangalore various branches of ranises from Hangalore various branches of the Madras and Southern Hangatta Railway running through the State The length of the lines owned by the State and worked under contract by the Company is 41 17 miles of which 9 88 are of broad gauge and the rest mitre gauge A District Board Railway from Bowringpet to Kolar (11 miles) was opened in lucember 1913 A Light Rulesv from Yela lacks to Chikbellarur and a Tramway from Tarikere to Narasimharujapura have also been opened. Several other projects have been prepared and good progress has been made on some of them

EDUCATION—There are two first grade colleges the Central College at Bangalore and the Maharsja s College at Mysore both affillated Dow

to the Madras University They have been efficiently equipped and organised and Homomus counts counts of the second have been started for imparting education in nave been started for imparting education in agricultural commercial and technical subjects. There are 4 269 public and 1 754 private edu-cational institutions in the State. This gives This gives one school to every 4 89 square miles of the area and to every 947 persons of the population of the State

PLACES OF INTEREST—Mysore City the capital is a modern city faid out with fine roads and suburbs. The prominent buildings are the Palace the Chamasjendra Technical Institute Government House, the Maharaja of Ollege the Maharanis College and the Oriental Library

Bangalore the largest city in the State and the commercial and manufacturing centre stands on a table land \$ 000 feet above the sea and is noted for its salubrious climate and junuriant gardens. The principal places of interest are the Public Offices the Central college buildings the Museum the Lai Band the ludian institute of solence and the Indian Sanskrit Institute

The histing town of Seringapatam the famous Jog Falls the Kolar Gold Fields the Sivasamudram and Belur Somnathrur and Halebid with their temples of exquisite architec tury are some of the other important places of Interest In the State

Resident and Chief Commissioner of Coorg -The Hon ble Lieut Col. Sir Hugh Daly & C. I. E.

Dou an -Sir M. Visvisaiava B A K.C.LE

RARODA.

fiver and mostly surrounded by British territory (2) central district North of the Nar of the same more section of the Nar bada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city (2) to the North of Ahmedabad the listrict of Radi and (4) to the West in the Pentaula of Kathiwar the district of Ameli formed of scattered tracts of land the area of the the section of the sect are Hindus

HISTORY - The bistory of the Baroda State as such dates from the break up of the Mughal Impire The first Maratha invasion of Gujarat Impire The first Maratha Invision of Gujarat book place in 1705 and in this and latter differences with the Peshwa should be similarly incursions. Plisif Gulawar who may be considered as the founder of the present ruling family greatly distinguished himself. Son Shad was the Feed-quarters till 1766 Since 1.28 Plisif regularly favied tribute in Gularat 1.28 Plisif regularly favied tribute in Gularat 1.28 Plisif regularly favied tribute in Gularat 1.28 Plisif regularly favied tribute in Gularat 1.28 Plisif regularly favied tribute in Gularat 1.28 Plisif regularly favied tribute in Gularat 1.28 Plisif regularly favied tribute in Gularat 1.28 Plisif regularly favied the content of the Carlos West School 1841 who Gayali Rao II was Gulawar 1.24 those when it has always been in the Carlos Covernor of Boshay in 1841 bands of the Gulawars but Mughal authority [Ganpat Rao succeeded Sayai Rao in 1847 During his rule, the political supervision of but in 1783, after which the country was Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Go

The State of Baroda is situated partiv in divided between the Galkwar and the Peshwa Gujarat and partiv in Kathaavar II is divided In spite of the fact that Damail was one of the into four distinct blocks (1) the southern Startha chiefs defeated at Panjing thy Ahmed Listinct of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapti. Shah, be confined to add to his territory In spite of the fact that Damail was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Chan, be continued to add to his territory He died in 1768 leaving the succession in dis pute batween two rival sons. He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I Fattesing Rao Manati Rao and Govind Rao Fativeling Hao Estatal Hao and Gound Hao The last died in 1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1803 by the help of the Bombay Government, who established the authority of Anand Rao at Earoda. By a treaty of 1800, between the British Go-vernment and Baroda it was arranged inter vertified and barous it was arranged sates after that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged Barods was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Baji Rao Peshwa. vernment His successor blande Rau who tubacco sugarrane maize see a second of the Gads in 1856, introduced many The greater part of the State is bell on motions reforms. He stood ny the British in the Nu tenure The State contains tew minerals, thiny He was succeeded by his brother Malhar except sandstone, which is quarried at Songle Rao in 1877. Malhar Rao was deposed in sind a variety of othe stones which are little notorious misconduct and was worked. There are 31 industrial or commer 1878 for notorious misconduct and the unal concerns in the State registered under the state contents are the agriculture of the state registered under the state concerns in the State registered under the state Companies. 1875 for nucorous missource and the suggestion that he unal concerns in the state registered summary misgovernment but the suggestion that he unal concerns in the state registered summary had unstigated the attempt to poson Casal State Companies. Act itere are five series and institute that was not proved sayal cultural Fanks and 282 Co-operative Societies. Bao III a boy of 12 years of age who was in baroda. Societies the summary for the summ and is the present Garkwar. He was invested with full powers in 1891

MID fill powers in 1881

ADMINISTRATION — An excutive council consisting of the principal officers of the State carries on the administration subject to their control of the Maharaja, who is assisted by a Dewan and other officers A number of departments have been formed which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The state is divided, into four practs each of which is subdivided to Mahala and Pata Mahala of which is considered to Mahala and Pata Mahala of which is considered. into Mahata and Pela Mahata of which there are in all 42. Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy and village punchs at his r been formed which village paining his his is a least toring which form part of a scheme for local solf government. There is a Legal little Department under a Legal Bemembrancer which is responsible in a making laws. There is also a Lemslative Council consisting of nominated and elected mer term A High Court at Buroda possesses jurisduction over the whole of the State and hears all final appear from the fecision of the fifth (ourt appear in the next and appear in the retain case to the Makarah who decides them on the advice of the Hutur Nyaya oaths. The State Army consists of 5 084 Begular forces and 8 80% Irregular forces

FINANCE -In 1313 14 th total remipt of risance—in 1913 is to total respective State were R. 200 takins and the dilor ments R. 142 lukhs. The privipal Revius heads were—La d Revinus Res 11° lakh Abkari R. 21 lakh Opinus Res 21 lakh Abkari R. 21 lakh Opinus Res 21 lakh Tribute from oth relate Resilakhs. Lrith in Curnis was intribuced in 1901.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY — Agriculture and parture support 83 per cent of the people The principal crops are non-wheat grain castor-oil rapesed, poppy outlon san here.

oreser part of the Navasil an indicas planes, and the Rajputana Malwa Railway passed though the Kadi prant A system of braich line, has been built by the Barnda Durbar in all the low points in addition to which the lagit valley Railway and the Baroba toolhard been to be dealer to be the Baroba to be the Baroba to be the Late are 412 miles in length and 120 miles are under construction Good roads are not numerou

EDUATION—Ilm Education Department centrols 1088 institutions of different kinds in 38 of which Fuell it is taught. The Batoda college is affiliated to the Boybay Int Industry Thire are a number of high shock technical school and schools for spiral classes such as the Jungle tribus and inchan cartes. The as the judget tribus and unchan cartes. The flate i ma way pledged to the policy of free and compulsors primary emailed. It maintains a system of rurni and travelling libratic. Ten by coent of the psychatron is returned in the consus as literate. Total capen con Education is about the 17 lookies.

CAPITAL (ITE—Horedo City with the can tonment has a population of 90 345. It con rains a public park a number of time public buildings painer and offices not it be crowded with little temples. The canten our is to the North west of the city and is garnsoned by an infantry battainon of the Indian Army. An Impro emant Irust has been formed to work in Bereda (it; and has set itself an ambituous PLOEL SIMME

RCLER -His Highwess Farzand | Khas i Dowlat i lugli bla Maharaja Sir Savaji Rao Garkwar Sina khas khul Sangher Lahadur GGHI Maharala of Baroda

Residen/—Lt Col L. Imper CI F D wan—V P Madhao Rao Ci E. (Refued)

KASHMIR

Kashmir (known to Indians as Jammu) lies id stroyed by the Muhamidan kings who first to the east of the Indus and to the west of the appeared in the 12th century. In the reign of Ravi. It is a mountainous country with just a Skandar the population became almost entirely Mahomedan Akhar visited the valley three times. Jehangir did much to beautify it but Intersected by valleys of which many are of times. I changir did much to beautify it but surpassing heavir and grander. It may be latter Automorfer there was a period of disorder divided physically into two areas. The north seatern comprising the area diabod by the cantur the *subsh* of kashinit was practically indus with its tributaries and the south w-stern independent of Delhi Thereafter it experimented including the country drained by the Jheium the Kishanganga and the Chenab. The dividing in and in 1819 by an army sent by Ranjit line between those two areas is the great central should be a substitute of the Sisters of the Afghans. The history of the Sisters as at the substitute in practic constituted is practically that of one man a Doors Raiput Guisb Singh of Jaminu Bustony — Various boots have left more or least services to the Sister of the remarkable. 84 482 square miles and the population present constituted in present constituted in present constitution in the p

strip of level land along the Punjab frontier and attrip of level and along the runso trutter and intersected by valleys of which many are of surpassing heauty and granden. It may be divided physically into two areas—the north

(1840) when the British made over to him for | thiefly connected with sericulture (the silk file Rs 70 lakes the present territories of the State He find to fight for the valley and subsequently lest part of his State, Glight, over which the necessurs had at a heavy cost to reassert their clams. His son Raphir Singh, a model Hindu mied from 1857 to 1885 when he was succeeded by his cidest son Major-deneral H H Maharaja

ADMINISTRATION -For some ADMINISTRATION -- For some years the linkaraja took no part in the administration of the State but since 1900 he has exercised full the State but since 1905 he has exercised full powers assisted by a Chit blinister—Rai Saheb Diwan Amar Nath Clr—a Home Minister and a Revenue Minister The four chief executive officers are the Governors of Jammu and of Kashmir, the Wazir Wazarat of Gilgit and the Wazir Wazarat of Laidakh The resi administrative power lies with the putty subor dipate officers (fahslidars) who exercise cryenuc civil and criminal jurisdiction with ragular t casy communications are practical chicks on the use or abuse of appeals. The British Red dust has his headquarters at 'Inagar there is all a Political Agent at Gight responsible to the LEVCERIMENT of India for the administration of the outlying pett states and a British Officer a stationed at Leb to assist in the supervision of central Asian trade. In the Dogma the State has splendld materials for an Array wild is consits of 6 961 troops of whom 3 370 are main tained as Imperial bervice morps

FINANCE —The finantial position of the State strong and it has more than 40 lakh invested The total in Covernment of India accurities revenue last year was 93 lable the chief items being land revenue forests customs and octral.

PROUTCTION AND INDUSTRA -The population is pro-eminently sericultural and pastoral The system of land tenure has been described as a other in ruins great complexity existing owing to the fact that there is no local law of reit and revenue. The principal food crop is test said revenue. The principal food crop is the maise cotton saffren treated hope foundment of the maintenance of the maintenance of the principal are also grown. Sieve are dargedy fight. The State forests are extensity and valuable Exploration for inferral, has not. In attempted on sound principles. Vast. It was not the maintenance of the maintenance of the principal state of the principal state. The little darket and Sapphires. in Padar The industries of manufacture are pherson.

ture at Srinagar the largest in the world was destroyed by fire in July 1912) oil pressing and the manufacture of wine. The woollen cloth shawls, and wood carving of the State are famous

COMMUNICATIONS -The State contains only 16 miles of railway on the Tawi Suchrigarh branch of the N W Railway The Jhelum is the only navigable river At present there is much activity in improving road communica tions but in many parts of the country wheeled traffic is unknown

PUBLIC WORKS --- In 1904 a flood stell channel above Smautar was constructed with a view to minimising the constant risk of floods and it was hoped that the danger would be still further reduced by the earrying out of a scheme for lowering a part of the bed of the Jhelum which has since been taken in hand Good progres has been made with irrigation but the most important schemes of recent years the most important schemes of recent years have been those for an electrical power station on the Justime Liver and for a Railway into a shinir It was proposed to supply from this power station cleatrical energy for various State schemes fincluding the Justime dredging scheme) and for private enterprise and possibly for working the proposed kashmir Rail Ray The Wife were consisted about 1907. and the scheme according to the latest reports is verking very satisfactorily. The proposal is turking very satisfacturily. The proposal for a railway to ha hinir had been under discus ion for many vears the nature of the country making the question of route a difficult one In 1800 a lecision was taken in favour of a line from Schagar for the Jhelmo Valley and abootsabad but the trip including yapre and habootsabad but the trip in has remained in aboyance pending the consideration of further actions a moone with a respect possible for times of rop, way from Jammi to Sanaga and from Srina ar to the western borders rue the Jhelum \ alley

LDUCATION —In educational matters Kashmir Is the most backward tra t in the while of India In the State as a whole only 2 in every 100 persons can read and write. The number of educational institutions has increased from 45 in 1 91 to 377 in 1911

Resident - The Hon Mr 5 M Fiser CSI GLE

Fultual Agent at Gilgit-Major 1 D Mac-

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

In this Agency are included the Native States | of halat kharan and Las Bela. The khan of halat is head of the Haluchistan tribal chiefs whose triffcoies are comprised under the follow in, divisions—Jisalwan Samwan Makran kachhi Domai Kabiri Umrani and Kashaka Nabat These districts form what mey be termed Kalati Esinchistan, and occupy an area of 1553 square miles—The inhabitants of the country are either Brabula or Baluable both b ing Mahomedans of the Sunni sect. The curry is sparsely populated the total number being about 470 338. It derives its chief im I mane from its position with regard to Af clanistan on the north western frontier of linish India. The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by two trea its, of 1854 and 1878 by the latter of which the

khan a reed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government There are however agreement with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo European telegraph the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass and the perma The K han is assisted in the administration of the The R art is asserted in the schmingtration of the State by a Political Adviser lent by the British Government. The Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan and exercises his general political supervision over the district. The revenue of the State is about Bs 7 65,000 The present Khan is His Highness Amir Sir Mahumud Khan of Kalat GOLL He was born in 1864

hheren catends in a westerly and south

westerly direction from near Nuchti and Kaiat to the Pensian border. Its area is 14,210 square miles, it has a population of 19,610 and an annual average revenue of about Ra 90,000

The Chlef of Kharan, Sorder Sir Nauroz Than, XCIE, died in June 1909, and was succeeded by his son Sarder Yakub Khan The attitude of the new chief towards Govern agent, and has administration generally were unsatisfactory in 1911 be was murdered by the sepoys of his guard. Some trouble was caused by an uncle of the murdered chief, who declared humself Chief, but the Govern who decisived himself Chief, but the Government of India finally recognised the succession of a son, Mir Habibulla Khan, and approved measures for the administration of the State during his minority

Las Bels is a small State occupying the valley | Political Agent, E and delta of the Purall river about 50 miles west | Colonel A B Dew

of the Bind boundary Area 6,441 square mikes; population 55,109 chiefly Bunni Mahametana, extinated revenue about Es 2,55,000 The Chief of Las Bels, known as the Jam, is bound by agreement with the British Government to conduct the administration of his State in decordance with the advice of the Governor-General's Agent This control is exercised through the Political Agent in Kalat Sen tences of death must be referred for confirms toon. The Jam also employs an approved Wastr to whose advice he is subject and who generally assists him in the transaction of State hundness

Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchi stan -- Leont Col Bir John Ramsay KCIP ORI

Political Agent, Kalat and Bolan Pass-Lieut

RAJPUTANA AGENCY

Raiputana is the name of a great territorial (maintained by the preparation and supply of circle with a total area of about 130 462 square material substances personal and domestic mass, which includes 18 Native States, two service provides employment for about 5 per service, and the small British province of cent and commerce for 21 per cent of the population. It is bounded on the west by lation. The principal language is Rajasthani. Almer-Mewara 1s is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north wast by the Punjab State of Balawapur on the north and north east by the Unical Provisces and Gwallor while the Southern boundary runs across the central readon of India in an Irregular sig-sag line. Of the Native States 17 are Raipeit, 2 (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are 13t, and one (Tonk) is Mahomedan. The chief administrative control of the British district is vasted are offered in the political officer who holds the post of Governor-General's Agent for the supervision of the relations between the several Native States of Raiputana and the Government of India. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups—Alwar Agency Blante Agency Mattern Raiputana Agency, 3 States (Pharatpur Dholpur, Marsull). Harsooti and Touk Agency Suttern Raiputana States (Principal State, Jaipur) hotah and Jhalawar Agency 2 States (Principal State, Jaipur) Motah and Jhalawar Agency 2 States (Principal State, Jaipur) Western Raiputana States Agency 3 States (Principal State, Jaipur) Western Raiputana States Agency 3 States (Principal State, Jaipur) Western Raiputana States Agency 3 States (Principal State, Jaipur) Western Raiputana States Agency 3 States (Principal State, Jaipur) Mestern Raiputana States Agency 3 States (Principal State, Manwara and Siroh)

The Aravalla Hills intersect the country washoost from end to end The tract to the northwest of the bills in temperser Wedney! Sind, on the north west by the Punjab State of

west of the hills in, as a whole, mandy ill-watered and unproductive, but improves gradually from being a more desert in the far west to compara tively imittle lands to the north-cest. south east on the Aravall Hills he higher and save tertile regions which contain extensive hill saves and which are traversed by considerable

PATE TO SET THE COLD IN THE PATE THE COLD IN THE PATE THE

Among castes and tribes the most numerous are the Brahmans, Jata, Mahajans Chamars, Raputa, Mmas, Gujars, Bhila, Maha, and Balair The Rajputs are, of course, the aris tooracy of the country and as such hold the tecracy of the country and as such hold the hand to a very large extent, either as receivers of reat or as cultivators. By reason of their position as integral families of pure descent, as a landed nobility and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the anstocracy of India and their social prestige may be measured by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from a travellar compandoes not claim descent from or irregular connection with, one of these Rajput stocks

The population and area of the States are as

EUDONO —		
	Area in	Population
Name of State	square	_la
	miles	1911
Mesoar Residency-	ī	
Udaipur	12,958	1,293 778
Banawara	1 946	165 468
Dungarpur	1 447	
Partabgazh	886	62,704
Western States Residency-	,	,,
Jodhpur	84,968	2,057,558
Jales imer	16 062	88,311
Firohi	1,964	
Jaspur Residency-	_,	
Jaipur	15,579	2,638,874
Kishangara	858	87,191
Laws	19	2,564
Baracti-Tonk Agency-	,	_,-,
Bandi	3,230	318,720
Tonk	1,114	803,181
Shahpura	466	47,367
Bastern States Agency-		-,
Bharatpur	1,963	686.68F
Dhotour	1,155	370,913
Maratil	1.842	154,785
Esta-Jacour Aceste	-	
Total	1.054	680 880
Shelewar		41.27
The same of the sa	44 911	704
1 13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1 70 7	
A1795	1	

Udatable State, (also called Merwar) was founded in about 1850 The capital city is Udatable pur which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge the summat of which is crowned by the Maharajah s palace, and to the north and west, houses artend to the banks of a and west, bouses artend to the banks of a beentiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminus of the Udaspur-Chitor Railway 697 miles north of Bombay The present ruler is His Highness Maharajachiraja Maharana Sir Fatoh Singh Rahadur 68 51 G 61 H who was born in 1849 and succeeded in 1884 He is the head of the Secaodia Rapputs The administration is carried on by the Maharana assisted by two milisterial officers who with a staff of clerks, form the chief executive department in the State The revenue and expenditure of the State The revenue and expenditure of the State are now about 284 and 28 lakhs a year respectively Udalpur is right in minerals which are little worked Its archaeological remains are numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found

Banaware State, the southernmost in Rajoutana became a separate State about 1527 Towards the end of the eighteenth century Banaware became more or less subject to the Marsthas, and paid tribute to the Rais of Dhar In 1812 the Maharawai offered to become tributary to the British Government on condition of the expulsion of the Marathas, but till the end of 1818. The present ruler is His Highness Maharawal Sri Prithi Singh Bahadur who was born in 1888 and succeeded his father in 1913 The normal revenue is about 4 lakhs and the expenditure about 3 lakhs The area or the State to 1,946 square miles and the popu lation 187 468

Bongarpur State with Banswara, Dongarpur State with Banswars, for-merly comprised the country called the Pagar It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818. As in other States inhabited by hill triess it became necessary at an early period of Builds supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the Bhills. The State represents the Cadhs of the eldest branch of the Shootiyas Cadh, of the eldest branch of the Nicolyas and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century when Mahup the rightful heir to the Chittor Throne migrated to these parts. The present Chief is Highness Rai Rayan Maharawa!
Shri Ng Rijeysinghiji Saheb Bahadur K C r R., bora in 1897 and succeeded in 1898 During his minority the State was administered by a Political Officer, a chief Excountve Officer and a Commitative Council of two. No railway line grouses the territory the nearest railway line crosses the territory the nearest railway station, Udaipur being 60 miles distant Revenue about 8 lakhs

Vectors about 8 lakhs

Partabgark State, also called the Ranthal, was founded in the statement century by a describant of Rana Mokal of Mewar The town of Fartabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partab Singh. In the time of Jaswand Singh State of Sarrabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partab Singh. In the time of Jaswand Singh State by agreeing to pay Hoffser a tribute of Marsthan, and the Malanarwal unly saved his State by agreeing to pay Hoffser a tribute of Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being indired in the State by agreeing to pay Hoffser a tribute of Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being indired in the State by agreeing to pay Hoffser a tribute of Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the State by agreeing to pay Hoffser a tribute of Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the state by agreeing to pay Hoffser at the state by agreeing to pay Hoffser at the state by agreeing to pay Hoffser at the state of the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the state by agreeing to pay Hoffser and the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the state by agreeing to pay Hoffser and the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the state by agreeing to pay Hoffser and the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the state by agreeing to pay Hoffser and the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the state of the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the state of the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them being in the Salaw Sheld Re 72,720 (which them b

connexion of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804, but the intesty then entered into was subsequently observed by Lord Cornwalls, and a resh treaty by which the State was taken under protection was made in 1818. The tribute to Helker is paid through the British Government, and in 1904 was converted to Re 36, 350 Britishaurancy. The present ruler is His Highness Bir Raghunsth Singh Babadau X C 17 who was born in 1856 Babadau X C 17 who was born in 1856 and succeeded in 1890. The State is governed by the Mahrawal with the help of a Minister, and, in judicial matters of a Committee of cleven members styled the Raj Babba or State Council Revenus about 4 lakins expenditure makely 31 lakins. The financial administration is now under the direct supervision of the State.

Jodhpur State, the largest in Rajputana, also called Marwar, consists largely of deschate, sandy country. The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Hajputa and claims descent from Rama the dedied king of claims descent from Rama the defied king of Ajodhya. The earliest known thing of the clan lived in the article century from which time on-wards their history is fairly clear. The foundation of Jodhpur dates from about 1218, and the toundations of Jodhpur City were laid in 1459 by Rao Jodha. The State came under British protection in 1818. In 1839 the British Government had to interfere owing to misrule, and the same thing covered seen in 1828. and the same thing occurred again in 1868. Jaswant Singh succeeded in 1878 and reformed the State His son Sardar Singh was invested the State in 1896 in carrier output was investors with powers in 1896 the minority rule having been carried on by his uncle Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh He died in 1911 and was suc corded by his cidest son Maharaja Sumer Singh Bahadur who was then 14 years of age The schminteration of the State is now striked on by a Council of Regency appointed by the Government presided over by Major General Waharaja Sir Fratab Singh who addicated the Gadi of Idar to carry on as Regent the reforms in Jodhpur which he had begun in the time of his nephew Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh Bahadur On the outbroak of the European War both the Maharam and the Regent offered their gervices and were allowed to proceed to the Front young Maharaja was, for his services at the Front, honoured with an Honorary Lieutenantship in the British Army Revenue 80 lakha expenditure 50 lakhs

Jalsalmer State is almost entirely a mady wate forming part of the great Indian Desert. The Chies of Jasalmer belong to the Jadon clan and claim desemt from Krishna. Jabal mer City was founded in 1150 and the State was taken under British protection in 1818 In 1844 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shahgari, Garda, and Ghotara, which had formerly belonged to Jatahuer were restored to the State The present Cher is His Highman Maharajadhiraja Maharawai Shri Juwahur-singhii Bahadur Revenue about soon lakka.

But this was disallowed and British protection | belong to the Rather clay of Rainets and are was granted in 1818. The present ruler is Ris Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Maharao Sir Kesri nuganess managed Durky managed Sir Rest. Sinch Bahedur, 60.12 k. E.O.12. The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of a Diskins expenditure 6 lakhs.

Fishes expenditure 6 is No.

Safper State is the fourth largest in Raj
putans It consists, for the most part of level
and open country. The Maharaja of Jaipur as
the head of the Kachwaha chan of Rajputa,
which claims descent from Kusa, the son of
Rama, king of Ajodhya, and the hero of the
hamous egio poem the Ramayana. The dy
nasty in Eastern Rajputana dates from about
the middle of the twelfth conture, when Amber
was made the capital of a small State. The
Chiefts of that State acquired hame as generals
under the Minishals in later centuries, one of the under the Mughala in later centuries, one of the best known being fawai Ja Kinch in the eighteenth century who was remarkable for his acceptible knowledge and skill. It was he who moved the capital from Amber and built the present city of Japun and elevated the State above the principalities around. On his death a part of the State was annexed by the Jate of Bharatper and internal disputes brought Japun to great confusion British protection was extended to Japun in 1818 but the State continued to be disturbed and a Coucel of Regency was appointed which governed up to 1851 when Maharan Ram Singh assumed full powers. He mominated as his stoccesor Kaim Singh who succeeded in 1890 under the name of Sawal Mahlo Singh II, and is the present ruler. He was born in 1861 and, in consideration of his world, the administration was at first conducted. present city of Jappur and elevated the State wouth, the administration was at first conducted by a Council under the joint presidency of the Maharap and the Political Agent. He was invested with full powers in 1882. In 1887 his salute was raised from 17 to 19 guns a. a personal distinction, followed in 1896 by two additional guns. In 1888 he was created a 0.68.1 In 1901 a g.o.i is and in 1903 a g.o.y o in 1904 be was made honorary colonel of the 18th Raj puts, and in 1911 a Major General. In 1898 he was presented with the Honorary degree of LLD of Kdinburgh University and in 1912, made a Donat of the Order of the Hospital of \$1. Joint of Jurusellem Among important youth, the administration was at first conducted made 8 Johns of his Service of the Chapter of the Interest of Juruselen Among important events of His Highness rule may be men though the runing of the Imperial Service Transport Corps in 1889 90 the construction Transport Corps in 1889 90 the construction of numerous irrigation works, hospitals and dispensaries, and the citt of 20 lakes as an endowment to the Indian People's Famme Relief Trust. Jappur City is the largest town in Rajputana and is one of the few castern cities late and on a results after 18 per 18 portains to a combar to a combar to a combar to a combar to the city of the contract of the hald out on a regular plan I the ontains, in addition to the Maharaja a Palace, many fine buildings. The administration of the State is ton the administration of the braid is carried on by the Mahara's assisted by a Council of the mounter. The military force consists of an Imperial Service Transport Corps which has acreed in Frontier campaigns and about twice served in Frontier campaigns and about \$,000 infantry 700 cavalry and 800 artillery most. The normal revenue is about 66 lakhs expenditure about 59 lakha.

descended from Raja Udal Shorn of Jodham, whose second son founded the town of Kishanwhose second son home the town of a sample garh in 1611. The State was brought under British protection in 1618. After various desputes necessitating British mediation, the State entered into good hands and was well ruled State entered into good hands and was well ruled during the latter part of the interest enterty. The pre-ent ruler is Major His Highness Maham jadbiras Sir Madan Singh Bahadur z c g, i Kc.LE. Umdai Rajhal Buland Makan, who was born in 1884 and was invested with powers in 1985. He administers the State with the help of a Council of three members. Revenue 5 7 lakhs. Expenditure 4 6 lakhs.

Lawa State or takurat, of Rajputana is a separate chiefship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States It formerly belonged to Jahour and then became part of the State of Took. In 1867 the Nawab of Took murdered the Thakur's 1867 the Nawab of York murdered the Thakur's was then raised to its present Stata. The Thakurs of Laws belonged to the Naruka sept of the Kach wahs Raiputs. The present Thakur Mangal Singh was born in 1873 and succeeded to the estate in May 1892. Revenue about Ea. 11 000

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south east of Rapputana. The Chief of Bundi is the head of the Hara sent of the great built is the lead of the first seps of the great clan of Chanhan Rapputs and the country occu-pied by this sept has for the last five or six con-turies bern known as Harsoti. The State was founded in the early part of the fourteenth ces-tury and constant fends with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Mabo medan emperors in the sixteenth century. In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Marathas and Pindaries and came under British marscass and runaries and came under British protection in 1818 at which time it was paying irribute to Holkar. The present ruler of this State—which is administered by the Mahnrao Raya and a Council of 5 in an old fashkoned but popular manner—is His Highness Maharao Raja Ruselbuth Smoth. Labelson 2012. Bir Raghubir Smgh Bahadnir GCIR, GCVO R C.S.I He was born in 1869 and succeeded in 1889 Revenue about 10 jakhs Expenditure

Tonk State-Partly in Rejputana and partly Tonk State—Partly in Rasputana and partly in Central India consists of six districts separated from each other. The ruling family belongs to the Pathans of Afghans of the Bunor the The founder or the dvnasty was Amir Khan a General in the army of Holkar at the end of the eighteenth century. He received a conditional guarantee of the lands he held under conditional guarantee of the issues he held under the Athana from Hollar in 1817. His son was deposed in 1867 owing to misrule. The present ruler of the State is His Biginaess Nawab Sir Minhammed Ibrahim All Khan Bahadur & CLs. The administration is conducted by the Nawab and a Compil of four members but the Poliand a Connell of four members but the Poli-tival Agent takes an active part in the guidance of the administration and the finance—owing to the indebtedness of the State. Revenus 11 lakin Expenditure 8 laking

succeeded by adoption in 1970 and received full powers in 1876. In addition to holding Shahpurs by grant from the British Government the Kaja Dhira) possesses the estate of Kachhola in Udapur for which he pays tribute and does formal service as a great noble of that State. Revenue 3 lakha Expenditure 2 6 lakha.

Bharaspur State consists largely of an minume alluvial plain watered by the Ban ganga and other rivers. It peaced into the liands of Mahomed Ghori at the end of the twelfth century and for 500 years was held by whatever dynasty ruled in Delhi The present ruling family are Jats, of the Biosawar claim who trace their pedigree to the eleventh century Bharatpur sided with the Marathas in the war of 1504 and was unsuccessfully beauged by Lord Owing to the appearance of an usurper operations against it were resumed in 1825 and m the following year the capital was captured by Lord Comberners The present chief is a nunor, Maharaja Sawai Kichia Singh Bahadur who was born in 1899 and succeeded in the following year, his father Ram Singh having been deposed for the murder of one of his ser vants. The administration is carried on by a council of four members presided over by a Council of four members presided over by a Pohtocal Agent Revenue 31 lakhs Evpenditure 28 lakhs

Dholpur State the casternmost State in Rapputana has changed hands an unusual number of times It was occupied by the Bri tish in 1803 and restored to the Gwalior Chief who formerly owned it but by a fresh arrange-ment of 1806 it was condituted a State with other districts and made over to Maharaj Rana Kirst Singh, in exchange for his territory of Gohad which was given up to Sindhia. The donad which was given up to Sindha. The ruling family are Jats of the Benraolis clan the natter name being derived from a place near Agra where the family held land in the twelsth contary The present chief—who is assisted in the administration by three Mullstern—is H H Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh Lokulder Bahadur He was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1911 Revenue 15 lakhs Expenditure 12

Karauli State is a hilly truct in Eastern Rapputana, of which the ruler is the head of the Jadon clan of Rajputs who claim descent from build dail of Rajput who could descent from brishna and were at one time very powerful Un the decime of the Mughai power the State was subjugated by the Marathas, but by the treaty of 1817 it was taken under British protection. Its subsequent history is of interest thirdly for a famous adoption case, in 1852. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Banwar Pal Beo, G.L.E. who was born in 1864 installed in 1889, and invested with powers in 1899. He is assisted by a council of five members. Revenue 8 lakhs. Expenditure 4 4 lakhs.

Rolah State belongs to the Hars sept of the clan of Chauban Rajputs, and the early history of their house is, up to the 17th century identical with that of the Bundi family from which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a legenste State is a hilly tract of land in the superaste State dates from 1625. It came under limits protection in 1817 but a dispute as to this successform made armed interrention necessary in 1821 when the Mahana was defeated at the battle of Mangred. This dispute (fire to the histories) of Jaipur is the head. The State was tounded by Pratab Shafe, who before heat that his arrangement had been made by which one pareon—Zahin Shafe—was recognized.

nized as the titular older and another-Ilmani Singly—as the guaranteed actual ruler) brokes out again in the thirties when it was decided with the consent of the Chief of Kotah to diswith the consent of the Chief of Kotah to dis-member the State and create a new principality of Jhalawar as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh The present ruler is H H Maharao Sir Unned Singh Balandar, GOSI GOLT who was born in 1878 and invested with full powers in 1898 In admini-tration he is assisted by a Diwan. The most important event of his rule has been the restoration, on the deposition of the late chief of the resum, on the deposition of the late chief of the Dalawar State of 15 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1838 to form that principality Revenue 31 lakhs Expenditure 26 lakhs.

Shalwar State (for history see under Kotah) consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rapputana. The ruling tamily south-east of Rapputana The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Bapputa. The last ruler was deposed for misgovernment in 1896, part of the State was reassigned to Kotah, and Kunwar Bhawani Singh son of Thakur Chhatar sal of Fatehpur, was selected by Government to be the Chief of the new State. He was born in 1974 and was created a K C.B.I in 1908 He is assisted in administration by a Council and has done much to extend education in the State. Revenue 4 lakha

Bikaner State the second largest m Rapputana, consists largely of sandy and ill watered land. It was founded by Bika, a Rathor Rapput the sixth and of a Chief of Mar war in the loth century. Hal Singh the first Raja, was one of Akbar's most distinguished generala, and built the main fort of Bikaner. I broughout the 18th century there was constant fighting between Bikaner and Jodhpur In 1818 the Mahamla invited the assistance of British troops to quell a rebellion and subse-quently a special force had to be raised to deal with the dacoits on the southern borders of the The Thakurs of the State continued to State give trouble up to the eighties. The present chief is Colonel H H Maharajah Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur GOSI, GOIN ADC to the King who was born in 1880 and invested with full powers in 1898 He raised an Imperial Service Camel Corps which served in China and Somalehand and His Highness served in the former campaign himself being mentioned in des-patches. In 1900 he was awarded the first class patches In 1900 he was awarded the first class Kaisar I Hind medal for the active part by took in relieving the great famine of 1899-1900. He is an honorary LLD of Cambridge In adminis-tration His Highness is assisted by five scoretration his Highness is assisted by five score-taines to each of whom are allotted cartain departments and there is a council of five members which is primarily a judicial body, but is consulted in matters of importance. The normal reveaue is Rs. 26 lakhs and the expenditure 21 lakhs there are no debta. A coal mine is worked at Palans 14 miles south of the capital.

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seek a second on operate with Lerd Lake in the rear at 1986 and an alleance was constanted with the in blank as now recognized were fixed. Various shellings as now recognized were fixed. Various shellings and disputes shoot succession wark the shetcery of the State during the earlier part of the nineteenth century. The present chief, H. H. Lh.-Coi Bewai Maharaja Sir Jey Singhii Bahadur, E. G. L., K. G. L., who was born in 1882, snooseded his father in 1882 and was invested with powers in 1908. He carries on the administration with the assistance of a Council. administration with the assistance of a Council of four Ministers Members of His Highness, Council and various heads of departments. The Council and various neads of departments. The anomal revenue and expenditure are about Resident—Lieut Col C J Windham. Ba 22 lakins a year The State maintains an imperial service regiment of cavelry such that represent the service regiment of cavelry such that represent the first oblef in Espitians to Maharaya was the first oblef in Espitians to Maharaya was the first oblef in Espitians to Maharaya was the first oblef in Espitians to Maharaya was the first oblef in Espitians to Political Agest—Lieut.-Col. H B Pescock.

he a finon to co-operate with Lord Lake in the . The capital is Alwar on the Rationian Maiga. BARBELTA.

Apent le Commot Central Str E. G. Edirin

LITTLE Resident-Lieut.-Ool J L Kave.

JAIPUA. Recident-Vecant

EASTHER RASPUTARA STATES
Political Agent—Liout Col A. D A. G Bannar-E Ab

WESTERN RAPPUTABLE STATES Resident-Liout Col C J Windham.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Central Indus is the name given to the country occupied by the Native States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer in under the supervision of the Political Officer in charge of the Central India Agency These States he between 21° 2a and 26° 32 N lat. and between 74° 0 and 88° 0 E long The British distincts of Jhansi and Lalitpur divide the agency into two main divident—Bundel thand and Raghelkhand lying to the cast, and Central India proper to the west. The total area covered as 78 772 square miles, and the population (1911) amounts to 33 93° The great majority of the people are Hindia The principal States are eight in number—Gwillor Indore, Ehopal, Hewa, Dhar Jaora, are Mahamothan and the rest are Hindia Besides those there are a multitude of petty States held by their ruless under the membrabe guarantee. by their ruless under the immediate guarantee of the British Government, but having feudal of the School Government, but maying leavas, relations with one or other of the larger States. The total number of States amounts to 188. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups. Bagheithand Agency, 18 States. (principal Boopal) State Shopawar Agency, 21 States (principal Boopal) State Shopawar Agency, 21 States (principal States, Indice) Bundelkhand Agency, 22 States (principal States, Datia and Orcha). Gwalior Agency 38 States (principal States, Grincipal States, Jacob States, Original States, Jacob Malwa Agency, 38 States (principal States, Jacob The Agency 38 States, (principal States, Jacob The Agency 38 States, (principal States, Jacob The Agency 38 States, (principal States, Jacob The Agency may be divided into those natural divisions, the plateau, lowlying, and hilly The plateau tract includes the Malwa stateau, the Highiand tract stretching from the great wall of the Vindyas to Marwar, the land of spean rolling plains. The lowlying tract supplements of Marwar the land of spean rolling plains. The lowlying tract states and stretches across to the Bundelkhand and Sagheikhand up to the relations with one or other of the larger States into Bundolkhand and Baghelkhand up to the into Bundelthand and Bagrelichand up to the Rainer Rainge. The hilly tract lies along the same and the Vindhyas and the Satyanas. There is a little practiced, the inhabitants to make a little parties of the wild tribes. I have to the different feature are much being and their political relations with the political relations with the pro-line of India and easy other are the property of the British Garangunout.

The following list gives the approximate size population and revenue of the cight principal States above mentioned -

Name.	Area in equare miles	Popu lation	Revento
Gwallor	25 123	3,102,279	Ha. lakha.
Indore	9 506	1 007 8n6	140
Bhopal	6 902	730,383	70
Bowah	13 000	1 514,843	30
Dhar	1,788	154 070	58
Jaora	508	75 951	9
Datia	911	154,608	8
Orcha	2 079	830 082	9

Gynther — The house of Sindhla traces its descent to a family of which one branch held the hereditary post of patel in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangache The founder of the Cwallor House was Ranol Sindhla who is said to have House was Ranoff Sindhia who is said to have been a personal attendant on the Peshwa Raji Bao In 1725 together with Maihar Rao Holkar, the founder of the house of Indore, he was suthberised by the Poshwa to collect revenues and he fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujishi, which became the capital of the Sindhia dominions Gwallor subsequently played a leading part in thaping the history of India. The reverses which Sindhia's troops met with at the hands of the British in 1773 and 1780 led to the treaty of Salhai (1783), which 1780 led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), which made the British arbiters in India and recog nised Sindhia as an independent Chief and not as a vasual under the Peabwa Subsequently Sindhia military power, developed by the French Commander DeBolgne, was committely destroyed by the British victories of Almed-nager Assays, Assayach and Lasward,

The present ruler is Major-General M. H. Habs present ruler is Happresengus H. H.
Habshao Rao Sindbia, g o v o, g o.s.l., A.D.d.
to the King. He succeeded in 1886 and obtainied powers in 1886. In 1991 he west to China
during the war he holds the rank of honourly
Major-denoval of the British Aginy and the
honourly degree of LLD., Cambridge. The the G I F Relively and two branches for from Rhopal to Vijela and from Bins to Barun. The Gwellor Light Relivesy runs for 250 miles from Gwellor to Bulind, from Gwellor to Shind, from Gwellor to Shoppus and from Gwellor to Biper The main industries are otton ginning which is done all over the State Ano meeting made at Chanderi, icather The State maintains three regiments work etc work etc. The State manualism were regular to or Imperial Service Cavalry two battations of Imperial Service Infantry and a transport corps. Lashkar the capital city is two nules to the south of the encient city and the fort of Gwallor Annual expenditure 183 lakha

Indore —The Holkars of Indore belong to the shepherd class, the founder of the house Malhar Rao Holkar, being born in 1698 His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa who took him into his service and em resolve who cook him tho has service and end ployed him in his conquests. When the Maratha power was broken at the battle of Panipat in 1761 Malhar Bao had acquired vast territories stretching from the Decean to the Ganges He was succeeded by a lungtle son who again was succeeded by his mother Ahlya Bal, whose administration is still looked upon as that of a model ruler Disputes as to the succession and other causes weakened this powerful State, and, when it assumed a hostile attitude on the out break of war in 1817 between the British and the Peshwa Holkar was compelled to come to terms The Treaty of Mandaser in 1818 still governs the regulations existing between the State and the British Government. In the mattry of 1857 when Holkay was unable to control his troops he personally gave every possible assistance to the authorities at Mhow

In 1962 Swaji Rao abdicated in favour of his son His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar the present ruler who was born in 1890 and was formally invested with ruling powers in November 1911 In the administration His Highness is assisted by his Ohief Minister and a Council of 5 Ministers The State and a Council of 5 minsters into observe Army consists of 519 imperial Service Troops and 1 529 State forces The capital is Indoor City on the Ajmer-Khapdwa Section of the Rajputana Malwa Ballway The ordinary Rajputana Malwa Ballway The ordinary revenue for 1914 15 is estimated at R: 85 49 400 and the ordinary expenditure estimated for that year is about the same amount

Bhapal.—Bhopal State was founded by Dost Muhammad Khan, an Athan from Tirah, who went to Delhi in 1708 in search of employment. Obtaining a lease of the Bernaia Pergama he extended his dominion, assumed independence, and adopted the title of Nawab Of subsequent rulers the most noticeable is Manuilla, a lady of remarkable power, who controlled the State for 50 years. In the early part of the absence of 50 years. In the early part of the absence of the State for 50 years. In the early part of the absence of the subsection of the subsection of the subsection of the agreement of 1817 Bhopal undertook to asset the British with a contingent force and to co operate against the Pindari bands.

The research Bergum is Her Hickney Want by Bhopal.—Bhopal State was founded by Dost

The present Beguns is Her Richness Nawab Bultan Jahne, c.c.fl., C.I. II, who succeeded in 1991 and psyconally conducts the Bendelthand Agency, are Bundelta Rajputa of creded in 1991 and psyconally conducts the Bendelthand Agency, are Bundelta Rajputa of the Orighn Agency. The business was granted administration of the State annuals There is 1830, and this was extended by conquest and

administration is rentrolled by the Maharata The State Army operate of S. State men, insighting analysis of the State of the Majibal-kins.

The neithern part of the State is resymmed by manded by a sm. of the passent raise. The State of the passent raise. The Shopal to Ujjain and from Bins to Baran. The Midland Section of the G I P Salway and the

u P

Midland Section or see a Bhopal-Ujian Rallway Reveal.—This State lies in the Englishment Agency and falls into two natural divisions soparated by the scarp of the Kaimer range. Its Chiefs are Baghel Rajputs descended from the Bolanki clan which raied over Gujnst from the tenth to the thirteenth century. In 1812 a body of Pridaries raided Mirrapur from Rowah terriof Findaries raided Miraspur from Rawah femi-tory and the chief, who had previously rejected overtures for an alliance, was called upon to accede to a treaty acknowledging the pretection of the British Government. During the Mariny, Rawah offered troops to the British, and Ra-his services then, various parganas, which had been selsed by the Marathas, were respect to the Rawah Ohlet. The present chief in H H Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh, 6 cs.L., who was born in 1876. He is assisted in the admi-rate and the companions can be reserved. nustration by two Commissioners one for reverne matters and one for judicial The State force consist of about 1 700 men. The State is famous for its a subsological remains and is rich in minerals, coal being mined at Umaria. The average expenditure is Bs 11 lakhs

Phar —This State, under the Bhops war Agen oy takes its name from the old city of Dhar long famous as the capital of the Paramara Rajputa, who ruled over Malwa from ninth to the teenth century and from whom the present chiefs teened century and from whom the present chiese of Disar-Ponwar Marathas—claim descent. In the middle of the 18th century the Chief of Ibar, Anand Rao was one of the leading chiefs of Central India sharing with Hofbar and Shrifting the rule of Malws. But in 1819 when a treaty was made with the British, the State had become was made with the consisted of little more than the capital. The ruler is H. H. Raja. Skr. Udaji. Rao Ponwar E o S L, who was born in 1896, and has control of all civil, judicial, and ordinary administrative matters. There are 22 feeds tories, of whom 13 hold under a guarantee from the British Government. The average expen

diture is about 8 iskha.

Jaora State —This State is in the Malwa agency and has its head quarters at Jaora town The first Nawab was an Afghan from Swat, who had come to India to make his fortune, sound employment under the freebooter Amir Khan, and obtained the State after the treaty of Man and obtained the State after the treaty or man danors in 1817. The present chief is Major H H Sir Mahomed Irikhar Ali Khan, K. C. I., who was born in 1883 and is an honorary major in the Indian Army The soil of the State is among the richest in Majora, being mainly of the best black cotton variety, bearing excellent crops of poppy The average annual revenue is Rs. 772,000 Rutism State—In the Malwa agency, has

an area of 602 square inflet. The Raijas are Bathor Rajputa of the Jodhpur house, the present chief being H H Rais Sajjan Smgh, who succeeded in 1893 Revenue about five lakhs.

Orchha State —The chlefs of this State are Bundola Rajputs claiming to be descendants of nuncia Rajpura ciaiming to be discentants of the Gaharwara of Romers It was founded as an independent bist in 1048 & D. Itentred into relations with the British by the treaty made in 1812. The present rule is His Highness bir Pratap Singh 6081 GCLE who was born in 1864. He has the fifth of spranned Rajahat Lundel khand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Bahadur Rigard Manaraja Manendra Sawa in Samatur in Mun ha a point tion of 1 0.04, and su at a 11 0.05 and su at a 11 0.05 and su at a 11 0.05 and su at a 11 0.05 and su at a 12 0.05 and su at a account of its magnificent buildings of which the finest were creeted by Bir Singh Deo the most famous ruler of the State (1905 16.7)

Agent to Governor Grarul-O \ Lo angu t JAD IRE headent-(L & Ruzell BROL 3L Political Agent-W 8 Davis BUNDLLERA? D Political Azent-Litut (of P 1 A Spen I O HILKHAND Foldieral Agent-Lieur (al 8 H Gratter) BHOPAWAR. Politi of Agent-L M Trump

Sikkim

Sikksm is bounded on the north and north east by The t on the south eat it; Blutan on the south by the Littlish district of Darpling and south by the I main usine of Daijing and on the west by Nepal. The population classics of Bhutla Leplas a Lepla to Lepture the direct route to the Humain Vall vin Tib to The main axis of the Himaisya which run last and we to torus the boundary between slickim and Tibett. The Singalla and thoia Sixin and tiped the chiquing and coma ranges which run southward from the halo chain superate slikking from kepal on the west and from Tibet and Bhutan on the cat From the catern flank of the Singula range rise the grat mow pake of Kindinjunga 28146 fet) or of the highest mountain in the world it throws out a second spur terminating at Tendo g The Chela range which is much loftier than that of Singalia. leaves the main chain at the Dongkva mountain

Tradition says that the ancestors of the rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet The State was twic invaded by the turkhas at the end of the right onthe ntury. On the out break of the Nepal War in 1814 the Belte h formed on alliance with the Raja of Ykklin and at the close of the war the Laja was n ward d by was annexed for the secure and detention of Educat Sir Orgen wangings are a core and Dr. Campbell the Superintendent of Darjilling At the head of the Bhutan Government there and Dr. Hooker the famous naturalist in 1849; are nominally two supreme authorities the The State was previously under the Government. Dharma Raja known a Shapking Renipoche of Bengal, but was brought under the direct; the spiritual head and the Deb or Depa Raja supervision of the Government of India in 1906, the temporal ruler. The Dharma Raja is

by grants from the Delhi emperors. The present The State is thinly populated, the area being chief is H H Maharaja Lokindra Gobini Singh 2 318 square miles and the population 87 920 Bahadur who was born in 1886 and succeeded the portain error is maken the most important error is maken. routes through Sikkim from Darjiling District into libit In the convintion of 1890 provi sion was made for the opening of a trade route but the results were disappointing and the resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Thash where a new convention was signed Irade with the Briti h has non-aled in recent year and in 1911 12 tracked total value of A number of good roads have been Goastruct d in r cint wars. The present ruler this Highness Maharajah. Ta his Namgyah who was born in 1803 and succeeded in 1814. The Political Office stationed at Gangtok advises and assist the Unharajah and his Council The average revenue I Rs 2 35 000 Political Officer in Sikkim -C A. Bell, C M.G.

Rhutan

Blintan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes or the central axis of the Himnlayas, adjacent to the northern hord of Fastern Lengal and A sam. Its area is 13 000 aquare miles and its population constitute of Duddhits. ani and idu has been estimated at 300 000.
The country furmerly belonged to a tribe called Tek pa but was wrested from them by some Theirn sold: 13 about the middle of the even teenth entury Entish relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhotlas Invaded th principality of Coo'h Bihar and Briti h aid was invoked by that State. Aft r a number of the Hon A Edun) was sent to Bhutan who was gros. It insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Lhutan r turn the treaty was disallowed and the Duars and red. This was followed by the treaty of libbs by which the State's relations with the tavermment of India were satisfactorily rem lated. The State formerly received an allowance of half a lake a year from the B itish theyern ment in consideration of the ression in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders. This allowance was doubled by a new treaty control of January 1910 by which the Bhuta ness Gramment bound itself to be guided by the advice of the Pritish Government in regard to it external relations while the British Covernment undertook to exercise no inter ference in the internal administration of Bhufan On the occasion of the Thet Mission of 1904 the Photias gave strong proof of their friendly attitude. Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Chumbi, but their ruler the Tongsa Penlop accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and at the close of the war the Kaja was n ward and and authorities. For these services he was made a considerabl arc slon of a rritory In 18 ath; authorities For these services he was made as a specific property of the services he was made and he has since entertained the Bri and received Re 3000 annually in lieu of it tash Agrat hospitably at his capital. The This grant was stopped and a part of the state ruler is now known as H H the Maharaja of was annexed for the sezure and detention of Bhutan Sir Urgen Wanghuik, Nest Kelk Campbell the Superintendent of Darilling At the head of the Bhutan Government there there are nominally two supreme authorities the assisted in the necotiations with the Tibetan authorities. For these services he was made regarded as a very high investigation of Buildhs. Europeans into service without the sanction of tar higher than the ordinary in warrations in the Indian Government. But for the reasons Tibet of which there are several hundreds, above given the functions of the Resident differ from those that are commonly exercised by a fallowed to lapse and hir cinearnation them. tal es place alwais in the Choje, or royal laterly, of Bhutan

subtration is backward and the chief crop is make The Military force consists of local local local mader the control of the different thiefs the art of no muldary value

Nepal.

The kin-dom of Nepal is a narrow trust of our try extending for about 5_0 miles along the sundurn slope of the central axi of the fitting lay is it has an area of about 14 000 square miles with a population of about 000 000 central the country. in greater part of the country the lower dipe belig ulti t monutainen vated. Abo e there is a migged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of suns clad T ake which the columns to the transport of shighly loss distributed the country of shightly loss distribute. The country the order of such a occupation we still up into several small kingdoms under hew it kings. The Gurkles under Puthyl Karevin Shab verran and conquir dithe different kingdom of latan Kathmandu and Bhatgaon and oth r pieces during the left r halt of the listh century and since then have been ruler of the which of hep learn 1845 the head of the Pana family obtained from the sovereign the per petual it to the orige of frank Manister at \ fall and the right is still cujoued by hi die and out. In 1000 Jung Labidur prid a right to I no. land and was thus the first Hin lu (liet to 1 4) In he and to become a quainted with the power and resources of the Birth higher. In relations of Negal with the Covernment o India are regulated by the ir aty of 1414 and ulisi quint agreem ats but the indirical tatus of Nepal i difficult to d fine. It may be all to when it siment to the actions of all its stand intermediate between Aghain tan and the Sative States of In ha. The point of it is blance to Aghain tan is in the complete free down which Vipal only is in the management, of its internal affairs while in both countries foreign i telions are controlled by the Indian Govern
in ut. The analogy to the Native states is inscribed pillars
that by treaty by ral is oblight orecasted. Resident Heat CV of Its Manners Smith V of
British Resident at betterning and cannot take CV of It.

Yepal is also brought into relations with China whose nominal surrainty she acknowledged
It i an inducate that weight light and consists

in the despatch every five years of a mission with pres uts to the ruling Emperor missi in though it may at one time have carried a certain amount of political significance has now mumby a tinding aspect. Its appeared are paid by the (hine e from the time it crosses the vipalise frontier and a brik trade) carried on throughout th initial's

From the tore only account of the history of a pullit will L seen that the Government of the country has generally Leen in the hands of th Minister of the day Since the time of Jung builder the mastern of government has been clearly laid down and defined the sovereign Maharaj Dintaj as he is called is but a diring d haure head whose position can best be lk-ned to that of the Luperor of Japan be likened to that of the Lingueror of Japan during the Shogment. The real ruler of the Caucity is the Man tree who while enjoying complete monopoly of power couples with his official raise the valled title of Malareja Next to him come the Commander in Chief, who ordinard, succeeds to the official Shanker of his present Man ten at the head of affairs of Act at Maharaja wir Chandra Shum Shere Palare heps 15 Manuaja ur enguas unun saere dung Pahadur Itans of Locki gevo nit and Hinorary Major General in the Buti h Army He has been Lung Munister and Mar hal of Nepal smce June 1301

Ric wheat and make form the chief crops in the lowland Mini ral wealth is supposed to be g at the like other scurces of reverue has not be n il vilope 1 Communications in the State a c purative fla revenue le about two crores of runus per amount. The stinding army is a timited at 40000 the buch put in it being filled to relations of the Mini ter The State is of const l'rable ar hae logical interest and many of the site connected with senes of Buddha life have been identified in it by the remains of

NORTH WEST FRONTIER STATES

Printing at Amb Chilal Dir Ana, a 18 juny and Phulia The total is a about 19 juny and Rights and the joulatin mainh Mallomedin is 3 62,000 for Aurag annual leverue of the first four a about he 4 6 : 000 that of Phulers is maknown

Amb -Is only a village on the western bank of the Indus in Interested it Isnawala

Chitral -Runs from Dir to the south of the flinds Kush manse in the north and has an area of about 1 out square miles. The ruling derisate has meintained itself for more than three hundred years, during the greater part of who is the state has constantly been at war with the neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart allesion and in 1886 on the establish far extremely fertile and continuously culti-ment of a political agency in Gilgit the ruler vated. The Internal administration of the

The matrix trains of the North West I rentur of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the I fill I Government That subsidy was increased two years laster on condition that the ruler Amam of Mulk accepted the advice of the Bri ti h they tunnent to all matters connected with toreign pulses and frontier defence. His sudden death in 189, wa followed by a dispute as to the succession. The eddest son Maam al Mutk was not ognised by Government but he was mur-der d in 189. A religious was was declared against the mildel and the Agent at Gilent who had been sent to Chiral to report on the altura tion was besieged with his except and a force had to be despatched (April 1895) to their relier

country is conducted by the Wehtar and the included in the territories collectively known as foreign policy is regulated by the Political Bajaur which is bounded on the north by the

Bir -The territories of this State, about 5 000 square miles in area include the country drained by the Panikora and its afficients down to the function of the former river with the Bajaur or Rud, and also the country east of this from a point a little above I irah in Upper wat down to the Dush Khel Country following the right bank of the Swat river throughout The ing allegance from the petty thiefs of the clans Dir is mainly held by Yusufzai Pathans, the old on Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Paulkora Valley known as the Bashkar as the Bashkar

Belsur - Vawagan is a tract of country

Panjkora river on the east by the Utman Khel and Mohmand territories and on the west by the and Mohmand territories and on the west by the watershed of the Knna river which drydes it from Aghanistan The political system, if it can be turned system, is a communal form of party government, subject to the control of the Khan of Nawagan who is nominally the hereditary thief of all Bajani. Under him the country a duisded into several minor Khanaites each governed by a cheritain usually a near relative of the Khan Rutzutsully the authority of the of the Khan But virtually the authority of the chieftains is limited to the rights to levy tithe, or ushar when they can enforce its payment, and to exact multary service if the tribesmen

I obtain Agent for Dr., Swat and Chitral

NATIVE STATES UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The Madras Presidency meludes 5 of the staumthest slines of the British Power and Native States covering an area of 10 037 square was accordingly moluded in the Treaty made in miles of these the States of Travancore and 1734 between the East India Company and the Cochio represent ancient Hindu dynasties Prudukattat is the inheritance of the chettam passible mroads by Tippu, an arrangement was called the Tondiman Banganagalle and Sandur come to in 1788 with the East India Company two petty States of which the first is ruled by a Nawab he in the centre of two British districts

			-
Vame	Area 8q nules	Popula tion	Approx Revenue m lakhu of rapee
	-	_	_
Travancore	7 129	3 428 975	128
Cochin	1 361	918 110	47
Pudukottas	1 175	411 878	16
Banganapalle	200	°9 3.6	2 8
Sandur	161	13 ي	1 7
	· ·		1 2

Travancore.—This State occupies the south west portion of the Indian Pennisula, forming an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comonn The carly bistory of Irava core in great part traditional but there is little doubt that H H the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovere gipty at one time in Southern India The petity chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State were all subdued, and the whole country included within its present boundaries, was consolidated and brought under one rule, by the Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-58) The English first settled at Augung a few miles to the north Travancore-This State occupies the south first settled at Anjengo a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1884 In the wars in which the Rast India Company were engaged in Madura and Tume-velly in the maddle of the 18th century the Travancore State gave assistance to the British

Sultan of Avaore To protect the State from passible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded by which the Company agreed to protect Tarvan core from all foreign enemies. In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at 8 lakhs of rupees

The present ruler is His Highness Maharaja Sir Rama, Varma 6 081 GCIR, who was born in 1907 and ascended the mashad in 188. The government is conducted in his name with the assistance of a Dewan (M. Krishnan, Nair). The work of legislation is entrusted to a Council brought into existence n 1888 An assembly known as the Sn Mulam Popular Assembly mee't once a year when its members are able to bring suggestions before the Deway The state supports a military force of 1 474 men Education has advanced considerably in recent years and the State takes a leading place in that respect The puncipal food grain grown is rice but the main source of agricultural wealth is the coccumut. Other crops are pepper weath is the cooling to the rope are pepter area nut jack fruit and tapices. Cutton weat up and the making of marting from the coir are the rinef industries. The State is well provided with roads and with a natural system of back waters besides canals and rivers. navigable for country crafts. Two lines of railways intersect the country the Cochin Shoranore in the north west and the linnevelly Quilon passing through the heart of the State A third line from Quilon to Trivandrum, is in process of construction. The capital is Tri vandrum

Political Agent R A Graham

Cockin.—This State on the west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Prendency and the State of Travancore Very little is known of its early history. According to tradition, the Bajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Travancore State gave assistance to the British Perumal, who governed the whole country of authorities Travancore was reckined as one Kerala including Travancore and Malsbar, as

Vicercy of the Chola Kings about the beginning treaty or arrangement with the Reja The of the minth century and afterwards estable present rules is Bribadamba Bir Marthanda Labed himself as an independent Buller II Bharava Tondiman Eshadur G O.I. who is 1502 the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following what is now British Cocoin and in the indowing can relations in the state. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin The influence of the Portu guest on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the sevent-entil century and in 1863 they were coarted from the town of coshin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into Irlendly relations. About a contury later in 1709 when the Dutch power began to decline, the Rala was attacked by the Zamo State was conquered by Hyder Ali to whom t remained tributery and subordinate and subordinate and subordinate and lippu Sultan A treaty was concluded in 1701 between the Raja and the East India Company by which His Highness sured to become tributary to the british Government for his territories which were then in the possession of lippu and to pay a substdy

His Highness Mr Fr Rains Varinah CC 81. OF B who was born in 1852 and who asometic the ma nad in 1895 having abduated in Is o mber 1914 His Highness Sri Rama Varmah who was born on 6th October 1409 succeeded to the thront and was duly it stalled as Raja on the 21st January 1915. The administration is the 21st January 1915. The administration is quality and the control of the Raja whose chief Minister and I vective Officer is the Dewan (J. W. Hor). The forests of Cockin form one of its nest value. the assets They also und in teak shony blackwood and other valuable trees. Rice torns the staple of cultivation. Cocanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts and their products form the chief exports of the State tommunications by road and back waters are good, and the State owns a line from Shoranore to Emakulam the capital of the State and a Forest Steam Tramway used in developing the foresta The State supports a force of 274

I olitical Agent A. I Forbes

Pudukottai.—This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly on the south by Madura and on the east by Tanjoro In sarly times a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the coutern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura by lations with the laylab began during the Camatar ware During the series of Trichinopoly by the Frimely in ing the steep of Trichinopoly by the French in 1:5. the Tondiman of the time dld good service to the Company a cause by sending them pro rison although his own country was on at least one occasion ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In 17.6 he sent some of his troops to assist Muham mad lust, the Company's sepoy comman dant in settling the Madura and Tinnevelly c untries Subsequently be was of much service in the wars with Haldar All. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that the district should not be alie nated (1806) Apart from that there is no

eighth in descent from the founder of the family He succeeded in 1886 The Collector of Trichino poly is ex-officio Political Agent for Pudukottal The administration of the State, under the Rala is entrusted to a State Council of three members a Superintendent (Mr J T Gwynn 10.8)
Dewan and Councillor The various depart
ments are constituted on the British india
model The principal food crop is nee The
forests which cover about one-seventh of the State contain only small timber There are no large industries The State is well provided with road but Pudukuttar is the only municipal town in the "tute

Political Agent A L. Vibert.

Randananalle - This is a small State in two detached portions which in the eighteenth con ture passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad. The control over it was ceded to the Madrae Government by the Was cored to the madine concriment by the Vicani in 1500 and subsequently passed through a long period of mannanagement ending in the removal of the Nawab Fatch Ali Ahan la 1905. The present ruler is Nawab 'Asyid Gulam All khan a Mahomedan of the Shia Sect who administers the State with the assistance of the Devan khaja Akbar Hussain The chief food grains grown are nee wheat and cholam. Roads have recently been constructed and the capital Banganapaile is being gradually opened up with broad thoroughfares the Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force Sericulture las cultivation and weaving industries have lately been started in the State by the Superintendent of Industries.

Political Agent H A B Vernon, 1 C S

Sandur—This is a small State almost urrou ded by the Di trict of Bellary the Col lector of which is the Political Agent Its early history dates from 1728 when it was first scized by an and stor of the prount Raja a Maratha named Silivil I so It sub-quently became a vasal to the Peshwa aft r whose downfall a va sel to the Pesiuse attr under downian a formal tithe for the state was granted by the Madras Government to one Siva Rao. The Present rider is H. Raja Stimant Vinkata Pai, who was born to 1882. The State Rai, who was born to 1882. The State was diministered by the Raja and the Daw was LIM R. B. A. Subraya Modbar Avergal. The Raja pays no tribute and manutanus no military The most important staple crop is a Frak and sandal wood are found in holam small quantities in the forests

The minerals of the State possess unusual interest. The hometites found in it are probably the richest ore in India An outcrop near the southern boundary forms the crest of a ridge 150 feet in height which apparently con title for rest in neight which applicately con-cletts entirely of pure steel grey crystalline herma-tits (specular fron) of intense hardness. Some of the softer cross used to be smelted, but the industry has been kulled by the cheaper. English from Manganese deposits have also been found in three places, and in 1911 12 over 83 000 tons of manganese ore were transported by one company

Political Agent A. F G Moscardl

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

very various units counted as Native Stales in India are under the Government or Bomosy The characteritic hature of the Benday States is the great number of petts principal ties the point ult of kathatyar alone contains nearly two hundred parate billed. The recognition of the c manneral le junedic tions is due to the circams ance that the early Bombay admini trato were induct to treat the as ford exercise of civil and chimned just duction by a limited are as earr for with it a qualisorerien status. I the rule of such larger principality the muon state are tou as in Lentral India there are to be round every where the trues of disintegration and disor it left by the eighte-uth century. In no part of lodia, there a greater van ty of frincial ties. The bulk of them are of medicin others the majority having been founded by Mulathi in the gen cal acramble for power in the of the capteenth century by sevial Rajout houses date from earlier time In or tin traces of ancient hi tire are to be lour i at tracts of ancient in the are as of asserting section and asserting section and asserting the first of a foreign and the depth of from Alman admiral of the Decouple for till remain A few abounds of the Decouple for till remain A few abounds of the first till remain A few abounds of the first till remain and the first till first t tise an enfoured authority in the Dan and the hally country that trunk the Maha and the Narbada mvers

The control of the Lombing covernment is exercised through Political Lenter whose positions and duties vary in aith, in soit of the more right from the first from th

The native States in the Bombay Presid standard of the production (1911) 7 411-675. They are divided for administrative purposes into the following agencies—Bigapur Agency 1 states: Cut be Agency 1 state Dhaiwar Agency 1 tate (Cavaniu) haira Agency 1 state (Lambay) Kathawar Agency 1 state (Lambay) Kathawar Agency 1 state (Lambay) Kathawar Agency 1 state (Janjira) Howanagar Dhrangadhra Gondal Junasudh Nawanagar Wet Khandish Agency 20 states) holaba Agency 1 state (Janjira) Kolhapur with 9 faudatory states Mantha Agency 5 tates (principal state Idar) Nasik Agency 1 state (Burgania) Palanpur Agency 17 states (principal state Palanpur) Poona Agency 1 state (Bhor)

More than a half of the total number of the Tewa Kantha Agency 62 states (principal ry various units counted as Native States State Rajplial) Saturn Agency States India are under the Government of Bonover Savastival Agrice 1 state Sholapur Agency is character the Raturn of the Bentlay 1 state Sukhir Agency 1 state at the pige figure 1 manhe of p its principal shift of a first number of p its principal shift of the Bentlay 1 state 1 man Agency 1 state is the point ult or kathavar alone con (Janhar) 1 he table below gives detail of the man nearly two hundred parase bittle. In the more important States —

State	Area iu idi pi	Popula Lion	Appi ox Revenue in lakh of rupets
Lhat ugar	2 460	441 067	41
Lutch	, 616	o13 429	25
Dhr in_adhia	11116	~9 143	1
Condal	10_4	161 HTB] ა
Idar	1 669	811 سالہ	ø
Jur 4_8 ili	3 471	4 4	26
KI sirpui	8 0ა0	-237%	15
Kollaspur	3 10	433 341	ა7
TETE IF IN	3 701	፲፱፻ ፻	22
Palaupur	1 ~>0	_21_ n	5
Pa pulls	1 17	1r L 85	t)

Bijapur Agency—Ib compris the Satara ja_hir of fath and the small tate of Dephilipur (tot) lares 050 square miles) the latt rewhich that is area of by quare tude; but a sunte gral pirt of the state of I that to which it will like on the dame of the present Ram the wilew of the late that On the annex min of Satara in 1849 Jath and Darblegur like other Sitala Jagir he and I told into of the british to your plant the litter has need than ince interfet data jet the promise affaus of the Tally Jagar and in ron (quen) of numeron acts if apprection on the part of the then ruler was compelled to assum direct management from The Chart of Jath who belongs 1874 to 1445 1874 to 1885. The Chart of sea who occupied to the Marcha cast of thest charts as a first less saider He is styled to small the books a sand of adoption and the same ston follows the rule of prime, niture. The small State of Daplila pure managed by a flavo aded by her karbbari the recovery of the Agency 1 about 3 lake the figure 1 from land recount the Lath Star pay to the british to recomment R. 0400 per annum in heu of a horse coating g nt ind Is 4 \$40 on account of surdeshmushi rights

Filduul igent Jabai gir Kaiklio ru Navroji Kabraji Collictor of Lijajur

Cutch—The Stat is lounful on the north 111 in the west bend in his task by the languar kere void in 61th by the Pennsula of kathiavar and the Gulf of truch and the south west by the Indian Oran Its area, axis we of the 112 of square mile. The capital is Bhulf where the ruling that (the Rao) lies Highness Maha Rao or khingarii Savai lahedur of the rules From its Isolated position the special chara tendits people their peculiar dialect and their strong lealing of person allowably to their ruler the pennsula of cutch has more of the elements of a distinct national lay than any other of the dependences of Bombay The earliest historic notices of the

justory dates from its conquest by the Sind | toc B B & C I Railway at Anand listory dates from its conquost by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajpute in the fourteenth centery. The section of the Sammas forming the rolling family in Gutch were known as the Judojas or children of Juda. The British made a treaty with the State in 1815 but these years. after the conduct of the ruler made it necessary to occupy the capital and dipose him. There is a fau proportion of good anable soil in Cutch and wheat barley and cotton are cultivated Both iron and coal are found but are not worked Cutch I noted for its beautiful emi roidery and cotton are of some importance lead to cotton are of some importance lead to chi fly carried by sea. In culing chief is the supreme authority. A few of the Bhayada are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying digres in thin own Latates and over th u own ryota A notable fart in connection with the administration of the tutch state is the number | and position of the Bhayad These are Rapput noble forming the brothericoit or the i so. Thry were granted a shap in the territorics of the ruling chief a provision for their maintenance and are bound to number troops on an orner The number of these chils 1 1 7 and the total number of the Janua tube in Lutch is about 16 000. The British military force having been willdrawn from bhui the State new pays Bs 82.2 annually to the Lord of corriment. The military force con 14th or about 1 000 in addition to which the reace som irregular infantry and the Bhas wise old furnish on 11 qui ition a mixed force of feur thousand

Political Agent Major R S Pettinger

Dharwar Agency—the compressible the small State of Savanac the founder of the rigging tamily who are Muhomedana of Patlian on in was a jacindar of Linperor Aurangacte. At the close of the last Maintha War the Lawab of Savandr whose conduct had been exceptionally local was confirmed in his po so one by the British Government The State pay his thing The principal crop is exten In at a la "0 square miles and population 17 900. The revenue is about one lake in present chief is Abdul Mandkhan Diterjang Bahadur

Political Agent J A G Walca I C 8

Kerra Agency -Ibs includes only the State of Cambas at the head of the Gulf of the same Cambay was formerly one of the chief ports of India and if the Anlahada king iou At the end of the thereenth e iturs it is said to have been one of the ri list town in India at the beginning of t' sixte ath century also it form done of the chift centres of comm ice in We tern India Lactoric were established there by the English and the Dutch It was realished a distinct state about 1.40 the founder of the present faculty of Chiefs being the last but one of the Haboundan toxprorm of Cupter the proof the and Name to be Highles

"It's Huser Yawar Loss who is shall
"I of it to Kajuma-an tandy of I rive and th late Navab Juffar Ali k lan dud on 21st tan ary 1915 having him a muon furtition there fore under Briti h Admini tration the State pays a tribute of Re 21 0-4 to the State Bayes a tribute of Re 21 0-4 to the States Government Wheat and ortion ar the principal crops. There is a broad gauge Entish Government. Wheat and orition ar pirates which intested the neighbouring seas, the principal crops. There is a broad gauge line State was spit up when Suparat and Eather from Cambey to Petisc, connecting with this war were divided between the Peakwa and

to a first class state having full jurisdiction P vinue is about six lash. The are of the State is 950 aguar miles population 72 656

Kathiawar Agency - kathlawar is peninsula or westerr purtion of the Province of Gujarat Bombay its extreme length a about 20 pules and its greatest breadth about 160 20 bines and its greatest orthorn about 100 miles the area being 2d 445 square miles. Of the total about 20 842 square miles with a topulation of 2450 007 is the territory forming the Political Agency subordinate to the Gothe following the e the greater portion of the perinsula. the kati mear egency is divided for administra i e purpo i in to i ni i tanto or divisions-Justawar Halit Sorath and Cohelwar-ant the States have since 1865 been arranged in seven classe. Since 1852 be liked authority in Kathagan has be n vested in the Political Agent ubordinate to the toyerument of Bombay in 1902 the designation of the Political Agent and his A istants were changed to those of Acut to the Control and Publical Agents at the practs Before 1865 at the for the countries out to the Agent to the two error entimes court of the Agent to the bovernor established in 1831 to at the Darbars of the se eral blates in the trial of behove crimes interference with the judicial almunistration of the uritors was diplomatic not make terul and the criminal jurisdiction of the has and section case their above was unmed to 1863 however the country underwent an important change the jurisdiction of all the thirts was classified and defined that of thiefs ut the first and recon i classes was made plenary that of beset charfs was graded it a liminfshing The four Publical Agents of the prants ≺al resident to the four dry in of Kathiawar now exercise right any puri diction with large civil and criminal powers Each Political Agent if a prant has a diputy who resides at the headquart is of the prant or division and state a submithmate or it and criminal powers s rise committed by the leputus to the court of the Agent to the Gov ernor to whom also civil and criminal appeals

The Agent to the Covernor is aided in this wor branoth er known a the Political Agent and Judi tal As istant, who is usually a member of the Indian tivil Service Appeals from his leci ion he lir ct to the Governor of Bombay in (out it is his a util capacity i) puts a line t also hip the ignt

Agent to the Governor in Kathiasoar J Sinden.

Bhavnagar -This State her at the head and we t and of the built of Cambay The Goldel inputs, to which tribe the Chief of Bhaynagar b long, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260 under bulkkyl from whose turee son-Ran in Saranji and Shahif-are ds inded respectively the chiefs of Bhavnagar Lathi and Palltana. An intimate composion was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhainagar in the rightrenth century when the chief of that State took pame to destroy the the Gackwar but the various chaims over almost their present limits by conquest but libavnagar were consolidated in the hands of it was left to the present fuller to develop its the British Government in 1807. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1 28 060 to the Lord Resy Governor of Bombay, by its im British Government, Rs. 3.361 8-0 as Peshkash to Baroda, and its 22,888 as Zoralish to June 15 periance and advanced administration to get to Baroda, and its 22,888 as Zoralish to June 15 periance and advanced administration to get to Baroda, and its 22,888 as Zoralish to June 15 periance and advanced administration to get to Eccel, its the supreme and final authority in ducta are cotton and grain and the chief innut the State. The general administration is factures at cotton and woolen fabrics and gold Excell, is the supreme and final authority in ducts are corton and grain and the chief manuthe State. The general administration is factures art cotton and woodlen fabrics and gold
conducted under His Highness's directions by embroidery. Gondal has always been pretable wat (M. Taja Arting Devan) who is empreted by the Nath I wan the Promal sigour with which public works have been
Assistant and the Judicial As tant the procedured and was one of the earliest plonests
noteworthy in the in the minumic taction of railway enterprise in Kathawar having
is the complete separation of judicial from
executive nunctions and the decentrali ation of
authority is another. The authority and
other Native States in Kathawar. The Ca
powers of all the Heads of Departments have
pital is Grandal as fortified town on the line
heren dearty defined and each within his own, between Raikot and Jetalsen. been clearly defined and each within his own

been clearly defined and each within his own, sphere is independent of the others being directly responsite to the Dawan. The chief products of the state are grain cotton and sait. The chief manufactures are old copper and brase vessels and cloth. The Bhavnagar State Railway is 205 milles in length. and the management of it undertakes also the working of the Dhrangadhra State Radway for a length of 21 miles. The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhaynagar which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carries

longs to the Jhula tribe originally a sub division of the Makvana family. Thus tribe is of great antiquity and is said to have epiered Kathawar from the north ctablishing useli during the ream of the Emperor Aurangaib (1658-170") the sub-division of Halvad, then Jalled Muhammaduagar was restored to the Jhala family. The petty of the of Limbdi Wadhwan Chuda Sayla and Than Lakhtan In Kathiawar are offshoots from Dhranga thra and the hone of Wankaner claims to be descended from an elder branch of the same race His Highness the Maharana Shri Chanchiam sinh i is the ruling chief, who is the head of the Jimaa kajput family Inc State pays a tri bute of Rs. 40 671 to the British Government bute of Rs. 40671 to the British Government and Re 4 006 to Junagadh State. The sdm nistration is conducted under the Maharana a directions by the Dewan (Vanahah S. Jasia). The principal crops are cotton and grain. The Capital town is Dhrangadhra a toruffed spmm "5 mits west of Ahmedabad.

between Rajkot and Jetalear

Junegach State — This State has an area of 3 294 square tules and is bounded on the north by the Bards and Halar and on the west and south by the Arabian See. The river Saraswati farous in the sarred annals of the Burdler has the sarred transfer the Saraswati farous in the sarred transfer. Hindus passes through the State A densely wooded tract called the Gir is contained in the State and is well known as the last haunt in India of the hon Until 1472, when it was sonquered by Sultan Mahmud Begra of Ahmedabad Junagadh was a Ralput State ruled a good and save narrour for suppling and carried for an extensive fundamental and the first state rules on an extensive fundamental and the fundamental fundates and harbours of export for cotton in the fundamental barbagast supports 300 fundamental for fundamental funda Dhrangadhra State is an uneven trace Mughals had tost his authority in Gujarab of land (intersected by small stream) which the Governor and established his own role. The ruler of Junagadh first criteria is quartled. The chief of Dhrangadhra because of the district of the chief of Dhrangadhra because of the chief of Dhrangadhra because of the chief of Dhrangadhra because of the chief of the ch into engagements with the British Government in 1807 The Chief bears the title of Nawab soo of the Makaana family. This tribe is of in 1807. The Chief bears the title of Nawab great antiquity and is said to have epicered the present hawab being tenth in succession Kathawar from the north c tablishing used from the founder of the family. He is His first at Patri in the Abmedabad Instruct three Highness Mahabat Khan who was born in 1900 moving to Halvad and finally settling in its produces Mahabat Khan who was born in 1900 moving to Halvad and finally settling in its products are cotton shapped in considerable present seat. The greater part of the view was probable americal at one time by the tary was probable americal and other usuas. The coast to Bombay wheat and other usuas. The coast hole is well supplied with fair weather the following the regge of the Emperor, Auragus; price with List wester narrours. The state pays a tribute of Rs 6.604 to the Gackwar of Barton and the British Government but the Naws receives contributions, called zor table amounting to Rs 92421 from a number of chiefs in hathiawar—a relic of the days of Mahoinedun supremacy. The State main tains 100 Imperial Service Lancers The Ca pital is Junagadh attasted under the Girnar and Datar hills which is one of the most ric turesque towns in India while in antiquity and bistorical interest it vields to none. The Upar kot or old citadel contains interesting Bud dlist cases, and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honevcombed with caves or their remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town

Administrator H D Rendall 103

Gondal State—The Chief of Gondal is a Raiput of the Jaileas stork with the title of of the Guit of Cutch has an area of 3,791 square Thakur Shihil sola The early founder of the History Shihil sola The early founder of Raiput by caste and becomes to the same thate, Kumbboji I, had a modest estate the state, Kumbboji I, had a modest estate to go yillages. Kumbboji I the most powerful originally entered Kathisur from Cutch, Chief of the House, widened the territories to

probably a branch of Jata) then established 6 fal.hs The State maintains a military at Ghumli The town of Navanagar was founded in 1540 The present Jam Sahib is munt of 29 The capital is Janjira 44 miles the well-known cricketer H. H. Jam Sahib sports of Bombay 14and The Chefe recreases Shri Ranjitainhii Vibhaji who was born in 1672 and succeeded in 150. The principal products are grain and cotton shipped from the ports of the State. A small pearl fishery the off the Coast The State pays a tribut of Rs. 1 20 093 per annum jointiv to the British Covernment the Gackwor of Rancia and the State and Pays as the Covernment the Gackwor of Rancia and the State and Pays as the Covernment the Gackwor of Rancia and the State and Pays as the Covernment the Gackwor of Rancia and Payson and State and Payson and Payso of Rs. 120 the Gackwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Juragadh The State maintains a squadron of Imperial Service Lancers The Capital le Navanagar (or Jammagar) a flourishlog place, nearly 4 miles in circult situated, miles east of the port of Bedi Population 1:400 Revenue marly Rs 40 lakhs

Administrator during the absence of Hi Highness at the front Major Lorthon

Dewan K B Meragnii Pestonii

Kolaba Agency - This Agency includes the State of Janlira in the Konkan a country covered with spurs and hill ranges and much intersected by creeks and backwaters the ruling family is said to be descended from an Abys-inian in the struce of one of the Nizam Shahi kings of Ahmednagar at the end of the The mot noticeable point atteenth century in its history is the successful resistance that it alone of all the states of Western India made against the determined attacks of the Marathas The British on succeeding the Marathas as masters of the Koukan refrained from int ruring in the int mal administration from int turing in the list that administration of the State The clieft a Sunn Mahimedan by race a bid or Abyssivian with a title of Nawab He has a ansal runranteein, succession according to Mahomedan law and pays no tribute. Till 1988 the State enjoyed sin gular independence there being no Folitical. Agent, and no interference whatever in its internal affairs. About that very the rial administration of the chief especially in matters of police and criminal justue became flagrant coose orange of a immistration were in conquence taken out of his hands and visited
in a Political Agent. The present ruler
in the Political Agent. The present ruler
is the May and the property
in the May are of the
State is 37° aguare miles and the political Agent for
Kollapur and the contern Mahmuta Agent for
Kollapur and the contern Mahmuta Country—
Intlon 101120 The average revenue is Lt Col F W Workhouse CIE these branches of a iministration were in con

Holhapur Agency—Kolhapur is a State with an area of 3217 square miles and population of 8-3441 Subordinate to Kolhapur ton of 65341 supprentate to nonapur are nine feudatori- of which the following five are important vichalgarb Bavda, Kagai (senbr) kapu and khalkaranil fhe present (senior) kappa and trhatkarunit The present ruling chief Sir Shahu Chnatrapati Maharaja 0.031 fl.C.18 0.070 trace his descent from a younger son at Shivaji, founder of the Maratha power The prevalence of plracy from the Kolhapur port of Malyan compelled the Brimbay Governm at to send expeditions against Kollmpur in 1,60 and again in 1792, when the Rais agreed to give rompensation for the to see which British men bants had sustained since 118 and to permit the establishmert of factories at Maivan and Kolhupur Internal disea lone and wars with neighbour not takes gradually weakened the power of kothapur in 1812 a treaty was concluded with the Britth Government by which, in trum for the tession of certain porfs the kolbapur Rala was guaranteed s, ainst the attack of toreign powers while on his part he engaged to ab rain from hostilities with other States and to rifer all disputes to the prin iral articles of production are rice jawar and sugar-came and the manufactures are course cotton and woulden cloth pottery and hard ware. The State pays no tribut, and supports a military force of 6.0 The nine fundatory estates are alminist red by their holders. Except in the case of two whose hold is are minors Kolhapur proper is divided into six public or talukas and four mahals and is man aged by the Maharaja who has full powers of life agen to the untarrya who has not powers of ine and death. The southern Mahratta Rallway gases through the State and is connected with kolhapur City by a line which is the property

igenes consists of the following eight States -Southern Maratha Country States -Th

Name of Ste	ite	Arca in equare ndles	Population.	Fribute to British (2000 rament	Average revenue
Sangli Birsi (Senior) Mirsi (Junior) Kurundwad (Senior) Kurundwad (Junior) Jamkhandi Mudhol Ramdrug		1 115 035 216 18: 11- 152- 866 160	80 281 0 26 490 38 375 34 084 100 804 62 881	Re 1 36 000 12,557 7 388 9 618 20 515 2 671	Ra. 10 75 756 3 12 960 2 55 263 1 54 309 1 73 669 9 41 106 3,52 916 1,50 729
	Total	8 02:	616,121	1 37 749	34 16 787

portance and the remainder are estates be-longing to Rajput or Lon Iliakurs once the lawiese fundatories of Larods and sun requiring the announce supervision of the Lot of the Larods and sun red the Lot of the Can having loss a state with an area of the larods and the Harbor Clan having loss appointed recent of the State of Jodeph of the Babl found who since the religion of Humanette announce appointed recent of the state of Jodeph and was always been promisent in the annula with larods of the annula state of the state of Jodeph and the state of the state of Jodeph and the state of the state of Jodeph and the state of the state lawless fundatories of Laroda and still re country for the present dynasty now entor sarge estates on er he terure and there are numerous petty chiefs or bhumia who have held considerable e tates from the time of the Raos of Idar or earlier and are und r no abilgazion of service. In fevenue of the state are shared by the Haharaja with these feudul the form it when the Haharaja with these feudul the form it when the Haharaja with these feudul the form it when the Haharaja with these feudul the Haharaja with the feudul the Haharaja with the feudul the Haharaja with the feudul to account of Khithidi and the relative of 500,1009 comprises of States of which Raj phila the feudul to the Haharaja with the feudul the state at the feudul than and the rest are entire petty state to the Gallana of the Radio the region and other each and the rest are entire petty for the Gallana and Sanjuh in the north. Bhadarva for the Radio and the rest are entire petty for the feudul to the south and the rest and the rest are entire petty for the feudul the rest and the rest are entire petty for the Gallana and Sanjuh in the north. Bhadarva for the Gallana and Sanjuh in the north. Bhadarva and the rest are entire petty state of the Wallana and Sanjuh in the north. Bhadarva and the rest are entire petty state for all the sands the rest are entire the sands the rest are entire the sands and the rest are entire petty sands the rest are entire the sands and the rest are entire petty sands and the rest are entire petty sands and the rest are entire petty sands and the rest are entire petty estates income from the portage of the sands and the rest are entire the feudul in the form the sands and the rest are entire the feudul in the feud gation of service the revenue of the State

Pointed Agent-Lt tol J R B Grab m | The following are the management of population for the principal states -Carter

Nasik Agency - This can a test one State Burgana, I ing in the north west corner of the State Interest to the square miles and a populate of 1 100 The ruling chief is Intatapray Shaukarno 11-bh mukh who is described from a Maratha Pawar family We riles the state unless to the orders of the Collector of Naik The revenue of the State is about Y _3 1100

Palanur Agency - 1his group of State to Gularat compress two first class State The fugital completes two of the state of the state of the state and petty takina its total area [6 393 square infle and the periodation is 513 01... The gross we nue is about 142 lakin the territory meluded in the Agency has He the territory in the in the Agricy has her in more central part, of Gojarat passed diring historical times under the swal of the differ ert. Bajout dyna i of Andilwad; the carly Khilli and Tughlad Shahi dyna ties of Bellif Khilly and Tugliak Shahl dvina thes of little the Amedabal bilans the Mugh d Empar rors, the Mahratta, and la tive the British almost all the Rawa Kantha lands except the Mahratta, and la tive the British almost all the Rawa Kantha lands except the Maham, and klan a cle who is contributed the Dewam of Palm pur He is less enough of Rapput or part Rapput blicher In the Stee Maham, and Almost the is resembled the Rayau of Palm pur He is less enough of Rapput or part Rapput block driven south from the Iohands an Alghan tribe who appeared in Gnjarat in the fourteenth century. The most of the place of the Koll and Bhill connection of the British Gorernment with leaders. The first of the pressure of Muhammadan the State dates from 1819 in which year the established was the bouse of the Raja of Rajeligh roads from Almedabad pass through!

Political Agent—J P Brander

Mahi Kantha.—This group of States has the State and a considerable trade in cotton a total area of 3,124 square miles and a population of 412 631. The revenue is about 14 state maintains a military force of 600 and paye sighs in the Agency consists of the first class richiar of its 2000 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. State of Idar and 62 small States. The Value two of the Palampur situated at the junc state of Idar covers more than hall the term two of the Palampur lessa Branch of the portance and the remainder are estates because of the minimum to was made in the eighth leader to kenture to be the little portance. replary

ocen appointed right of the State of computer relighed the gad of days in June 1911 and has vurn have always been prominent in the annals succeeded by his adopt it sor Daulist may be distinct the present chief is H. Jaharaja and fonds a light of the hash of Radhappur Chiefs whose successor bright to secure the chief whose successor bright to secure the for capital ellipses to 17. In the state maintains a military for a 200. The principal products are cotten wheat and grain. The capital Radhangur town a considerable trade centre. for North mill uparat and Cutch

The following are the statistics of area and

Taluka or Petha	tres in successions	Popu Istion
Baladore	180	40 563
Harra	813	115 350
Chhota Udsipur	# 1	103 639
Lunavada	368	75 998
Sarul of (Jambhughoda)	14a	B 455
լայինիթ,	1 517	101 588
Sunth Otir Jurisda tional States	394	69 360
(ivil Stations and Thans (ir les	639	100 126

Rajpipla.—This State lies to the south of Satara Jagira.—Under this the Narbada. It has an area of 1,517 square grouped the following six States. the Karbata. The same area of the Rapippia miles and Larkey consists of the Rapippia Hills which form the watershed between the Narbada and Tapti rivers The family of the Itap of Rajpipia H H Maharana Shri Vilayasinihi is said to derive its origin from a kalput of the Gobel day. The state pays an annual tribute of Rs 50 000 to the Gackwar of Baroda Cotton is the most important iron in the thate In the south there are valuable teak forests. The capital is handed which is connected with Anklosvar by railway built by

this heading are

·			
State	Area In eq miles	Popu lation	Revenue in lakhe
Lundh Lhaltau	,01 397	68 995 \$2 996	3 2
Bhor Akalkot	925 498	144 601 89 082	5
Jath	884	8₽810	2
Daphaput	96	8 833	220

These were formerly feulatory to the Raja of Satara. In 1849 five of them were placed under the Collector of satara and Akalkot under the Collector of Sholapur Subsequenti the Jagir of Bhor was transferred to the Collector of Poons and lath and Daphlapur to the Bouthern Mahratta country The last (wa are 10% under the Collector of Julapur The ruling chiefs are as follows -

	,	
State	Ruling ("h) is.	Tribute to British Government
dbana	Bha caray Shrimvestee alsos Baba Saheb Pant Pratibilible	Re
Phaitin	Hudhojirav Janrav Jimbalkar	9 600
1 hor	H A Shankarras Chimpup Pont Suchis	4 684
Akalkət	Fatchshih Shihai Raje Dhon le oters Bapu Sah t	14 592
Juth	Lauras Amritras elias Abs Sanch Daylik	6 400
I)aphlapur	Ram Bul Sah t Daphle widow of Liam bundratas Venkatras Chasan Daphl	

the country was very much disturbed. The precent chief is his ma warent valles Bapa sance Biomain. Rise is the principal crip of the State and it I rich in valuable teak. It stands at stands are in ourse troop for the Indian army and outly from the principles of the principles of the principles of the principles of the principles of the capital is Sarant and place collect builds had or shrift had

Sholapur Agency -This contains the State Akalkot which forms part of the tableland of the Decean It has an area of 498 quar-unles and a porolation of 89 08. In the terinology of the eighteenth century the Abal ket t mitors which had fermerly been part of the Mussulman kingdom of Ahmednakar was granted by the Rola of Satara to a Maratha

The Sukkur Agency —This includes Khair Political Age pur State, a great alluvial plain in Sind. It C 8 Campbell

Savantwadi — Fine State has an area of the an area of the operation of 19 lake. The state has an area of the analyse of 19 lake. The line average recently a lake it lies to the north of the Portuguese territors of too. Talput 1011 belongs to a Balach Lamily the general a peet of the country being a country being a country being a country being a country being a country being a country being a country being a country being a country being a country being a country being a country was a country the country with a country was a country was a country being a country was a country being a country being a country being a country being a country being a country was a country being a c in net hew Mir which khan falnur founded the history brunch of the later family lucked the history brunch of the later family lucked the history state as a parata logs the other later Mass means as reacted in the British for enment in a teasty moder which the use of the over ladus and the roads of Sind were coured to the Bri till the chil products of the State are fully earth carbonate of soda cotton wool enth carbonate of soils cotton wool fully earth carbonate of soils cotton wool and grain. The manufactures comprise cotton fabrus and various kinds of il erware and in til work. The Railway from Hyderabad to Pohri runs through the whole length of the stat. The rule of the Mir is patriarchal but many chance have been made in recent years introducing greater regularity of procedure into the administration. The Wastran office south from British searches conducts and office south from British searches conducts. was granted by the kaja of stars to a durating coulder into the administration the wastr bardiar the amester of the present chief and an officer feut from British service conducts set to the supply of a contingent of horse In 1849 after the amestation of sactra, the skill the administration under the Mir. The State 1849 after the amestation of sactra, the skill the administration under the Mir. The State supports a military force of 504 including an 1849 after the amestation of sactra and the supports a military force of 504 including an 1849 after 1849 a

Surat Agency -This is a	Ilams	group of	three second	obase States	under the	superinten
dence of the Collector of Surat	W F	Hudson				-

State.	Ivaling Chiefs	Area in sq miles.	Popula- tion
Dharampur Baunda Sachin	Maharana Shri Mohandevol Naravandevil Maharaval Shri Indraembii Pratapambii Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mihammad Yakut Khau Muba sarat Daula Vasrat Jung Bahadur	704 215 42	114 995 44,594 18 903

810 square miles and a population of 55 489 Mai

The joint revenue of these states is 10; lakes and revenue of 2 jakes. Up to 1294 the ported Tribute is paid to the British Covernment of the first Mahomedan invasion of the Dec-Ra. 9 164. There is also attached to this can Jawan was held by a Varil not a Koll Agency a tract of country known as the Dang chief. The first knot cheef obtained his foot which has an area of 999 square roles and a, ing in Jawliar by a device similar to that of population of 29 31 and a revenue of 10 do when he asked it rand received as much or States of very unequal area seak under the purgly nominal rule of a Bhil Chief with the title of Raja Naik Pradhan or Powur Thana Agency—This includes the "state" of Raja Kaish Patangshah who of Jawhar in the Thana District on a plateau above the Konkun plain. It has an area of \$10 quare nifes and a population of 55 489 *ta.*

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

plain in North Bengal It has an area of 1 30 to the lifternth contury and a mythical account square nules a population of 59302 and of the Stat takes the listory to an even earlier revenue of 27 lakks The ruling cutt. I H H Maharaja Ittendra Narayan Bhup nahadur who succeeded in 1913 Ills inquily State Both as repard its constitution and H H Maharaja Ittendra Narayan Bhup nahadur who succeeded in 1913 Ills inquily State lifters alike from the lever month the saste to Tibetan or Drayaldan origin He admit of the famous kingdom of kamaraja Ittendra Ittendra State Council Cooch Bahar once formed part port the Raja and he has no connexion with it began in 17 2 when the succession was disputed and the assistance of the Rate India Company mytted the high mid Sylbet Intestal covers an area of the Rate India Company mytted the of the Bate India Company mytted the state covers an area of the Rate India Company mytted the following the cooch Behar State Radway as bran h in the score to the Later bengal is too he beliar which is reached by the Cooch Behar State Radway as bran h in the score to the thick was and exposing the linkblistics of the hills was and exposing the linkblistics of the hills was and exposing the linkblistics of the hills was and exposing the linkblistics of the hills was and exposing the linkblistics of the hills was and exposing the linkblistics of the hills plain la North Bengal It has an area of 1 30 from the Eastern Bengal State Rahway System.

Hill Tippera — This btate has to the south of the district of Sylhet and consists largely of hills overed with bamboo jungles. It has an area of 4 0%6 square miles and a population of 229 613. The revenue from the state is about 10 takes and from the Zi mindari in British territory a slightly smaller sum. The present Raja is Birendra Klishore Deb I simar Mankkya who is a Kshatriya hy caste and comes of the Lunar rate. The military

Cooch Behar -Thl State is a low I have prestige of the fippers Pajan dates back to the fifte ath century and a mythical account almost every nearty in the Raj producing in tim a gone by dicturbances and domestic wals and exposing the inhabitants of the hills to s riou di order and attacks from the Kukis, who were always called in as auxiliaries by one or other of the continuing parties. The principles which is in succession to the state have recently however been embodied in a sanad which was drawn up in 1994. The other product of the state are rice and cotten the trail bolog carried chiefe by water. The administration is conducted by the Mirister at Agentals as ited by the Dewan Political Agent J Bartle I I

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Under this Government there are the Chota frontier of the old Jungle Mahals, the Thakur aggur political States of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Saralkela aralkela, and the Orissa feudatory States were compelled to enter into certain agreements Under this Government there are the Chota i routler of the old Jungle Mahai, the Thakur Nagpur political States of Alarawan and the Kunwar of Sarakkela Serakkela, and the Orlesa feudatorr States 24 in number. The total area is 23.548 square miles and the total population. 942.572 The revenue is about 54 lakis. The linhabitants are hill men of kolarian or Druddan origination and their condition is still very primitive. The chief of Kharawan belongs to a junior branch was granted in 1899. He exercises all admit of the Porahat Raja s family. The State first same under the notice of the British in 1793 sioner of Singhburn and the Commissioner when in consequences of disturbances on the

the Mahanadi Delta and the Central Provinces and forms the mountamous background of and forms the mountamons background of Orusa The names of the individual States are Athgarh Talcher Va urbhanj Nilgun Keonjhar, Pal Lahara, Dhenkanal Athmalik Hindol Nar-inghpur Baramba Tigiria, Khan para Nayagarh Ikanpur Daspalla and Baud To these there were wided in 1903 the following States Bamra, Rairakhol Sonpur Patna and Kalahandi from the Critical Provinces and Gangrur and Bonal from the Chota Nigput States The total population in 1911 was 708 036 with a revenue of about 45 lakha the Tributary States have no copu Tributary States have no con nicted or authentic history nected or authente history Comprising the western and hilly portion of the province of Orisea they were never brought under the central government but from the earliest times consisted of numerous petty principal little which were more or less independ at of one another. They were first inhabited by abortginal laces why were divided into man merable communal or tribal groups out under the original laces. Comprising the its own chief or headman These carried on increant warfar with their neighbour on the one hand and with the wild beasts of the torests on the other. In course of time then forest on the other. In course of time their hill rotrats were penetrated by Arvan and weaturers who gradually overthrew the tribal chiots and established themselves in their place. Tradition relates how these daring interlopers, nose of whom were Rapiuts from the north come to Puri on a plagimage and immaned behind to found kingdom and disastics. It was thus that Jai Single became ruler of Mayurbham) over 1300 years ago and was size ended by his eldert son while his condiwas succeeded by his eldert son while his second

way runs through a part of the State The adjoining State of Seraikela is held by the older branch of the Pornhat Rajas samily Orisas Fendatory States.—This group of 22 dependent territories is altasted between the Mahanadi Delta and the Central Provinces kand, owe there origin to favourities or distinguished servants of the ruling sovereigns of Orisea. The State of Ranpur is believed to be the most ancient, the list of its chiefs oov ering a period of over 3 600 years. It is note-worthy that this tamily is admittedly of Khond worthy that this 'army is admittedly or known instance in which and number violasitudes the supremery of the original "etiliers has remained in that The States acknowledged the ansents of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Oris a nor their successors, the Mughals and Marathas ever interfered with their internal administration. All the states have annals of the dynastics that have relief over them but they are made up in most part of ligent and fletton and long general regical tables of doubtful accuracy and contain very tew features of general interest. The Butish conquest of Orissa from the Marathas, which took place in 1903 was immediately followed by the subnussion of ten of the Tribu tary Stat the chiefs of which were the first

to inter into treats engagements.

The staple crop in these States is rice forces in them were at one time among the best timber producing tract in India, but until lately forest conservancy was practically unknown. In States have formed the sub unknown Int Tairs have formed the sub-ject of nequent invision of a special character. The relations with the British Government are governed mainly by the sanads granted in similar terms to all the chiefs in 1894. They contain for clauses reciting the rights, privi-leges, duties and obligations of the chiefs, previding for the settlement of boundary duson selected a compiler. The chiefs of Bamiling Braviding for the settlement of boundary de ind Daspatla are sail to be descended house the same stock and a Raiput origid is also claimed by the Bajas of Atlimalik Varsingh pur Pal Lahera Lake'r and Tights Naya Political Avent L F B Coden Runsson finites and indirecting the nature and extent of the control of the Political Agent who is

Political Avent L F B (obden Rimsav

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Rampur Telm and I mare Three Blate are included under the Government -

Statı.	Area	Popu	Bevenue
	Ng Miles	lation	in laki
Rampur Fehri (Garhwal) Benares	892 4 200 938	311 898 200 853	4)

Rampur in Robikhand is a lev? firthe tract of country. Its early listory is that of Robikhand. The adopted sun of a kohills who had distinguished himself in the Maratha wars obtained the title of Nawab and the grant of the greater part of Robikhand in 1790 subsequently the State was divided amongst his sons and on the cession of Robikhand to the British Government in 1891 the family bolding Rampur were confirmed in their pos-tendions. The Nawab at the time of the Mu thy received a grant of land for his unswirring | Rol ilkhand

inyaliy The present Nawab is Colomb H H bir Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur Goin Govo A DC who was born in 18"5 and succeeded in 1959 He is the sole antivious representain 1859. He is the sole surviving representa-tive of the Robilla power and is the premier clust in the United Provinces Smrt. 1880 a native official or the United Provinces called the Munister has been I at to the State. He treaths of a a Legislative Committee first so and a sugar case. The most important modern that must make what are and sugar case. The most important mulatry is the wearing of cotton cloths. The Outh and Robilkhand Railway crossis the state. These squadrons of cavairy are maintained of which two 317 strong are Imperial Service Lancers. The local force includes about 1900 infainty and 200 artillery. The capital is Rampur on the left bank of the Rom. Sol miles by rail from Calcutta. Income, 45 lakhs. Aria. 892 square miles. Population 531 217.

Political. the Munster has been I at to the State

Agent Political the Commissioner of

Tehri State (or Tehri Gerhwal)—Fins State has entirely in the Himalayas and con-taining from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Thet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it. The early history of the State is that of Garliwal District, the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the same dynasty Parduman Shah the last Raja of the whole territor; was killed in battle. fighting against the Gurkhas but at the close of the hepsilese War in 1815 his son received from the British the present State of Tehri During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable During the matiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government. He died in 1859 without used and was succeeded by his new relative Bhawani. Shah and he subsequently received a sanad giving him the right of adoption. The present Raja Sir hirti Shah K e si was installed in 1894. The principal product i race grown on terraces on the hill side. The State forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber. The Raja ha

Raja (het wigh succe ded him but was expilled by Warren Hastings in 1781 In 1794, own g to the maladmini tration of the estates which had a cumulated under the Rais of B nar s at agr em nt was concluded by which the lands hid by the Raja in his own right were separated from the rest of the province were separated from the rest of the provinc of which he was imply admissistator. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Geven ment and an annual income to one likh of rupes was assured to the Raja, while the for our constituted the Domains Wild in the Domains the Raja had recent power similar to those of a Coll ctor in a Birth in Diritut which were digated to certain of his own officials. There was thus constituted whet for over a century was anough certain of his own omicial. There was thus constituted what for over a centerry was anown as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the lab of April 1911 these Domains became a State consisting of the parganas of Bhadohi (or korrh) and Chabla (or kera Mangarau) with the fort of Baranagar. The Maharaja's power are those of a ruling chief ubject to certain conditions of which the considerable state to the best executing authority and full powers within the state executing authority to certain conditions of which the being verted in an officer called the Wazur A military force of 113 strong is maintained. The capital is Tehn the summer capital transfer it reservation to Government of being Prataphagar 8 000 feet above the sea level that the control of the postal and telegraph systems. most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the being Fratapagar 8 UN feet above the sea level

Political Agent the Committed the miling family
of Benares was one Manas Bam who entered
the service of the downfor of Benared was one fraing family
the Awab of Oudh in the early eighteenth
contarty Hib son I diet is the coupler of
the northbourns, country and it is the coupler of
the northbourns, country and it is discussed by
the northbourns, country and it is discussed by
the northbourns, country and it is discussed by
the northbourns, country and it is discussed by
the northbourns, country and it is discussed by
the country them over which he ruled till 1.70

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB

Under this Government there as 34 states |

unior tails toveriment there at 34 ftates varying considerably in size and importance Area, 85 532 square miles Population (1911) 4,212 794 Revanue about 51 000 000 The Punjab states may be grouped und three main classes the bill States 23 in number he among the Punjab Himalayas and are held by agree of the main classes. are held by some of the most ancient Rajput families in all India. Along the western half of the southern border has the Muhammadan state of Bahawalpur the remaining States including the Sikh principalities of Patiala Jind Nabha Kapurthala Fandkot and Kalaa and the Muhammadan chiefships of Malic Kotla, Patandi Loharu and Dujana he east of Lahore, and with magnificant exceptions occupy the centre of the Castern plains of the province

The list below gives details of the area popu tation, and revenue of the more important

Name	Arca square miles	Popula tion	Revenue Approx in lakha
Bahawalpur	15 000	750 394	27
Chamba	3 216	1348 L	7
Faridkot	642	130 374	8
Tind	1 259	271 728	15
Kapurthala	630	268 244	25
Major Kotla	167	71 144	4
Mandi	1,200	181 110	5
Mabba.	928	248,892	15
Patiele.	5,412	1,407,659	72
Straur (Nahan)	1 198	188 564	8

Bahawaipur—This State which is about 300 miles in length and about 40 miles wide is divided lengthwile into three treat strip of this the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert the central tract is chiefly desert not capable of cultivation identical with the Bar or Pat uplands of the Western Punjab and the third a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind. The ruling family claims descent from the Abbasid Khalifs of Egypt The tribe originally came from Sind and assumed independence during the dis memberment of the Durant empire. On the rise of Ranut Sinch the Nawab made several apply attors to the Bitch Government for an engagement of protection These however were declined although the Treaty of Labore in were declined although the Treaty of Labor. In 1909 whereby Ranjit Singh was confined to the night bank of the Butlej in reality effected his object. The first treaty with Bahawaipur was negotiated in 1833 the year after the treaty with Banjit Bungh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It seemed the independence of the Nawab within his own territories, and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Suidej. During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered as sattance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territors and life pension. On his death the succession was disputed and for a death the succession was disputed and for a time the State was in the hands of the British The present hawah is H H Nawa Sadiq Muhammad Khan who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 190? During his minority the State is managed by a Council of Regency The chief crops are wheat, nos and inlies. The

Lahore Karachi bianch of the North Western kan States, the most important of the Cis-State Railway passes through the State Sutle States. This area is the ancestral pos-The State supports an Imperial Service Silladar session of the Phulkhian houses. It lies mainly tamel Fransport Corps consisting of 355 men in the great natural tract called the Jangal

Political Agent Mujor 4 C Liliott

Chamba -This State is enclosed on the west and north by kashmir on the east and south by the British districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur and it is shut in on almost every sude by lefty hill ranges. The whole country is mountained and is a favourite resort of portainen. It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which ite (bronicles have been completed

Founded probably in the sixth century by Marit a Suraban i Rapput who built Biahma pura, the modern Brahmapur Chamba was evended by Meru Varma (840) and the town of chamba built by Sahil Varma about 920. The state maintained its independence until the Moghal conquest or India

over to kashmir but subsequently the boun over to hashmir but subsequently the boundaries of the blatt were flaed as this your stand and it was declar'd independent of Asahmur Tho present chief is H H Raja I'r Bhure Singh KCC1 C1E who was born in 1808 and succeeded in 1904. The principal crops are no maine and milks Than are some valuable forests which were pattly I and I to Government to 1964 for a term of 99 years but the management of them has now been retroocded to the Chamba Durbar The meuntain ranges are rich in minerals which are little worked. The principal load to Chamba town is from Eathanlot, the terminus of the Amritan Pathankot brunch of the North Western Rada w. The Roja is head of the

Faridkot — The ruling family of this sandy level tract of Lind belongs to the Sidhu Burar clan of the Jats and is discended from the same stock as the Phulkian houses. Their occupation of Faridkot and hot Kapura dates, from the time of Akbar though quarrels with the surrounding Sikh States and internal dip sensions have greatly reduced the pairmon;
The present clue! H H Raja Rel! Indar
Singh Bahadur, was born to 1896 and succeeded
in 1806 During his minority the administution is carried on by a council under the
presidency of an Extra Assistant Commissioner
The State supports one company of Imperial ervice Suppers

Jind -The three Kative States of Sind,

and 144 camels, in addition to other troops (desert or forest) but stretches north east the capital is Bahawalpur a walled town into that known as the Pawadh and south built in 1748

Political Acoust Mujor A C Liliott while its southernmost tract, round the ancient town of Jind claims to lie within the sacred himits of Kurukabetra. This vast tract is not, however the exclusive property of the States for m it he several blands of British territory and the State of Meler Lotis enters the centre and the black of maint acous where the charter the States hold many outlying villages sur-rounded by British territory

The hi tory of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763 when the confederated Sikhs cap tured withing town and partitioned the whole Jind Province. The Maharaja of Jind, H. H. Visharaja of Francis in 1879 and succeeded in 1887. He is descended from the accessors of the Phillian family. During the Sikh War and the Mutmy the Raja of Jind was of great service to the British and wa rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square Moghal conquest of India

We rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square
niles of land in principal to the miles of land in principal to the principal to the principal and intended in the interfered with and it escaped almost silver omaments leather and woodwork and unseathed from bild aggression in the State colvon cloth the capital is Sangror which first tame under Luttish influence in 186 is connoted by a State Salway with the the part west of the Last was at first handed worth Western Railway. The administration over to believe the salver which the state is the salver which the salver was at first handed. of the State is divided between four departments under heads of departments which form together a State Council controlled by the Maharaja

Kapurthala -The State consuts of three Kapurthala—This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plan of the Deab. The successors of the chief of hapurthich at one time field possessions both in the cis and true Subley and also in the Bari Deab. In the latter lies the village of Ahlu, whence the family springs and from which it takes the name of Ahluwalia. Some of these States were confiscated after the first Sikh War and when the Julipudur Doab came under the dommin of the Britis Government in 1846 the estates north of the Subley were maintained in the independent possession of wami i Wayarath Chamba trwn on the mahr the manufained in the independent possession of thank of the Rayl contain a uninher of interpreting temples of which that of Lakshim haravan lating possibly from the tenth cear in the most famous. bound to familt Singh. The Bari Doads estates have been released to the head of the house in perpetual; the civil and police juris diction remaining in the lands of the British authorities For good services during the hinting the Lam was rewarded with a grant of other States in Child in which however he (xer 1 we ro rating powers though in Outh he is, to mark his superiority, addressed as Raja; Rajagan The present chief is H H Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur 6 0 81 who was born in 1872 and succeeded in 1877 He was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary grantee the total manning as an intercitary distinction in 1911. The chiefs of Kapparthala are Sikhs. Sardar Jassa Singh was always known as Jassa Kalal but the family claim descent from Rana Kapur, a semi mythical member of the Raipuri house of Jalsalmer who is said to have left his house of Jalsalmer who is said to have left his house Patials and Nabha form collectively the Phul and founded Kapurthals 900 years ago Only

Agent to the Lieutenant Governor for hapur thala the Commissioner of the Juliander Division

Maler Kotta.—Phis State con ists of a level sandy plain bounded by the district of Ludhans on the north and by Patials territory elsewhere The Nawahs of Maler Kotla are of Alghan dealent and originally hild positions of trust in the Sirhind province under the Moghal Emperors. As the Empire sant into decay during the eighteenth centure the local chief gradually became independent The result was constant found with the adjacent Bills Nation. cent Blatt States After the Victors of Lawari gained by the Brilish over Sindhia in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holker in 1805 when the Nawab of Maler Kotla joined the British army the Brilish Government succeeded to the power of the Manthas in the districts between the Sutlei and the Jumna The final treaty which affirmed the dependence of the State on the British Government was or the State on the Dritten Government was signed after the submission of Raujit Singh in 1809. The present Nawab is H. H. Nawab Ahmud 4ll Ahan Bahadur who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. The chief products are cotten sugar and optim. It State supports one company of Imperial Service Sappers. The capital is Maler Kotla.

Mandi -Thus is a mountainous State in the upper reaches of the Las It has a history the upper reaches of the Loss at may a history of considerable length as it once formed part of the buket state its relations with the British were determined after the battle of Sobraon in 1848. The present minor chief H. H. Eaj Jogindra Sen was installed in 191. The administration is carried on by Mr. (I. W. The administration is extreet on up are it we be because it is the first and the state of the first and the first and the state of the lands It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi founded in 152" which contains acceptal temples and other buildings of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ludukh and Yarkhand.

Nables -- Rabha is one of the Phulkian States. It consists of two distinct parts the States. It consists of two distinct parts the main portion comprising 12 separate pleces and other crops. The State Greats a of territory scattered among the other two Phulkian States of Patiala and Jind. The second portion forms the surement of Bawai started in 1867 but, being unal peter with the imported iron, is no is the extreme south-cast of the Punjab. It became a separate "tate in 1763. After the manufacture of sugar-cane cruis became a separate "tate in 1763. After the triber was onfiscated and about a quarter of his territory was confuscated. Triah Expedition of 1897 and is at Expert of the surement of the following the Mutiny the chief

a small proportion of the population however as small proportion of the population however that the present sharp the chief crops are wheat gram, malse cotton and sugar-came. The town of Suttangur is H. H. Maharafa Hipudaman Shigh Mala state is famous for hand painted cloths. The main line of the North-Western Hallward Bahadur who was born in 1832 and succeeded in 1911. He is assisted in this at minimization by a council of three members passes through part of the State and the Grands. Trunk Road rune parallel to it. A brunth Trunk Road rune parallel to it. A brunth State supports one battalion of Imperial Service infantry and a small force of local troops. The capital is a small force of local troops. The capital is Railway crosses Bawal. The chief crops are wheat and pulses the chief Industries in the eleventh ocutury. ments and brass ut nails

> Patiala — This is the largest of the Phul-han States but its territory is scattered and interspersed by small estates and even single villages belonging to other villages and British districts Its history as a separate tate begins in 1762 During the Sikh War and the begins in 162 During the Shrift was and the stantially rewarded. The present (hir H H Maharayadhrafa Sri Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahadar Bahadur Gulu was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1909. During his minority his administrative function were exercised by a conneil of regency consisting of three members The principal crops are gram barl y and wheat Cotton and tobacco are also grown in parts of the State It possess valuable forests. The State is rich in antiquities especially at Ptojaur Sunam and Sirlund The North Western Rail way traverses the State It contains an Imperial betwice confing at of a regiment of cavalry and two battations of infantry

In 1990 it was decided by the Government of India to appoint a Political Agent for Patisia, and the other two Phulkian States of Jind and habits were included in the Agency to which was afterwards added the Mahomedan State of Bahawalpur. The headquarters of the Agency are at Pathala.

Sirmur (\ahan) —This is a hilly state in the Himalayas under the Political control of the Commissioner of Ambala Division. Its history is said to date from the 11th century In the elahteenth century the State was able to repule the Gurkha invasion but in 1°98 the Gurkhas were invited to aid in the suppression of an internal revolt in the State and lopment of the kiards Dun a fertile level logment of the hiards Dun a fertile level plain which produces wheat, gram, rice, mairs and other crops. The State forests are valuable and there is an iron foundry at Nahan which was started in 1867 but, being unable to compete with the imported iron, is now used for the manufacture of sugar-cane crushing mills. The State supports an Imperial Service Corps of Suppers and Miners which served in the Tirah Expedition of 1897 and is at present on cardiar acryle in the European Was

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

the Southern Shan Status with an area of 58 %3, square nules and a population of 1 358 498 consisting of Buddidsts and Animists

The Shan States—though a pertion of British ladus do not form part of Burma puper British fields do not form part of interna proper and are not comprised in the tegoliarly administered atta of the Province This lie for the most part to the east of Upper Burna. They owed allegance to the Burness Concument but were administ red by the rown rulers (Sawbasa) and the British for ernment inite continued to a certain everyment labout in noise farther east to the Kunlong his continued to a certain extent the emi when a 21 mg over the Salween and eventually independence which it hunder ining in 1685, to printists into 1 minan but this extension as a process defined the Shan beates a plus for the process in in absolute.

States under the upervision of the Superintendent Northern State States whose headquarters are at is bloomed as 14 294 square miles and population at 65.

Supern tendent an i Lohtmal Other South cin Shan States when held quarters are at laungger inch 40 454 square miles and popula ion 900 -02

vision of the Commissioner of the Mandalay Division namely Humati Lon, in the virid numstered territory to the north of the Miritana District and Ming Mit lying north est of the Ruby Mines District. In the nicth nest of the Upper Chindwin District thwards Manipur there are two small chan States Hawnghup and Singhaling Illamit whose administration is supervised by the Commissioner of the Bazami Division. somer of the Sagaing Division

The Northein Shan States are North Hisconi m the north South Reaw near the sale which however has declared me the east Manghon in the south at Hapaw in the south a tand lawn, kng in the north rate of the late for year. The Karens west in Wa rates cast of the salescen thin states are distinguished as bunters

Under this Government there are four Shan | can hardly be said to be under British control takes two in the Vandalay Division (Hkroat) In ordinary matters the States are adminds long and Mong Mit) and two in the Sagaing (teled by their Sawbwas who are asslated by Division (Hsawnghsup and Singkaling Hkmati) amats or ministers, in various departments the area of which is 7 374 square miles and The Superintendent exercises general control the population about 67 Usi consisting chiefs over the jurisdiction of justice and is vested of Buddhist Illers are in addition 48 pt.; with wide revisionary powers. In revenue States 5 in the Northern Shan States 43 in matters the Sawbwas administer their States in a cordance with local customs which have been but little modified. Of prime importance in the economy of the country is the Mandalay La luo milway 180 miles in length of which I.6 miles he within the Northern Shan States The line is a single track and was constructed In the fact of considerable engineering diffi-culties of which not the least notable was the toktete gorge now spanned by a vaduct It had been proposed to continue the naiway about at nules farther east to the Kunlong

states under the aperum of the superment 11 \gwe_unhmus

miles and population and hold the first state of the Stat with an area of 3 000 square miles a population of n arly 40 000 and a gros revenue f about inhalitants bilong to the Red Karens a people Innariants blong to the lici karens a reopi to un the water of civilisation. An assistant P irreal Off r is po ted at Lolkaw as agent of the British Government and a criain amount of control s exercised through time or the chiefs. The principal wealth of the outity is it is timber and the considerable

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

Commissioner of Assam is Manipur which has an area of 8 456 square miles and a population of 346 222, of which about 60 per cent are Hindus and 36 per cent animistic forest tribus Hindus and so per cent summatic force three Manipur convists of a great tract of hilly country and a valley about 30 miles long 20 miles wide which is shut in ou every side. This valle which is shut in ou every side. Interest adopted Hinduson in the early eight tenth century when it came under a Naca Refer who ambacquartly made to see all the control of the contro tenth century when it came under a rease. Raja who subsequently made several line shows into Burma. On the Burmese retaileting Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1782. The Burmese sgaln towarded Manipur during the first Burmeso War and on the conclusion of peace, in 1826. Manipur was declared independent in

The only btatt of importance under the Chief chief event in its subsequent history was the immissioner of Assam is Manipur which has a real of 8 458 quare miles and a population of 346 222, of which about 60 per cent are the country of the British in 1891 to istablish in 346 222, of which about 60 per cent are the chief control of the British in 1891 to istablish in all approach to forest tribusion and the companies of a great tract of infly country and a vallet about 30 miles long 20 miles and a vallet about 30 miles long 20 miles and a vallet about 30 miles long 20 miles that accord which accompanied him From 1891 to 1998 the state was administered by a Political Agent and Imprintedent of the State during the miles of the State during the miles of the State during the miles of the State during the Manipure negotiated a fresty of silicated. conducted by the Durbar consisting of the Raja as President a vice president, a member of the Indian Civil Service whose services are jent to the State three ordinary and three additional members who are all Manipuris

is Nonglewal which has a population of 169 Most of them are ruled by a chief or Sicm The Siemship usually remains in one family but the succession was originally controlled

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF CENTRAL PROVINCES

The Central Provinces include fifteen funda The Central Provinces nothing internal natural tory States subridinate to the administration with an area of \$1.174 square mile, and a population of \$1,177.002. One of the States Wakiras her within Hosbangabad Di Frist the remainder are utuated in the Chiastic sari, Disson to the different Distincts of which they were formerly attached. Their relations with Government are controlled by a Political Agent The States vary greatly in size and importance

lakbr

contained in the following tabl -

State.	Area	Popula tion 1911	Revenue (approxi mai) in Lakhe
	Vq.		Ps
Hastar	Miles 18 062	43 310	
			8
Jashpur	1963	1,4 4,8	. 1
Kanker	1 429	127 014	
Khairacath	931	1 1 1 471	3
Nandgaon	871	167 962	4
Raigarh	1 486	218 960	2
Surguia	6.055	248 703	2
Eight oth States		411 824	, <u>e</u>
Total	31 174	2,117 002	

Rustar - This State south-east corner of the Provinces in the most south-east corner of the Provinces is the most spond agreement concluded with Mudhoji important of the group. It has an area of Bhonds of Berar and order was soon establiagous the state of the family of the Right is very ancient and is called. The principal crops are rice and other that the belong to the Espirita of the Lunar the wild Korwa tribe being a perpetual source race. Up to the time of the Marathas, Bastar of trouble. A band of them committed several ecupied an atmost independent position but nurder and robberts in 1910.

Khass seem however to have been less dis-tracted by internal warfare and the villages as a rule are small

a tribute wa imposed on it by the Nagpur a troute at his eightenth century at government in the eightenth lectures. Bastar and the neighbouring State of Jevpore in Madras kept the country for ment years in a state of anarchy the chief object of contention was longed to B1 tar but had been coded in re turn for a 1 ta (1), n b lespore to one of the Bastu chi i duning some tamfit dissenhe states vary present in the fact of the basts the smallest, having an area of 1.8 square 1 me. In Central Province Administra make and Bastar the largest an area of 13 st. 1 from finally made the current of proportion 1863 square rules. They are administered by here on condition of promining of tribute of Rs. 3 000 ditary chiefs, who hold on conditions of locality that that if which sum was remitted from diary chiefs, who hold on conditions of builty two that if a fact, sum was remitted from and good government set forth in patents us; the amount parable to Lastar By virtue asknowledgements of feathy but are normally of this arrangement the tribury of Bastar was free from direct interference save in the case until recently reduced to a normal amount free from direct interference save in the case luntil recently seduced to a nominal amount of sentences of death which require the Chief 1b unitivation. It is batter to extremity sparse Commissioner a configuration. But as a fast Rice is the most important top. The State Government has exercised a very lune of the State is an earth Asstant Conservator quency with which the States have been taken or forcet, who he three assistant Conservator quency with which the States have been taken or forcet, who he three assistant mader under direct management because of other him Aft is a recent period of disturbance the minority or the misconduct of the cutef the State is an extend to complete trangular the states pay a tribute to Government. But and precautions are being taken to remove which amounts in the aggregate to about 1 the first conservator of the cutef the state is a constrained and the cutef the state is a constrained and the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the cutef the state of the state of the cutef the state of the state the might state of the chief States are like to pulse. The chief town is Jagdalpur on the ludiasati River

Surguja.—Intil 1905 this was included in Chola hagpir State of Bungal. The most important hature is the Manipat a magnifi icot tableland forming the courbern barrier if the State. The carly history of Surgula is obscure but according to a local tradition to Palaman the present ruling fimily is said to be descended from a Rak of Raja of Pala man. In 1708 a Wiratha army overran the State, and compelled its chief to acknowledge himself a tributary of the Blinn is Rajas. At the end of the captiventh country in conse-quence of the chief having aided a rebellion in Palaman against the British an expedition entered surgula and though order was tempo garily restored dispute again broke out between the chief and his relations, necessitating British interference Until 1816 the state continued to be the scent of constant which lies to the the Lythan Covernment under the provinces is the most gional agreement concluded with Mudhoji

Native States' Tribute.

Many of the States pay tribute varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case to the British Government. The tribute is frequently due to exchanges of territory or estimate to claims between the Governments but is checky in Deu of former obligations to supplied or maintain troops. The actual annual recipts in the form if first each contributions from hairse States are summaried in the following lable. The relations of the States to one mother in respect of tribute are complicated and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. If may however be in riberal that a large number of the States of Kathia war and Guyarat pay tribute of some shad to baroda and that Gwaltor claims tribute from some of the shaller States of Lentral India.

STATES PAYING TRIBUTE DIRECTLY TO THE COVERNMENT OF INDIA

Tribute from Jaipur	£ 26 88,	
Kotah	1 048	
Udaij ur	13 8	
Jodhpur	ჩა⊍ქ	
Bun ii Other Stat	42 15 170	
Other post \$		81 57
Contribute in al Jadhpur towards of the I resputs Irregular Lorce		
of kulah tuwai i co t of Deoli Irrigulai Force	13 3	
of Phopal towards at the I happed Langer towards cost of United Malay Contingent	19 71	
Contribution a towards cost of Malwa Bhil Corps	2818	
Fees on auccession		57,279
1 ccs on add escion	{	3 437
Total	1 1	142 290
Central Provisices and Birar	{	
Iribute from various States	1	15 696
Burnia		
Inhules from Shan States other States	2° 893	
Office Ocares		28 927
Lastern Bengai and Assam		
Indute from Manipur	3 333	
Ramrai	13	
Ben jal		8 347
Indute from various States	1	3 48.3
77 . 1 14	1 1	
United Provinces	12 148	
kapurthala (Lahraich)	8 733	20 862
Printab		
Indute from Mandi other states	6 567 3 086	
rees on attect sellon	1.3	
		9 886
libute from Ira ancori	FO 7117	
It hkash and subside from Mesore	52 207 235 333	
(ochm)	1. 1.39	
Luvancore	868	
Lombay		299 768
lubute from Lathiawar	31 129	
var ous prits States (missibution from Baroda State	2,068	
Jazudar Southern Mahrat a Countie	5 65	
"ub idy from (utch	p 484	
hith on succession	3 457	no no=
		70 727
Grand Total	- }	595 00a

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in forur be no Nazarana payments on sence whom The defails given above an for 1911 12. In 1910 the bubble amounted to 4, 607 100

Foreign Possessions in India.

Portugal and Trance both hold sm il terri gives a lensity of \$48 persons to the square tortal possessions in the Indian Peninsu a

The Portuguese possessions in India con let of the province of Goa situated within the Builts of the Bombay Presidency on the Arabian Bea coast the small territory of Daman on the Gujarat coast at the entrance to the Guifrat coast at the initia spand of Du lying of the southern extremity of the Mathia war Perinania

GOA

Gos forms a compact block of territors surrounded by British districts saintnain biate her to the north of it the tabian sea 'antnadı on the west and North kanars on the south and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Chats which eparates it from the Billish districts of Belgaum and North Kanara The extreme length from north to worth is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 1 301 square miles and comprises the island of Goa acquired by the Portuguese in 1610 the division of Velhus Conquista, or old ton quests, comprising the neighbouring distincts of Barder and Salastie acquired in 1.48 and the hove Conquests or two Conquests comprising the in tracts of Pernem Bicholini barlim or Panchrial and Conacona or Advota acquired in the latter half of the 18th century acquired in the latter half of the 18th cintury. The small island of Andlyiv ituated opposite the port of Karwar in the britich letters of North Kanara form, administratively a portion of the province of too. The way acquired in 1850. The whole country is hilly repectably the western portion the predominating physical feature burns, the Western Ghate which be idea bounding the country along the north-east, and south east just of westerned and agreed the country and access the country of the second of the second of the second of the country of the second of westward and spinad across the country in a succession of spura and ridges there are several compinuous solated peaks of which the highest bursacrar is 1827 reet high

The courtry is intersected by humerous myers running sectioned from the Glats and the principal eight which are all mangable the principal cight which are all navigable are in six of some importance. Use poster as one harhour furnied by the promoutance of Bardex and Salsette. Half way between these extremitie lies the cabo or cape which forms the utremity of the hand of Goa. The divides the while bay into two anthorages known as Aguada and Marmagao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest ship ping from beptember to May but. Aguada to the largest ship in the second of the largest ship in the second of the largest ship in the largest ship ping from September to May but Aguada is virtually one ed during the south west mon soon owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of said burs across the estuary of the Manday in v which opens into Agua a Marmagon is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance It is the termit us of the railway run

of 8 per cent ince the census ten years pre-viously In the Voltas Conquestas 91 per cent of the population is Christian. In the Novas Longui tas Christians and Hindus are simost equally numerous. The Moslams in the term tory are numbered in a few thousands. The Coly are numbered in a few thousands. Into Chesistate still very largely adhere to easte of time-tion claiming to be Brahmans Chara doe and low castes which do not intermatry the Hindus are largely Maratha and do not differ from these of the adjacent konkan di tricts of Bombiy. All classes of the people with the exception of Europeans use the kom kani dislect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words. The official language is Portuguese which is commonly spoken in as by all educated propie. Nearly all the Chritana profess the Roman Cathole religion and are spiritually subject to an archibishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the hast Indies and exercises ecclematical jurisdiction also over a great portion of British India (The Christians of Daman and Dru are subject to a Bushop who hears the titles of Bushop of Daman and Archbishop of Cranganore) There are numerous churches in Gos mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscase prior to the extinction of the religious order in Portuguese territory The religious order in Portuguese territory The churches are in charge of secular oriests churches are in charge of suclar oriests. Him dus and Mahmedans now eujos perfect trie dom in religious nistiers and have their own places of wir hip. In the early days of Por turquese role the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously sup present

The Country

On, third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation. A regular land survey was only recently made. The futility of the soil varies considerably according to quality situation and water supply. The vella. Conquistas are as a rule better cultivated than the Novas Conquistas. In both these dividors a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized larm and the majority of holdings are of smaller extent. The stapic produce of the country is nice of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to nect the needs of the population for two thirds of the year. Next to nee, the culture of cocognut pulms is deemed most important from the variety of uses to which the products are applied 1845 places and interior soils are set apart tor the cultivation of cereats and several kinds of fruit, and vegetables are culti-vated to an important extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Con the terminal of the railway run aring to the coast trons the mind British specified as has improved during recent years, teen of lines a breakwater and port have been owing to the general rise in the veloce of all built there and the trade is considerable being classes of agricultural produce and partly to the outer of emigration to British territory.

The People.

The total population in the whole Goa territory was 475 513 at the census of 1000. This Stately forests are found in the Novas Couquistas. They cover an area of 116 square the armies of the Bijapur kingdom but the miles and are under conservation and yield. Portuguese held their own and gained the surfound in parts of the territory but has not been seriously worked. Mangances also exists and was worked to an important extent of insurer ostenization and decay. Gos reached

are imported Exports them creat of coconnits betel nuts mangues and other fruits and raw product Aline of radwar connects Marmagao with the Mains and Southern Mahratta Ballway Its length from Marma, as a Castle Rock above the Ghata where it solus the British system is at miles of which The milway 4+ are in Portuguese territor s under the management of the Madras and s under the management of the Madras and southern Mahratta Railway a luministration and the both of the trade of Marmagau port is what it brings down from and takes to the materior. The telegraphs in to a territory are worked as part of the system of British India and are maintained jointly by the Pri it hand Portuguese Covernments. The Goa territory was formerly subject to devastating. in times of drought. They are then supplied though at great cost with nee from Birish. territory

The Capital

Nova Goa, the present capital of Portugue e India comprehends Panjim and Ritau lar as well as the old city of ton and it aveniles distant from the new city. Panjim occupies a partow strp of land leading up to the (abo the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Marma gos, and mainly slopes down to the ele of the Agunda It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Vicerov in 1759 and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its mat and spacious reads bordered by decent tidy houses. The most imposing public structure are the paracts an immerve quadrangular building the eastern which of which accommodates the Levenm the Public thirary and the Covernment Press Other noticeable huidings are the Cathedral and various churches the vicengal palace the High Court and so on. The requare in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-slaed statue of Albuquerque standing under a cannow. ing under a canopy

History

Goz was captured for the Portuguese by Allongo de Albuquerque in 1510 Albuquer que promptly lordided the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis From this time tion rapidly rose in importance and be-

found in parts of the territory but has not been seriously worked Manganese also et at we was so Commerce

In the days of its glory Goa was the chief entripot of commerce between East and West with the Perstan Gulf. It less that commercial importance with the Goa of those days presented a second of commerce between East rade in horses with the Perstan Gulf. It less the commercial is the portugues based their dentition in India on empire and its trails in horses with the All the Commercial in the Bulletin capitals of India. But the conquest by the sweet and they become of the conquest by the sweet and they become one military or realise the conquest by the sweet and they become one military or realise the conquest by the sweet and they become one military or realise the conquest by the sweet and they become one military or realise the conquest by the sweet and they become or conquest by the sweet and they become or conquest by the sweet and they become or conquest by the sweet and they become or conquest by the sweet and they become or conquest by the sweet and they become or conquest by the sweet and they become or conquest by the sweet and they become or conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they become or conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquest by the sweet and they be conquested to the conquest by the sweet and they be conquested to the conquest by the sweet and they be conquested to the conquest by the sweet and they be conquested to the conquest by the sweet and they be conquested to the conquest by the sweet and t manufacturing following of any moment consolidate it by a pro lytizing organization exist and most manufactured articles in u. which throws the in inner offorts of every which throws the interval into the edge of the flutopean power in India into the edge of the fid eaplish are called to-day had a hundred churches many of them of magnificent proportions and the Inquisition was a power in the land. The how feebly com uted the uperstructure reared apon It

After the genus of Albuquerius and the energies of the early vicerops had spone them obes their exmiss constituted a vast idle elv a their armies constituted a vant idle population in the capital. The work of conquest was over and it left behind it a gav and wealth; city of conquerors who had nothing to do

Modern Times

The Portuguese were unable to hold their own against the native banditti. There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Gos and threatened the city likell an army of 12 000 men arrived from Portugal at the crl that moment The invadire were beaten off and the Voyas Countries were added to the Portuguese possessions in 1844 the shelter given by Gos to jugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay In 1552 the Rauss of Satari in the Vopompas in 1802 the Rues of Safari in the Vo-vas Conquistas revolved in 1971 the native army in the mutuard and the kings own brother came from Li bon to draf with the trouble and having duose so dishunded the native army which has never been reconstinative army which has never been reconstruct. I But another outbreak among the troops took place in 186, and the staces join lag them the frouble was again not quieted until the artival of another special expedition from Lishon. The Ranca again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912 troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak which orly reported concluded in the summer

Administration.

Goa is regarded as an integral portion of the Portuguese Empire and with Daman and Diu forms for administrative purposes one province subject to a Governor General who province subject to a Governor General who is appointed directly by the Lishon Govern ment and holds office for five years. Besides his civil functions he is invested with supreme military authority in the province.

The Governor-General is added in his administration by a Countl composed of a Chief.

time tion rapidly rose in importance and be Secretary the Archbishop of Goa or in his ame the metropolis of Portaguese power in absence, the chief ecclesiastical authority. His East There was constant lighting with exercising his functions the Judges of the

High Court, the two highest military officers | Inspector de Instruccao publica and the Con in Gos, the Attorney Gen rat the In protor volto da Agricultura. The first of these is da Parenda, the Health Odoor and the Previous Coupsed of the Chief Secretary the Arch cent of the American Chimara Municipal das liba | bishop or his substitute the Attorney General which is the oldest Municipal body in the Chief Secretary the Arch which is the oldest Municipal body in the Health Officer and Inspector of Public Work the Health Officer a Professor of the Search As a rule all the members gie that commons and vote in viviry matter on which is the College, a Professor of the Opanions and vote in viviry matter on which is Lecture or calcustomal folloge a Professor of the Vork the Health Officer a Prof

DAMAN

The soll of the actilement is must and fer The chief source of tevenue are land tax, tile, especially in the pargana of Angar Havili forest, excise and customs duties.

DIII

Dit is an island lying off the southern explains. Din became opulent and famous for tremity of the kathawar Penna-ula from the commence it has now dwindled into in which it is separated by a narrow channel implicance. The extreme length of the island through a con iderable swamp it has a small is about seven miles and its breadth, from but excellent harbour when yevel can safely north to south two nules. The srea is 20 owing to the creat advantages which its properly the population of the town of owing to the creat advantages which its properly the population of the town of owing to the creat advantages which its properly the properly. The total population early period with a deare to obtain no section of the island according to the census of 1000 of it. This they guard first by that at within 14 of the whom s43 were Christians.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS

The French possessions in India comprise examplion from taxes and a monopoly of the five Scitlements with certain dependent longes between the significant control of the first section of the significant

prince and what Job Charnock was to Calcuttal Villuplican on the South Indian Railway main Franceis Marthi proved to Pondicherry. On the relation to the French by the Peace of the Higher of and the Martin and Large of the Ryswick in 1697 Wartin was appointed to the Ryswick in 1697 Wartin was appointed to the Ryswick in 1697 Wartin was appointed to the Ryswick in 1697 Wartin was appointed to the Ryswick in 1697 Wartin was appointed to the Romandian of the Romandian Railway by the brunch from Penjam A thanker of to missing the first in the Romandian Railway main A thanker of to missing the first in in 1739 Yansm, on the coast of the Northern Circars was taken possession of in 1750 and

in our I rubony me Librarand h 110, a nd user in lett the imports a court of a so fill the interest of the detailed method for the Poddichers, 54 (2) trues and the export to 3 30 fill brind. Network in Poddichers, 54 (2) trues and the exports in 1914 202 resection of Larkal and all of Chander agar. Mah clearly productive is a little of million of million little and all of Chander agar. Mah clearly Poddichers is a little by French and a proportion of the seats Chill (shutta in connection with the Messageries and actionial courts courts of first Instance (Maritims The figure contained in this para and a court of appeal compose the judicial graph are the ise-stancially opto November machinery. The army and establishments 1915 when this chapter was corrected.

which had for twelve years been in the po-session of Holland. He was, however com-pelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674 profile and those of the local governors at Chandernagar Yanam Mahe ard Aarikal, together with other head The run of the Company aremod impending when one of its agents the celebrated Iran can agent the celebrated Iran can agent the second in the Railynng under him a bandful of sixt Frenchist of the French and St. Thome he took up his abode at Pondicherry then a small village which is purchased in 1683 from the Rail of times. He built forthibations and a trade obeyon to apring up but he was unable to bold the town against the Dutch who wrested it from hird and 1893 and hild it until it was restored to Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and han ever since remained the most import and has ever since remained the most import and han ever since remained the most import and han ever since remained the most import and han ever since remained the most import and han ever since remained the most import and man of the thirthe are in Fritish foundation. Alms of the distinct of the field o

People and Trade

People and Trade

The military command and administration

The military and those principle and the following and the following all military and the principle crops are paidly moundant as direct four principal crops are paidly moundant as direct four principal crops are paidly moundant as direct four principal crops are paidly moundant as direct four principal crops are paidly moundant as direct four principal crops are paidly moundant and a council military and the principal crops are paidly moundant and a council military and the council military and the principal crops are paidly moundant and a council military and the council military and the principal crops are paidly moundant and a council military and the council military and the principal crops are paidly moundant and a council factor.

The Settlements are represented in Particle of the prise to prise the present time Mons P Bu sent represented and one deput thements are represented in Particle of the prise to prise the pris

PONDICHERRY

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the head quarters of their Governor. It is attuated on the Coromandel Coart, 105 miles from Madras i roud and 122 by the Viliquoram Pondi hurt branch of the South Indian Railway

The arcs of the Suttlement is 115 square inlies and its population in 1914 was 170,152. It consists of the four communes of Pondecherry The Settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin. In 1993 captured by the Dutch

but was restored in 1800 It was besleged Agent accredited to the French Government.
Sour times by the English The first siege, who is usually an officer of the Indian Army
under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsue. The town is compact neat and clean, and The second under Eyre Coots in 1761 cessful. The second under Eyre Coote in 1761 resulted in the capture of the place which was restored in 1765 it was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro and the christians were demonsted in 1777 The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Verscolles of 1783 It was captured a fourth time by tok nel Bmithweite in 1793 and finally restored in 1816

The Settlement comprises a number of with ordinary correspondence with the French authorities on these and kindred matters and

divided by a canal into two perta, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another with trees along their margins reminding the visitor of continental boulevards and the houses being conscructed with court varids and embed light of with green venetians. All the cross streets lead down to the shore where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different aron anything of its kind in British India The sequencery comprises a number of from anything of its kind in British India isolated pieces of territory which are not of in the indiditie is a screw pile pier which sorves from the main part and surrounded by the which solves touch at the port as a point for British District of South Arcot except where the landing of cargo and on bolidays as a they border on the ear This fact occasion, country promensed for the population. There considerable difficulty in questions connected in no real harbour at Pondicherry—ships lies In the middle is a screw pure pure warm sorvers when ships touch at the port as a point for the landing of cargo and on holidays as a coural promenad for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore. with erime land customs and exciss. The ut a distance of about a mile from the shore Collector of Scuth Arrot is empowered to deal and communication with them is conducted by the usual manula boats of this coast Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great in this capacity is stried the Spenial Agent Dupletz to whom the place and the Trench At Pondicherry teels is a British Consular name owed so much

CHANDERNAGAR

Chandermagar i situated on the bank of the Rallway is just outside French territory 22 Hooghly a short ditance below Chin ura Merchant (Howrah) The chief Population (1914) 28 Uto. The town was administrative officer is the Administrator permanently occupied by the French in 1888 who is subordinate to the Governor of the though previously it had been temporarily for the subordinate to the Governor of the though previously it had been temporarily for the Possessions. The peculiar situation occupied by them at a data given as 1672 or of Chandermagar affords unusual facilities 1876. It did not however rise to any import for the escape from British territory of thieves ance till the time of Duplek I changed and other excession after operations of smugglers in opium and other excession after the operations of smugglers in opium and other excession after the operations of smugglers in opium and other excession after the operations of smugglers in opium and other excession after the operations of smugglers in opium and other excession after the operations of smugglers in opium of the form in 1818.

The former grandern of Chandermagar has, chief public institution is the College Duplek disappeared and at present it is little more if formerit called st. Mary s. Institution found than a quest suburban town with little external ed in 1882 and ander the direct control of the trade.

KARIKAD

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between are reserved for Europeans or their descend to Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay ants. The country is very fixtle being krift Bengal. The Stillement is divided into gated by seven branches of the Cauvery be the Tanjore District of Madray and the Bay of Bengal. The 4 tilement is divided into three communes containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 58 square miles all, and covering an area of 78 square rules it is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Ponducherry. The population has in recent years rapidly despeased in 1883 it was 93 055 in 1891 71 50 in 1800 55 95 and the 1801 56 595 in 1812, 36 579 and the 1813 43 764 but the density is still very high, being 1088 persons per equare milk combakonam is the only taluk in Fantara Materia which has a blobe density. Each

sides many smaller channels.

The capital of the estilement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar about it miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trada 14 miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trada in rice with Ceylon and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements. It has no commerce with France and very little with other French culonies. The port is merely an open 1000-tead provided with a light house 14. feet bigh the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. Indian labourers emigrate from harlial to the French colonies in large numbers. In 1899 Agrikal, was connected with Pevelem. Kumbakonam is the only tatuk in Eun high the light in which has a range of noun-jore District which has a higher density. Each 8 to 10 miles Indian labourers emigrate from of the three communes—namely karlkal harlkal to the French colonies in large numbers. La Grande Aldee and Aedungadu—possessed in 1899 harlkal was connected with Peralem a mayor and council. The members are all on the Tanjore District Board Hallway Karl elected by universal suffrage but in the mund kal finally came into French possession on the dpality of Karlkal half the number of seats settlement after 1815

The Indian Frontiers.

In the sticks of the Indian Year, ment and ince site conclusion of that institutions, in the setticle on the Indian Frontier. If ment the Frontier question as it used to be was pointed out that this question was too understood has taded into the background in safe thing agreement an issue between or until it was reviewed by German approximate Britain and Russia With on or two notable exceptions British statesmen and British sol di f work able to view this is ne sol ly in termi of Russia the attempted to me tit by oppo ing Pussia in their part of the world ing rosses in the part of the word by houding up both restricts the cut the house I mipre and Russes in Astr and by main maning involct the rotting of hidy on the lagdward and the Astril of the frontier difficulties of the Indian town many since the Pratub bigum to a suma family rid tower in It dis 19 mills a r florion of the lit tors in tida is the and a filterior of the intervi-nition of our earlier duages we eith re-internal orean troughts at the manner we not not one dualion. The derat or the one nou is at the Dight to the fit which and one nou is at the Dight and when the ei-power of term, had been bartered by the follow of the Lallant suffice by schemas from r of I try. had been thattered as the inding of the Lallant suffine between a for formation broken be the testic support given to the great Duply x and her highes of advantage in India in the dipperson of the present of the present of Hyder his then the four grant we have do or well size. I be a continuous Meantime the process of internal consolidation Meantime the process of internal consolidation advanced so rapidly that when renewed presure (saue from the North there was no risal to the British i India and only one considerable military power the Sikhi under Rangit ungli Such were the conditions when fears of Pussian intrigues in Afghanistan and the belief that the Amir Dost Mahomed was lending bettet that the Amir Dock Inchomed was tending a ready ear to them, induced the dissertous attempts to set the exited shah shups on the throne of Afghanistan and hongurated the most deplorable episode in Indian Montier policy the war of 1838 That was the first stage in the lock duel between Great Britain. and Russia for influence in Central Asia and in the confines of India There are no pages in I note hit tory which are so unpleasant to turn I fight in tory which are so dipleasant to turn dup may have mined up in a sutrence—importat opposition to the lussian advance "Centra" have Yusasan pa've, was n ach more simple in part her advance sprang from the line stable clash of a higher civilisation with a lower in part no doubt, her officers were not both to pay off by setting us in a fer m at in Central Asia scores made on the heights of Balatiava and at the Berlin Conference It breadth that relations began to improve The Russo Afghan affray at Penydeh in 1885 brought cusso Augnor array at Penjuen in 1885 brought both countries to a realisation of what they were nearly fighting over After that there has a slow improvement the Russo Atghan loundaries were delimited. The tronters on the Pamirs were rettled. There were alarums and excursions during the Russo Japanese war the eroneous accounts were circulated of sreat Russian concentrations in Central Asia, and again when intrigues with Tibet forced Lord Curren to send the Younghushand Expedition to Lhans But the ground was gradually prepared for the Anglo-Russian Agree-

The Land Route.

We have so d that the Indian prontier question was a reflection of the seneral European situation Whilst the gaze of the British people was concurred on Russia which with her huge cost in similations of critisms. It is one of the irotis of the itnition that a British duits donation tentinopi who i kin religions of the willist of the attually infortage of the will infort a country 1014 to Risia and this lad the train for the la ent war laritis not open to doubt that the ultimestum to Serlig was design a to reduce that he to buildit on of six Itude to Au tria and ther he to pive the was for an advance to buln ibn the conque to Constante oper and in advince through A 11 Minor to the Persian Guil til the multiton were centered in the t id on hi tory o car i - by that the mail hi tory of the land route to the Last mercus in htta more than a history knowledge of the trivel of Marco Polo. But forcent one other land route we one in the great highways of the world. When the vinder set out on his career of conquist thenty two century is and there was these in his road from Wisopotamia to will fate and not a villy difficult out to Mckran and so it came about that imaginory movement through centure ever extract the limits of the linds mentur the highlands of the Lumrs or libet of the cold water of where The closing of this read we due to the region of this A has the Thick and the Mongol and in particular to the head downsill or the happing of the high I for the driving hordes of things, khen will lumineshin. The land two perfection of a communication of the rentent of any strong communication its revisal The naprovement or the circian route between Nu like and ne ton for Me bed represents the only improved land communication of the But h I min for all the exat. The abor-tive properd for a radius along the Euphrates valley in dut the killing of the one project which might have prevent dute later complications

Advect of Germany

But if the British people fuled to understand the trachings or listory and were folded into the complaient belief that the land round and were lalled into could be jud buit i) cloud and all traffic with the Last confined to the sea, whereon they were masters the berman bovernment refueld to subscribe to this comfortable delusion. The story of the revival of the land route and with it a whol chain of German ambitions

the reader in search of more detailed informs that story here although parts of it mon properly belong to the detailed frontier sections

which follow -

The first vilt of the Emperor William to Constantinopl in 1889 saw the dawn of a Pan Germanic Scheme which was known in Brim a the LHL-Brim Bezantium Baghalid After the war began a Frote or might be summed up in four catchword-North Sea (on tanth op) Baglded lidial Ocean Another recognite expression attri-buted to the Loup for was a fermal of sedge buted to the Loop for was a formulae wedge raching from Hamburg to the Tersian Unlift The st ps towards this goal with very delifterably takin. The fit is measure we to require suprime influence at Constanti nople. This was done by a siduous I court is Abdul Hamed and diet telt minimum in histograph of the recommendation of the Armonians murdered by the blood of the Armonians murdered by the the blood or the Armunius murdered by hi orders in his capital and his provinces th hater professed himself he warm triend and stead; the r tust to support any mea un to save the lives of the Armanians or to the k on government in Macdonia The reward came in valuable come into the Litter the Bank group which had acquired control of the raiway, of European Lurkey extended its influence to Asia Vince Atter the sound visit of the Kauser to son canturoffe in 1898 there came the Baglidad Raiway concessor (q v) by which the Sulfan granted a concess at for the continuation of the Anabolia, railways is farman attribus to Bagied de and the Persian tult to a German spad at. The was styled The Imperial Ottoman Englidad was styled the imprial Ottoman Lagidad Radius Compai and the come our wa-igned on bilait of Comany by H rr vol-bermans of the Dout che Back. Py a turther and more definite concession granted in 180 to Herr von Genner of the Deutsche Bank Turkey guarante dint risk on the cost of the line at the rate of 1700 per annum per kilo metr. This was ufficient to ensure the promoters a hand once profit on the enterprise regardle s of the tiath conditions. In r is a good deal of mi construction with rigard to the live which the Grains a are harding under this conversion. All sort of the ite have been made on the a sumpt on that the line will be put d or ly for slow trains a d th conclu ion has been drawn that the sea route will be able to compl te with it for pas enger traffic. The full that the later set on of the line are being built to a ta dard which in India is applied to express traffic, as d which even in the Indian hot weather permits trains to be run at fifty miles an hour

Persian Gulf Port

An essential part of this scheme was a port | to serve as a terminus for the railway in the Poreian Guli The styps taken to this end are very characteri tic of Teutonic commercial diplomacy The first German firm to app ar

is little known and was for long preserved in the Guli was that of Worckbans & Co of fragments it has however been told with Hamburg which in 1896 began to dast in authority and clearness in the 29th number shell and nother of pearl at Lingah The of Thmes History of the War to which lock t vear the Guimans established a vice Hamburg which in 1806 began to dai in shell and mother of pearl at Lingah The arxt year the Griman estiblished a vice con util at Bushire there were then aux terms a subjects in the Pirish Guli In terman subjects in the Arisia, Guil In
16 ii) after the igning of the definitive Baghdad
Railway concession this activity inquised
17 Griman cuber Ariona vit d various
18 per of the Guil A party of German Scin
18 appeared at Bunder Abla In 1800
16 for the main formum for sail General at County timoth travell d overland to the Gulf the head of a nu son which included the training Military Attache at Constantinople He visited the the Mulvish of Kown third trail to have a fit at Ra Lubagua at the head of the Lav a at rminus for the railway He was n fund for the Sheigh I wi enter d into was nised for the Shells 1 of enter d into as an entitle with the first Billiam not to have a dispose of any part of the processor to any part of the processor to a toring power without our person of Bulliad in the formal who were now all powerful at the formal which were now all powerful at the first three formals. by the Jurk to attack Shakh Unbarak In 1901 a Furk in core it pack d with troups and dinto Kowett borbour and the commander u nounced that he proposed to take possession or the town A British course intervened and the Turks sailed and Later a high Turkish official with a minimizing letter to the Sheikh intered the barbour and r tir d for the same reason Two other att mpt were made the first was to stir up Ibn Pa hid of Central Arabia to attack Kowe it the arcond to morte Arabia to attick Kowit the accord is more Milbards, supphess to the same end with the failure of these effect the direct German attacks on Kowit came to a continuou They once again had recourse to the Turks. They seem to have discoursed an alternative terminis to the second of the the railway in at khor Aldullah north of Kowii and crt troops down to establish poste the re which remain d until the eye of the war

> Meantime commercial penetration was active. The firm of Won khans was exceedingly active and expanded all went the Gulf run on prolitable Various attempts were made to
> a quin a pied atterr and one sing t preceded to three Arab te work the red oxid deposits on the island of Abu Musa and the Arab transit red oxid. it to the Wonekhaus lirm. The sheikh pro-tisted and with the as I tance of the British the intriders were removed the Gruan Press probated but the Government conflict themselve to a formal raviat Arother Grimar agent ought to obtain an intravious coice sum in the Karim Phe Handburg America Company at he die Gulf trad with a great flour h of trumps a and a di play eal related to mpn s the Arab. This was the position when three years before the war as more attempt was made to arrive at an agreement between Grat Dritam Germany and Turk y which would rigularise the position It provided that the terminus of the Bughded Railway was to be at the true commercial terminus Basra Ko extension beyond Basra was to be made without the sanction of Great Britain Turkey agreed to

aband in her pretention to surgrainty over the interfere in the internal affairs of the Sheiki Sahrein Islands Maskat and the territory of the and recognised the British conventions with Truisi Others and to evacuate the Peninsula Mubarak. This agreement and a complement of El Katr near Bahrin Great British actrod is a greened as agreement and complement with termans were understood to a conduct the surgrainty of lunkey ov r to be ready for signature when the war broke how, if on the condition that lunkey did not out

THE EXPEDITION TO BASRA.

At this point we may conviniently summari a proper of the expedition to Baglidad although a consideration of the position of the last and Bandad in the polity of the dult prop rly belongs to a later wetton. For some ring, b fore the actual outbresk of his fileles on October 29th 1914 th; britch for remember last known that the participation of Turkey in the act on the side of Cernany was in with they were determined not to give the Turks any ricus for hos fillthe that it the same time they cree prepared A Rosna Brigad under Principal referenced Delamain was into the աւվոր Had of Bahran to be rady for all oner not a Come on thy when the Turks com mined hostilities it was in a polition to set the vigour. The flat Brith through reached the baset of t it Sanlych in order to protect the work of the ind : Persian Oil Company which is working a valuable petrol un concession in the valieven the Karun (qv) On November 13th li-utenant Geocral of Arthur Barrett who had ben plued in command of the operations stived with strong relatoresimples and on NIV mbir 15th drove the Turk from part of the Mlage of Salish On Nov mbir Lith the tholi force moved north found Scham exact and arted gut in touch with the Turks at Saball or the river and sturn hart action in which the Dorsets cap clally di tingui hid themselve drave them our with our iderable los the morning of the 1th care in unexpected intilig nor that the Turks had evacuated Bases on that the Arabe were looting the town in Arthur Borrett pushed formed with all the British through a semilled a proclamation during the resons for the occupation and the r ad and salutes w re fleed

Importance of Basra -The importance of livers was for long littl appreciated by the littleh people who had their page directed on the possibilities of howelt as a t maken for the Bachdad railway and to the traditional glories of Baghd d Itself Rut Basin is bourd to broome on section at term to be an in the world the man portion of the rity like up to year to discharacter the kind of the world when Triek a quarter with narrow unlar of the world attests two miles from the river. The Pupulation is catinnated at 60 Mio. but ther an probably many more people in the outer suburba The population is very mixed including many Jews and Armenians The furk are few in number and consist mainly of the officials and the garrison. The merit of the city lies in its geographical position. It is just below the confluence of the Tigris

with the Euphratia and therefore receives the trails of the twenty relief only sixty miles from the sea and the river channel is so deep that it earlies ally be made available for the units of the largest tonnage that can pass through the Staz Land The only obstacle thits rapid development is the bar at the mouth of the Shart of Arab and as this of the softest mud it could as fly be dreded. Bases must or necestry by the port of the Middle Bast the death government in Me opotunia and the dradiling of the bar and it will become a powerful commercial factor in Asia.

The Garden of Eden-After their return ment from Basin the Furk istablished them elv a at Luria forty name nile northward where the partially blocked channel of the Loubrates joins the Trems this is often said to be the site of the further of Ethn. It was determined to expel them. An expedition for this purpose 1 at Bars on Desimber 3rd, and and purpose IT has to on Deviner from and efter profunding successes found the Turks in ush fore such so strongly entrached that ormore and sucre medded. These arrived in December with the inverse we holdly crossed there Luria and thin at midnight on the th a small manur came down the river con An a shirly I can be comed to a very some of the very an another tom the late too very new a strong of Basers subling Pey to sure and r. An unconditional ure niter was demanded and resist a and at one oclock number of the 9th the Turk land at one oclock number of the 9th the Turk land. down there are to be not the track is a down there are to be a furth with it guess established themselves on the flatta (in a about even miles north of the Mezra camp near Kurus and were shelled out more wreen flahting was to follow

Fight for Shaiba -The object of the Turk was now to recapture Bagra They had They had no luze more neuror than Bachdad which lies on the Tigris 500 mil s (by river) north west of Basra. The limit rout to Basra down the Tigris was nowed in but care by the British of highest Training of highest Treats of the river against the river again and down that river as far as Kut th r for cann down that river as nor as nor all amount (220 mil s from Lacidad) and there along the Shart at that the const which connect the Thris with the Trythistes to Na right had not been about 13 mil s north west of Ba ra they married here the dear the 1000 strong. At the Control of the National Shart is not the same that the same trades the same trades to the same trades the same trades. Shalba 10 miles west of Basra they encountered a B iti h force much inferior in number Here on April 12 14 vers at vere fighting occurred-far more sever than any previously experienced in Mesopotands. For ome hours on the last day the lasur hung in the holar ce and at one time our retirement scemed mevitable. In the end we were completely successful. The Turks had at hast 5 000 casualties ours were about 1 300

Capture of Amara. - After our capture of Kurns on D.c mb.r 9 the Turks occupied a

number of low hills to the north mone which they fitfully bombarded the town it was necessary to evict the enemy from their positions before we could advance north of Kurna The problem was a formudable one because the whole country for many miles to the north was underseveral feet of water except a few a clated sandbanks and hillocks buch as those occupied by the enemy Tue country is thus fooded every year on the melting of the show in the iar north round the head str and of the Ligna The ground remains the der water for six min th or more and the only thing to be done was to ; or more and it only think to to dom was to attack the enemy a positions in loat. The local boat call d a helium has a length of about \$5 ft and a beam or 24it and a propelled by poles like a punt or in drip water its paddles. The whole of the briside stationed in hurns was ent told told good in my wick in I arning to having to these bost At th time numerou is ld gain were many fed on various other bost and rail to enable them to approach within lange of the furket 1901 tion at dawn on New 1 the minds bright moved out of kuma for the atrack h veral hundred botts were employed each holder a lundred botts were employed each holding in men Medium and mountain with mounted on pain of boils vokel fourther. The spectacle of a bright of thin mirr thus diamong acro a flooded country was perhapsungue in the in forty of the British and Iridhal Armies. Before the advance the Turkelli positions were looplared dirors the Tigres by three sloops of the Royal Navy by the Royal Edding Medium than the trade of the Royal Colon Medium than the Royal Saden Medium Me Indian Marin stram r Lawrince and ly the attacked were orcipled by Turks and Kurd with about half a dozin Genrar Most of the flooded are a to be crossed was thirdly covered with reeds through which the progress of our basts was very low. The norm had therefore a magnificant target. Furturant to they had not good. They had as feel guis but that and membrase was into a wall their guint to the man multicon was into raid their guint to feel.

On Norrolk Hill three male north of Kurn t and the first position to be attacked the enemy) put up a rairly good hight and the hill was not speured without a good deal or havon twork our men leaving their beats and ru him, the furkish trindic. From all their other positions six in number the entry fled as a result of our bombardment or when their rive at was cut off surrendered without rive time.

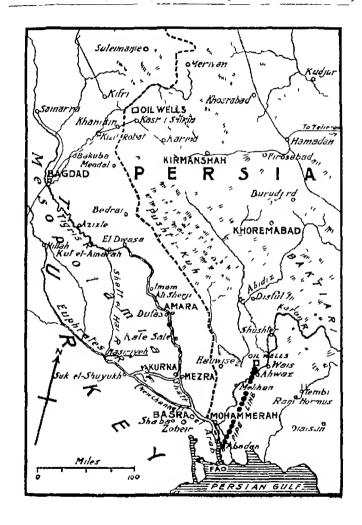
They had previously sunk a veral large burg seroes the Tigns a ten full s north or huma across the Tigers a ten mil s botth of Aurina in order to pe vont our stam v sais Ironi cutting off their refrest. But the work was not thoroughly done and by the evening of June 1 the second day of the operations out steamers were pa to be observations and in pursuit of the fireme earning. On June 3 we occupied Amarah 8" miles above Kurra without opposition. This town has a popular second of the property of the second without opposition 1006 town one a popular tion of 10 000 and is the most important place on the Tigras between Eaghdad (20 miles up stream) and Ba ra (130 miles down stream)

By the evening we had captured so officers and 2,000 men seven guns several river steamers and other craft and a large amount

ban wounded there Our oun contaction during these four days were one British office i killed and 20 other casualties. The prisoners taken included three German non-commissioned officers True other Germans believ d to be officers escaped into the marshes but two or them were killed within a few hours by Beduin Arabs

Masriyeh —The capture of Amara was of more importance than the expulsion of the lurks from one centre. If the man is studied it will be seen that after their retirement from Basia the Furks had three lines of advancefrom Amera they could move against the valley of the Karan or be read will from Aut of of the Asian of Devient with I have Asiatro to come down the Shart I His to Nacity it aid then time is twards towards I use a and from thin to the reason towards. I get a they did when the attacked at the bab. Now the salvance equipment in up the kerne end it is bleved that the Pulks who retrict into a i the fixed that the Pulks who from a non-bidine the nest less cut efficient from their base of thirty softered evilent market has been also who extraordiv market the wounded and the traggler of both distributed the bic was known that the pull had a dough he of white down the Statt (1 He and down the There. It is vice praise were district the first back along the minds line of communications are the Tight. fir to an armed at the capture of Nasrayeh the operations under central Corning which culturated toward the end of July 10 the billiant victory for British arms july 10 the billiant victory for British arms july 10 the billiant victory for British arms july 10 the billiant victory for British arms july 10 Nasariveh and 10 the foreigned almost exactly a month. As in all op rations in M op tames these were con ductid a much by wat ras by land Through out the about the heat was interns and the second that he heat the temp rature did not right 11, id green the shade. Ly day the heat in the right so 11, and the glace from the water were almost and right. By night and me rable mosquitos gave hitle rest to the w arned troup

The Purks had constructed a dum on the Habetha thamil a short distance outside the Hammer Jake Afficially the existence of this dam was known if proved a much more difficult obstacle than had been at first appeared The Turks cho e the site circluly and .x paudid a va t amount of fabour on its construc tior for it took the British a week or hard work to pay their by no means numerous ships through it. All this had given time to the nemy to bring up reinforcements and, the British were now faced by a force greatly suprior in numbers to their own. The enemy or upied an entirenched position on both banks of the channel at the point where it leaves the I uphrates. On the 5th the British attacked the furkish position on both sides of the channel I clantry moved along either bank assisted by the fire of gun boats which moved up the channel b hind them sweeping for mines. A fleet of billums (small flat bottomed boats) and the 30th Mountam Batters on rafts moved up the lake with the infantry attack protecting their flank from a hords of Arabs who threatened of animunition Lighty correct were found Hank from a hords of Arabs who threatened on vorious Hall and a tow of the property and an attack from the other side of the lake. The



enemy's trenches were well constructed and were held by a mixed porce of Turks and Araba, but the attank did not falter and so resolutely but the attank did not falter and so resolutely wishered. As soon as light appeared, General did the British push on that they not only cocopied the trinches fut crossing the Euph rates in beliums they attuck d the Turkish Artillery position and captured a complete battery extremely extremely the while the remainder advanced to a frontal attack against the left portion of the wellow of direct control to the property of the wellow of the extremely advanced to a frontal attack against the left portion of the wellow of the evil on of the evil on of the wellow of the evil of the wellow of the evil on of the evil on of the evil on of the evil on of the evil on of the evil on of the evil on the evil of the evil on the evil on of the evil on of the evil on of the evil on of the evil on of the evil on of the evil on the evil on the evil of the evil of the evil on the evil on the evil of the evil

The Turks r fired up the river and on the energy the British purched on r aching 4 and on the evening with 6th On the 8th it became evident that he avereinforcements had reached the one by General Corringe realised that he multiwait with he was in a stronger position to attack and set work to strengthen he was in forcements that nearly of he was in a stronger position to strain, but of the nearly of the rate of the remove of the radio by his mind to attack the remove of the point of the baronet the Turks in the point of the baronet the Turks in the point of the baronet the Turks in the point of the baronet the Turks in the point of the baronet the truch in the point of the baronet the first position at the point of the baronet the first position at the point of the baronet the first production of the first production of the first production of the mind of the first production of the action of the first production of the action of the point has well as about a thou and prisoners and large stores of rise and sanguration.

Kut el Amara -- Al v detailed account of Kut el Amara—Aiv deta led account of the minorop, ration which is due to the bifti ou the 27th and 28th Strember would fill many columns for the Brith 1 force had left the lower reache in the read nas operating spin miles away from the bace with line of communications to righting down the winding the main cour e of the Tiger. The Turk, had taken up a position on both bank astrict d the river withth and netland of preventing the Br te h forces from reaching Kut of Amars. The line of def nor las almost north a d south for here the river flow approximately from We tto East the fiver now approximates from we to near A lew milet above the Turk she position the fiver bears again more to the North A boat fridge crosses the Tigre three miles below Kut el comstructed by Amara The difine constructed by the Turk tracked for about and mile on eith r side of the river A (a) 1 lry ex (a) hed branch of at right sucks to the right bank of the river and it artificial bank twenty for high were the only outstanding fature in the whole monotonou landscap. A bridge of boats had been constructed at the place of concentration and this bridge was an important factor in General Townshend plan for attack Broadly this plan us to mak a d most ration against the one my a right that I on the right bank of the river to give him the impression that this flank was to be the old et of the main attack and then by means of the bridge to cross to the and then by mean of the oricise to cross to the left bank of the river with the majority of his force and attack the Turki h left Dawn on the 27th found the whole of the troe in position. An immediate start wa made and in a short time the whole of the fine was and the start which contains the start was made and the start was made the start which contains the start was the start was made the start was made the start was made the start was made the start was the engaged by the enemy's long range fire The British troops on the right bank developed heavy artillery and infantry fire driving in the

wrakened As soon as light appeared, General Delamain developed his force for attack. The greater part were directed to a flank attack on the enemy sextreme left while the remainder advanced to a frontal artack against the left portion of the wortlen of defence between the portion of the section of district of the and the distributed desiral Five at the same time distributed all his strength in the hope of being able to close with the Turks in front of him. Of General Delaman a force the flank attack our found that owing to the extent of the march the route which they would have to expected Meanwhil the frostal attack had been expected Meanwhil the frostal attack had become so seriously engaged that General Belanain detilied to pish home an attack with the troops at his di posal on the extreme I ft of the Turki h def no in front of him The mantry ruled forward and captured the fit thin of truchs at the point of the basonet Hr their work was by no means finished for a de wtating fire awret them from the rest of this section of the defence which was still in the hands of the enemy A which to the lift in the max of trenches Im ight them for to face with very from a tringer them is a last with very rong bein of Turks and after a gallent attempt to fire their we fore and they were compiled to await the I ading troops of the flanking fire which were now coming round the march function with these was effect d at about half he t ten in the morning Comingin on the right they swept the whole of the Turkish defence between the two marsh a from left to right orly completing their task at two o dock in the afternoon. They were talling for want of water but by marching round the back of the enemy a position between the river and the march General It lamain hored to reach the riv r at one of it bends be inn h was called upon to nong the erems again In this hope the column advanced and at about 5 o clock in the afternoon had rechted a point to hal the Turkish polition about a male and a half from the river Here they uddenly came under a very viol at aitill ry fire from the turther bank of the river and G neral D language that four the rear and changing the direction from the rear and the rear and the rear and the rear and the rear and the tion of his culumn marched traight towards the trackes. This we about hulf part five and the light was beginning to fail Hardy to change of lie of in by carried out the chan, or liceful by partled out when the British column realised that they w n munhi k parallel to a large force of the nemy sinfactive d guns at a distance of about a tall. Ther was no time for prepara-tles or orders for attack nor indeed was there any ne d for the m An order to right turn brought the Briti his fantry and gure face to face with the Turkish force Without firing a shot the troops turned and advanced on the in my The Turk had raised the situation on my The Turk had a subset the struction at the same moment but fortune favoured them for the road along which they were passing lay along the edge of a disused sun ken watercut and they quickly slipped into this Though suffering heavy losses the British pushed straight on only passing to return the

are before they closed with the enemy. At leaving many guns and much ammunition hrs before they closed with the engety At teaching many gons and much ammuniton.

200 yards the order was given to fix bayonets. The Caralry occupied Kut of Amara on the
and as the whole line surged forward to the
final assault the Turks broke from their shelter!

I said the Line was the force seven regiments when Kutsel Amara was formally occupied by
with guns with which had blin was r
inforcing his hard pressed into The Turks. In British forces were, on Documber 1st
continuated the whole position during the night.

THE PERSIAN GULF

entrepot which the Portuguese had established entripol which the fortunese had established at Ormuz and the superse on of the land route by the sea route coupled with the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace, and this lask it has since successfully performed. Princy which was as loctifulities the cavage of the Babary covairs was attenual out. The True of Chefr who occurs stamped out the True al Chiefs who occupy the Pirate Coast were gradually brought into close relations with the British Government commiss have regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arabian Coast

A Policy of Abnegation

In return for these wrawes Great Britain has claimed no selfish advantage. The water of the Gulf are as free to the navigation of other flags as to the Red Engin The only term total presession is the timy station of Eassidu Point after point has at one time or another Four acceptance part of the train of another been occupied by Briti h troops. Bulianumerah and the lower salley of the Krimi wakey were occupied during the war with Persan in 18-7 Bashing was long held in the error conjection and still bears marks of our regime in the ore tolerable road. The I land of Aharak wa occupied from 18° to 1944 and again in 1877 occupied from 18° to 144. and again in 18-7 We had a military statuou at Kau during the Pirate ware, and a military and naval station at Klahm from 1820 to 1870 18ah was order pied as a cabh station but subsequently returned to Persa. The only surve s of the gaters are British the only cables are British. the few navigation marks are maintained by the British India Company and two steamship wrices a last mail service and a slow trading ervice, are run by the same corporation Apart from these direct acts, Great British might at any time have seized the whole Ara bian Coast and the Perman shore But in pursuit of a resolute self-denying ordinance slie has kept the peace and demanded no re

European Intrusions.

Left to herself, Great Britain would desire no other policy But the affairs of the Persian Gulf have passed into the region of international politics, and the past quarter of a century has witnessed successive efforts to turn the British Position Basing her interference on a treaty at our disposal

The situation in the Priman Gulf which is which gives her equal rights with Great Bri at present the corner stone of the Indian fronder | turn France attempted to acquire a coaling problem is one of beffing indefiniteness, station at Jisan care Maskist and subsequently Our first appearances in these waters was in obstructed British efforts to stamp out the connection with the long struggle for supremay slave trade and the arms braffle which was with the Portuguess the French and the Dutch supplying weapons of precision to the tribes who had established trading stations there on our North Western Frontier Turkey. With the explure and destruction of the great whether acting on her own volution or as the slave trade and the arms traffic which was supplying weapons of precision to the tribes on our North Western Frontier Turkey, whether acting on her own volution or as the awart course of Germany thrattened the territory of the Sheikh of Bahrein, who is a special relations with us and of the Sheikh of Koweit who owns the only harbour which would make a full terminus of the Baghdad Railway Persia stirred from Teheran when Russin influence at the court of the Nah in Shah was supreme established a the Shah in Shah was supreme establi hed a foreign ou tome service in the Guil and pressed our good friend the beigh of Muhammersh Russia and Germany sent heavily subsidiated men hant shine into the Gulf in order to esta bh h traduig rights and po ted Consula, where there wa neither trade nor legitimate interest the last of these machinations a German at tempt to wring a concession from the Sheigh of Sharrah wa comparatively recently de feated. The collapse of authority in Persia has raised in an acute form the whole future of th Persian shore. In short the ditation has changed from one where the influence of fred Britain was supreme to one where it is challenged at 1917 point more especially by the induced process of commercial strategy at which a nation brought up in the traditions of free trade is handicapped

The Gulf and the Empire

With these attacks there has come a closer appreciation of the bearing of the Persian Gulf on the defence of the Indian Empire The strategic importance of these waters has the strategic importance of these waters has been laid down by a writer of inchallenged authority and unbiassed mind Writing in the vational Review Admiral Alahan said. Con co-sion in the Persian Gulf whether by formal arrangement (atth other Powers) or by neg lect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control will imperil Great bittain 8 naval situation in the Paither Last her political position in India her communical interests in both and the Imperial tie between hersolf and Austra lasia Following this successive British Gov vernments have made declarations of policy which are satt factory as far as words can go which 800 Satt rectory as agr as worus can go Speaking in the Honse of Lords on May 3 1903 Lord Lanslowne then Secretary of State for Lorigin Affairs said. We (i.e. His Ma jesty a Government) should regard the esta blishment of a nata! base or of a forthed port in the Persian Gull by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests which we should excitately street sath all the we should certainly resist with all the means This declaration of policy

has since been endorsed by Sir Edward Grev could not make good, and France had to ac But the question which arises is whether in copt the poor aftermative of a leased depot has since been encorried by Sir Edward Grey But the question which arises is whether in view of the introson of foreign Powers with aggressive designs, and the changing could none on the littoral the purk ne-gative policy which has hitherto establed Grant Britain will suffice. It is a hard fact, but a true one that it Brillsh authority disappeared to morrow, it would kneve no other relic than the Abandan oll refin is a few consular build ings and the tradition of ju tice and fail dealing. That is a question which can best he considered after a little survey of the various Turusdictions which are established in the Gulf

Maskat

Maskat which is reached in about forty eight hour from Karachi is out ide the Persian stulf proper. It has three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim which is the rist entrance to the Gulf but its natural strength and into the dail one is national attength and in-from the politics of the Gull with which it has always been intimately associated

The approach to Masket is dramatic. The mad steamer gently field his way along a coast more black and norbidding even than the iron bound littoral of the full of Suer which is to familiar to the mastward passenger Sullens there appears on the coat the white him os or the trading settlement of Mattra which hes to the north of Muskat Then with 1 sharp turn the bow of the steamer passe under a grunt rock painted with the name of the wardings which have visited Ma kat for half a century and enters the landlocked har hour Iwin forth en in that by the Portuthe town the town itself clu ters on the shore and climbs the lugh ground behind it and it sell is but off from the Arabian desert by a tont wall on the landward side. Form it. Amalbar and the Islands of Lishm and Larsh with many parated from it by agrainent and

have been intimate for a century and more it was under British auspices that the separa tion between Lanzibar and Mashat was effected tion between Lanzibar and Maskat was effected the Sheith a cepted a Britth subside in return for the suppression of the start trade and in 1892 scaled his dependence uprn us by concluding a treaty pledging lumestr not to code any part of his tention, without our concent. Foreign intrigues with Maskat did not commence until 1894 when the French in pursuit of the pin pricking poines through which they were avenuing Egypt and perhaps which they were avenuing Egypt and perhaps to assat Russia established a consolite there the Sultan was induced to cede to France a coaling teation at These but this wor such a coaling station at Jisea but this was such a clear violation of the Treaty of 1892 that it

A more serious dispute grose over the use of the I rench flag to cover the slave trade Nativo craft would scoure the protection of the French flag by registering at Jibitul and then dely the Sultan of Masska and they were enabled to traffic in slavia with impunity inasmuch as there was rarely a French warthip in the the trouble came to a head, and the French flagship Infernet was sent to Maskat to demand the relea o of dhows which had been arrested for a flagrant breach of the quarantme rules This emphasized the necessity of a permanent settlement and the question was reserved to scutterent and the question was reterred to the Higur Tribunal and a working compromise arranged. It was adjudged by the Hague tribu nal in 1905 that after January 2 1892. I rance was not entitled to authorise vessels belonging to utjects of H. H. the Sultan of Ma kat to ily the French flag except on condi from that there owners or fitters-out had estab h hed or should etablish that they had been considered and treated by France as hir proteges before the year 1863 though owners of the was who priore 1892 had been authorised by france to fly the Lyrach flag retained this authorisation a long as France renewed it to the grantee. The conclusion of the entrite with Leance put an end to these purposes but one important leane remained outstanding mill 1914 France claimed under the Anglo French Treaty of 1862 freedom of trade with Maskat There was carried on for years a furrative arms traffic with the definition for years a currence arms trained with the definition for the history and the most appearance of the history and the most appearance of the vort to the vo those round to intervene and elaborate ar sangements were made to check the traffic by arre ting the dhows carrying arms and by har rving the gunumbers askers. This is more fully considered under (unrunning (a v) In effect the Briti h warships had to witness the dumping of cargots on the shore at Maskat see them loaded into dhows and trust to then with Bunder Abbas on the Peissan shore. Zan shore year the constant as a panted from it by agreement and one public it arrest the constant agreement the Irrerans succeeded in establishmy their on the bith seas. Prompted by the Colonial authorit over the possessions on the sate on the bith seas. Prompted by the Colonial authorit over the possessions of the bith seas. Prompted by the Colonial tests with the sate of the possession of the property rights in the hopping of the coast of Oman died in October 1911.

The relations between Britain and Masket where they are only such approached and whence they are only such difficulty was shortly been intimate for a century and more than the same possession and more contacted in the diometric parts of the property of the colonial transportation of the property of the colonial transportation of the property of the colonial transportation of the property of th in 1914 the French Covernment recognised the the privileges and immunities secured to them for the art Compensation was paid by the British Covernment to those French merchants whose tooks were reneered valueless by the Regula tions

> In 19, jurisdiction was given to the Vice Admiralty fourt at Aden and the consuls aithin the dominions of Zanzibar Maskat and Madagas: tr for the more effectual suppression of the elect trad on the East Coast O Africa.
>
> By an Order in Council which came into force

on August 1 1914 the Act had been extended so as to comprise the Court established by the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council 1907 Thus the Councils General for Fers and the coasts and islands of the Pir ian full will be able to enforce the suppre alon of the slave trade in that neighbourhood which was agreed deut Araba and five men killed and nine wound to be datable in a treaty made with the Persian ed. The Shekh made simple amends to the Government so long age as 1284

The Sultars have been in a difficult position for a good many years They hold their care tal of Maskat, the adjacent town of Matra on or two other coat team and certain post to in the internor but as they pose show troop they the internor but as the v press stant roop into a find thems less unable to soutout the rooms. Redun who wand r st ull over most of the state. Then the B dum varied money the wife want to rid d days to M from the centre. of the data trade and threaten to ack the town The lat Sultan who died in 19 3 was generally emp lied to bits them to go asse. The rising which began in 1911 no a mon seriou A Prienter Mille Abdullah e feid the mlard town or senall which stands in a pacious i rill valler where ar grown in toff ine dates for with Ma hat is funous. Gr at Britain has special intersets at Mash et bu d fine dates for with a second interests at Mask it but a upon various domaint the chief of which it is no drafted in 1801. The lat sulfant is ket of Lahrein of this group of Liands only those one drafted in 1801. The lat sulfant is ket of Hahrein and Maharak are of any size but on to protect him again the Pretender. We their importance is out of all proportion to but could not and an explaint into the in Sulfant in the limit of the latest of the sulfant in the latest of the sulfant into the interest of the sulfant interest of the sulfant into the interest of the sulfant interest had previously be a sent to upport the self a forces and the atta base driver base there is consulties amounting to the man. There are no further attack and the r bels wer r ported to be greatly di hearfunch British Consul Major H Strait (IE

The Pirate Coast.

Agency Surgeon Valant

Turning Cape Musandim and cutaring the Gull Proper we pass the Pirate ton t con trolled by the six frucial Chicle. The ill name of this territory has now crused to have any meaning but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The pleases were the boldest of their bind, and her did not hesitate to attack on occasion and not always without success the Company a chips of war large expeditions were filted out to break their power with such success hat since 1920 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary. The Truck in the base bound to Oreat Britain by a but to of engagements, beginning with 1806 and adng with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which hey bound themselves to avoid all hos titles at see and the subsequent treaty of 11 3 by

every year on a tour of inspection. The German attempt to obtain a concession from the Sheikh of Shargarh has been mentioned A more serious queetlon arose in 1912 when a landing part, from H M S Fox searching for contraband arms at Debal was fired at by the real deut Araba and five men killed and nine wound et The Sheikh made ample amoods to the British Resident, and submitted to a fine. There was a first the suspicion that this ensuice arose from the spread of pan Islamian on the coset, studiously fostered from Constantinople and that it indicated a weakening respect for British suthority. But fuller enquiries tended to show that it arose from an unfortunate call importance of the Private Country is commented. through the rise of Debal Formerly Lingals was the entrepot for this trade but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the thous if the Beignan Customs diments in the empley of Persa has delven this traffic from Lingah to Dibal the Trucal Chiefs are— Debsi Abu Ibabee Shargah Ajman Um-al Gawam and Raz el Kneyma

Rahrein

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little archi no worth half a multon pounds sterling. The sheeper is wretched and at certain states of there ever since. It is quit probable that the tribenness were created by the new or the tribenness were not to be tribenness. The results is the tribenness were not to be tribenness which is not to be from the short which is not ten approachable by boat or allows more vigorous. The rather two and passengers mails and cargo have to be be an another than the continuent of the outh influence in the continuent of the port is valued at over a million and a of the outh left unit to nor it is in the port is valued at over a million and a quarter sterling and the customs recommended. quarter striling and the customs revenue which amounts to one eighty thou and pounds makes the sheigh the richest ruler in the Gulf

makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Golf shrink has passed through more than usually chequired expensions. Not the least remidalle it thus a ret he efforts of the Turks to threaten its lind pendence. These took definite form in the third quarter of the last century when Midhat Pashu, vall of Basra occupied the promontory of El Kaster as well as El hait over against Bahrein and converted. El Ha a into a district The war with Russia put an end to these designs but they were revived and the Turks at El Kater ure still u m nace to Bahrem but negotiations for their with Iranal are p nding. The shills by the treaty of 1861 entered into a pocial ougagements with the Brush Go crament by Whom his nghts are guaranteed

In the neighbourhood of bahrein is the vast burving ground which has hitherto baffed archeologia. The generally accepted theory is that they are relies of the Phoeulelans who are known to have traded in these waters

Political Agent Major T H Keyra.

Koweit.

In the north west corner of the Gulf lies the which they unductook to prohibit all getter port which has made more stir than any place the traffic in shares. The relations of he Tru all Chiefs are controlled by the Bri sh Rest at Bushire, who visits the Pirtz Cosst one possible Gulf terminus of the Baghdad

Rallway 1818 18 no new uscovery for which the Euphrates Valley Badway was under discussion General Cheeney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line Nowhere else would knownt be called a good or a promising port The Bay is 20 miles deep and o miles broad but so shallow that heavy th pense would have to be incurred to render it anitable for modern ocean going steamers. It and the clear thriving town is peopled by some 20 000 inhabitants chiefly dependent on the minima the projected branch from Leheran to

or Local Govern In its the he has always been independent In its the Turks att mot cert an appearance in the torks at might add to content that nominal eight; into something more actual but the sheath Mula rak approached the British Government and placed has taterests under that spread projection. When however the German surveyors eartmarked Lowert for the terminus of they have the programs of the sheath new terminus terminu their line the position of the blenkh wa in directly attacked. To the north of Kowet there is a d up indentation in the lowing shore chiefly occupied by the swampy island of Bubyan Here a long parrow channel runs to Umm Khasa the Khor Abdulla It I some times held to be an alternative to Koweit as a times near to be an automative to knowle as a full forming and with a view to estmarking it the Turks have established military posts at Imm Rhasa and on Lubsan Island Ihra tened by domistic feul rands by sea and actack by land Speakt Nitobaak with a Britt hi backing has kinded off all assaults on his post tion and with reals ation of the fact that Lasra mut in any circumstances be the commental terminu of the Bagh lad Railway the imper-tance of Koweii has tended to reede Political Agent It Col W G Grey

Muhammerah

aspired of a centralised government the Per where steamers drawing more than sixteen to shans have just all of their Beignan eightness for the very at high tide to dis Customs services at Muhammersh. The town charge part of their cargoes, into high tide to dis Customs services at Muhammersh. The town charge part of their cargoes, into high tide to dispense the control of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Mewra. Lynch for the cargo and that done a first through the enterprise of Mewra. Lynch for hers. This route provides the shortest passes to Ispansa and the central tableland and Railway is extended to the Gulf it will be for already competes with the older route by way political not for commercial reasons.

This is no new discovery for when of Bushire and Shiraz. This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Companies as Muhammerah for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Alwar Its importance will be still further accentuated, if the scheme for a railway to Khorremabad by way of Dirini natures A concession for a road by this route maxines A concretion for a round by sins touch has long been held by a British Company and sirveys for a railway are being made. There is a tacit assirsuce from the Persian Govern ment that if a practicable scheme is put forward they will facilitate the work. Such a line, Khannikin would intercept the trade of Central sea for the manners of Kovett are noted for hard notes and hardthood. The political status of Kovett would badle the ingenuity of the internationa, junt to Shelbh hazzal is believed to have formed an find a definition Nominally the Shelbh worst excited working understanding with his adlegiance to the Sultan of Turkey from whom by the refer to sook the water and as the head h have accepted a honorary title of haumakan of the great Kaab tube he is no mean power in south wistern Persia.

Consul at Ahuaz Captain E W O Voel Consul for Arabistan (Muhammerak) Lt (o' R I Kemion

In a sense Basra and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of indus wit they are so missolably securated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto Bases is the inevitable soa terminus of the Bases is the incivitable sea terminus of the Haghdad Railway. It stands on the Shatt el Arab sixty rolls from its mouth favourably situated to rective the whole water borne trade of the Tigns and Enphrates Hivers. Ihis is already considerable although Lurhash ob-tuation has closed the Luphrates to margation, 18 well as the Ligns above Raghdad-brtween Basra and Baghdad there are two services of river stamers one controlled by Meers Lyach Prothers and the other by a Turke h Company The local traffic is valuable for the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shatt el trab is indescribable thurs is a considerable entropot traffic whist Lasra is the port of intry for Baghdad ai d for the trade with Persia, which follows the caravan route 12 Kerman hab and Humadan When the Bagiwad on the opposite side of the entrance to the half and Hamadan When the Enghand hattel Arab he the territories of a Shilab Rail Hamadan When the Enghand hat and the Prian tovernment in much trade of the eastern zone that while the same relation as along that Marketing the first property of the eastern zone that while the same relation as along the same relation as t who tends to the P rean tovernment in much the le of the eastern zone that is the trade which the same relation as does high Mubarak or finds at easier outlet on the cost than at Alex the same relation as does \$h ikh Mubarak or finds a leaser outlet on the cast than at Alex kow it to the Government of Lurkey—shotish andretta on the Mediterancan That is Kharsal of Muhammerah Nominally he is sufficient to the first and the government of the possibilities of subject to Tehran on whose I half he government to the properties of the information scheme propared by \$ir William vans bis territories as Civi mor in practice Willocks which hould review the glones of ne is more lik a semi-independent vassal. In particular, the information of the priestant and make Arabistan properties of the priestance many of the qualities in bulk from its what is. The one obstacle of an administrator and has reased Persian to the development of the ports the bar at the encroachments on his authority in all directions intance to the Shattled trab where there are save one—despite his strong antipathy to the no more than ten feet of water at how tide, and agents of a centralised government the Per where steamers drawing more than exteen to

Turkish Arabia (Baghdad) vacant
Residenty Surgeon and Assistant to the
British Consul Mr F K. Crow

The Persian Shore.

The Persian shore presents fower points of permanent interest. The importance of Bu shire is administrative rather than commercial It is the head justiers of Persian authority the residence of the Briti. h Resident and the centre of many foreign consuls. It is also the main the of many foreign consults. It is also the many foreign for the trade of shiraz and competes for that of Ispahan. But the anchorage is wretched and dangerous the road to bhiraz passes over the notorious kotals which pre-hade the idea of rail connection and if ever a railway to the autral tableland is opened the councer and value of Bushire will dwindle to insign fleance. Further wouth lies Lingah reputed to be the prettiest port on the Persiau coast but its trade is being diverted to Deba! of the Puste Coast In the netrow channel which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas Here we are at the key of the Gulf Bunder Abbas is of some importance as the out! I find that trade of Kerman and Yezd. It is of till more importance as a possible naval base. To the west if the town between the Island of Kishin and the mainland. he the Clarence Straits which narrow until they are less than three miles in width and vet con tain abundance of water. Here according to sound naval opinion there is the possibility of creating a mayal hase which would command the creating a nasa mass who would command which is one of the worst in the world. On the opposite shore under the shadow of Cape Musandim lies another sheltered deep water anchorage lies another sheltered deep water anchorage Liphin tone at it where the climate conditions are equally with But between these two points the Dell possibility of controlling the Gull just as dibraiter controls the Mediceranean For many year Bunder Abbas touned large in public discussions as the possible warm water port for which Rus is was seeking. Now it has reappeared in connection with the Trans Pet inn railway. It is understood that the British Admiralty has ton that ince meeting the rea at Runder Abbas, where it ine meeting the sea at Bunder Abbas, where it would enter the Briti b zon; and whence would enter the Dritt of zone and whence along the Coast of Mekran it would be com-manded from the sea. The Lussian con-cessionaires wish the line to strike the rea much further eat tither at the actual British from tier Gwettur or at Chahbar where there are believed to be the makings of a deen-water port. So far the project has not passed beyond port. So far the project has not passed beyond the stage of scademic discussion (q s Railways to India) On the Mekran coast there is the cable station of Jask and the possible port of Chathar fhe British (overnment temporarily occupied Bushirelia 111s in circumstance, narrated in Perala (q v)

The Admiralty Oil Contract.

A further complexity was introduced into the position in Southern Persia and Inferentially into Guif Politics when the British Government on behalf of the British Admiratty enhanced into partnership with the Anglo-Persia Government are to subscribe of £2,000,000 Oil Company for the development of their oil or ordinary shares of the company, £1,000 in

Political Resident and II M Consul General for | fields in the neighbourhood of Maidan i Nophtun

The Concession—The concession which the company was formed in 1909 to work was originally obtained in 1901 from the Persana Government by hir W K D Arty It granted the exclusive right for 60 years "to drill for produce pipe and carry away oil and petroleum products throughout the Persian Empire except in the produces of Archadjan Chilan Wassendermy betrelead and Friendland. Muzendaran Asdrabad and Khorassan The area covered is about 500 000 square miles. In area covered a soon son consquare miles in 1903 a Pirst Exploitation Company was formed as a pr-himinary with a capital of £600 000 of which ±544 000 has been issued ±520 000 in cash this company was allitted to the Piruan Government, as well as £20 000 in cash in return for the concession. When the Anglo Persian Company was started in 1999 the actual holding of this Exploration Company was ilmited to one square nule in the Maldan haphton field utuated in territory belonging to the Bakhtlari Khans Under the terms of to the Bakhtlari Alans Under the terms of a separate agreement the latter received 3 per cent of the shares in any company formed to work of in their country and a second attending company was then created known as the Bakhtlari Oil (ampany with a capital of \$400.000 in order to cover the area within their territory out ide the square nille allotted to the territory out ide the square nile allotted to the First Lytohation Company in the Tirst Exploitation Company the Anglo Pensian Company now owns \$4.7400 or \$7.35 per cent of the capital and Persian sharcholders \$45.540 or \$1205 per cent in the Bakhtharl (ompany the Anglo Per isa (ommany owns \$288.600 or 97 per cent. The Persian Government is paid a royalty of 15 per cent on the net yearly profits. The fact that both the Government and the Bakhtharl tribes are interested in the more profit of the commany is regarded as an interested in the same that the same proposed to the commany is regarded as an important factor in securing its position in a country otherwise rather unruly

The Fields—Oil has so far been found in quantity at Maidan i Naphtun, at depths of 1 200 ft to 1 8 10 ft in hard porous imestors 1 200 ft to 1 80 ft in hard porous hmestone and has been proved at Karr 18 hirth surface indications of petroleum which are very highly thought of bave sloo been observed at white Oil Springs Kishim Dahki Ahmadi Budan Anh Champa and other places. The present production of the company is obtained entirely from the Maids I Asphtun area where 30 wells have been drulled it lies 140 miles N VE of Vubammerah which is at the junction of the Shatt al Arab and Karun rives. The oil is conveved 100 ml s by ppp lune to the refuery at Abadan while materials have to be transported to the field by river and across a difficult country by mules. The workings are entirely under the charge of Entish subjects, the skilled labour is mainly recruited from India and the unskilled labourers are largely Persians, no difficulty having been experienced in securing an adequate supply The Bakhtiari Khans police the field works and upper sections of

posice the new works and upper sections of the pipe line and an agreement has been made with the Shekh of Muhammerah for the pro-tection of the refinery and the lower section.

preserence shares and £199 000 in debentures which will bring the aggregate capital in shares and debentures to £4,799 000 The existing ordinary shares are £1 000 000 and preference 1999 000 so that under the new arrangement the Government will hold the preponderating interest in the share capital. The debentures already existing amount to £600 000. The six per cent Preference shares which participate to the extent of 2 per cent in dividends after pyment of 6 per cent on the ordinary rank equally for voting purposes. The price at which the Admiralty will obtain the oil itself is kept a secret. The supply contract says the the public interests as confidential the printe of a reasonable proportion of the total ortimated annual requirements of the Admi ordinated unusual requirements of the Admir rulty on the present buse of policy of oil confunction and with due allowance for expansion. The contract is for oil only and the Admiralty will make its own arrangements for one quarters on the ground that it involved the Bitish Government in indefinite commit ments in Southern Persia and that it might be messary to employ troops to defend. Govern ment property on foreign soil that of P rous But on the whole the agreement was well re ceived in the being that it secured the British Navy an abundant supply of cheap oil ful nuce the conclusion of the Agreement the torage capuity at Abadan has been very larkely increased. The ppeline was cut by the Lurks in 101. but subsequently re tired

Political Pendent in the Perman Gulf bir Lerry Cox KOXI KCIK OSI

Deputy Political Institut Major A & Julyon ำบั

Rendency Surgeon at Bushine Vajor J. Mcl. horson

Consul at Kerman 11 (c) (1 Dur) Consul at Bunder Abbas and Assistant to the Resident, Yucut

Summary

I rom this brief summary of the conditions in the Persian Gulf, it will be seen that the it is singularly open to attack it depends for section

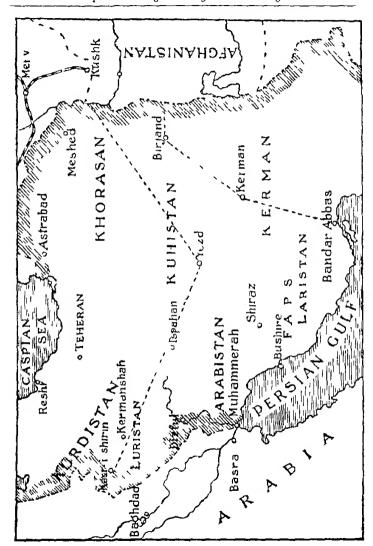
its permanent success on the maintenance of the status quo in a part of the world where con ditions are fast changing nor was it in any wav regularised by the Anglo Russian agreeway regularised by the Anglo Russian agree-ment On the contrary, by that instrument the British zone stopped short at Bunder Abbas the British sphere being restructed to the east of a line drawn from the Afghan frontler to tark Birjand, Kerman and Bunder Abbas All Persia between this bloc and the delimitation of the Russian zone by a line from Karri bhrm Lepahan Yezd and hakh to the rone tion of the Persian Aighan and Russian from dult littors—that is to say the whole of the Persian Gulf littors—a in the neutral zone. The Agreement made no mention of the Persian Gull but with the Convention a letter was published from bir Ldward Grev to the British Ambassador at Petroguid announcing that the Persian Gulf lay outside its scope but that the Russan Government had stated during the negotiations that it di lot deny the special lot rests of Great Britain in the Gulf and it was intimated that Great Britain reaserted them

At the present time of course the politics of the Pusion full and of Turkish Arabistan are in a ctate of uncertainty owing to the war Before the was broke out active negotiations were conducted but wich the British the Furlish and the terman tovernments with a view to the regularisation of the whole situation On more than one ocea-on it was amounced that they were on the verge or completion that they were on the Crige of completion fbe outline of these negotiations was that the Baghlad railway hould proceed as far as Basra as a purity criman lurkish enter purse but that it should not proceed beyond Basra without the Approval of the British Gov ernment Great Britain was to receive two directors on the Buird to guard against differ directors on the birst to giard against diper-entiation of ritte. The Shukh of Kowett was to recognise the anneranty of Turkey but he was not to be inharfered with and Turkey was to accept the treaty of 1843 Th. Turkish post at 1.1 Kater opposite to Bahrein was to be withdrawn but mossant acts or veiled hostility at Haghdad and Basra in eptember and October indicated that the attitude of lurkey in the great war could not be relied upon despite the repeated assurances of neutrality by the Grand Vizier In October therefore a British Indian for e was a nt to the Guli landing at Bahrein The Person Guil, it will be soon that the british position is a nebulous on. We have to be ready for all omergencies. It caused was have sought no exclusive privileges the many was received that the Thillish warships communes of these waters L. Reely open to the stups of all mations. But thus policy is in the firm on Burstan slups and bombarding Russian main negative rather than positive it is so coast towns. The procurse of this force is barrin of definit territorial achievements that recorded in the opening pages of this

GUNRUNNING IN THE PERSIAN GULF

The question of gunranting in the Pisian tuil is inseparable from the position on the North Western Fronter because the copous supplies of modern rifes with suitable animulation from this source have transformed the military value of the tribesmen. Prior to 1897 this trade though considerable concerned furkey and Persia rather than Great Britain Arms were brought from Europe France

Belgium and England to Makat where they were discharged and freely di tributed round the Persian and Arabian shores. The Frontier tribesman had to obtain his modern rifle by stealing even if it meant the murder of a sentry or else content himself with the rezall, or the or case content name it which is turned out in small numbers by the Kobat Pass Afridia, But after the rising of 1897 these rities began to



filter into the North Western Frontier replacing the homely jezaii. The Suitan of Maskat issued a prolamation empowering British and foreign men of war to seatch for arm or orders. These followed the dhows who elloped the condon into shallow waters. Then at Bobat, and the first consignment select was in the s. Baluchistan Still the traffic grow and the instrumentality of the Governor of Kerman As his authority was inconsiderable in 1807 the Government began to see that the traffic has assumed ormooritons which could not be that it nearly precipitated a scrious outbreak that the nearly precipitated a scrious outbreak had assumed proportions which could not be neglected. In the year 190,-08 the value of the arms imported into Maskat reached a total of £270 000 and it is estimated that between of \$270 000 and 10 is estimated that between 1905 and 1911 no fewer than 200 000 rifles and millions of rounds of ammunitian reached the Indian borderland through Maskat In 1909 a rigorous blockade was instituted in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman

France and Maskat

The seat of trouble lay in the French com mercial treaty with Maskat and in the refusal of the French Covernment to abrogate it everthe as the price of concessions in West Arria. Inder this treaty arms were openly discharged at Maskat and dumped down in the fown, under the eyes of the Dridsh Consular offic is and men of war. Hey were then shipped in drows across to the Mckian Coast by Arab dhows and landed on the Persian shore. There Persian Baluch airdays received shore. There Persian Baluch sirders received them to spots in the interior where the Afghan carayans were validing. Three carayans were for the most part manned by Chillais who transported the rifler right across Persia and Afghanistan to handabar whence they were listificated throughout the frontier It is impossible to gauge the extent of the trade but thirty thou want rifles are resourced to have them run to san' rilies are reported to have been run to Kandahar in a single year and the supply became so plentiful that it was no longer worth while to steal riles in India nor to manufactate them in the Kohat Pass

Naval Blockade

replemented by a numer of manches and roat. Compensation was period in Treatment and a complete system of wheless whose arms were which impounded. The telegraphy established The Omani and traffic is now dead though the preventive Firster coasts were watched by crumers and the Imeasures are being only caultionly relaxed

that it nearly precipitated a serious outbreak on the North West Frontier The Pathans on the North West Profiler The Pathana who returned from Mekran Coast about the beginning of June 1910 reported that they had been unable to obtain rifles because the British slips had put an end to the trade At the same time cash in advance had been paid for these rifles and the money lay in the pos secsion of the traders at laskat Briwen the riles and the Mekra fust where they could be landed was the selice of the British cordon. Excitement was rile and only the exceptional text of the British for experient leaf to the British of experients. an errorde Further preventive measures were taken to break up the power of Barkhat Alean Governor of Blyaban who had been the most undefatigable of the Laluch Sirdars enuaged in the gunrunning traffic A small tore of Infantry was landed at calleng on the M kran to show themselves to show themselves at Bint Then re-embarking it made a second landing at Sirik at the mouth of the Gaz River and encountring the guntumers at the Pass of Pashak inflicted a sharp rovers upon them Another episode characteristic of this traffic a landing party from H V S Hyarinth in December 1910 to seath for other was actively opposed and five Bluelackets were killed and nine wounded. Under the threat of bombard ment the Shelkh of Debal submitted to a heavy flue In 1-1. the traffic was brought under still cluser control by an arrang ment with the Sultan of Maskat by which all arms landed at that port are placed in a bonded warehouse and only issued on a cortificate of destination.

Forced into indirect measures through the obstruction of France the dovernment in the little of the last in lies Squadron were the ships of the last in lies Squadron were the ships of the last in lies Squadron were the ships of the last in lies Squadron were the ships of the last in lies Squadron were the ships of the last in lies Squadron were the ships of the last in lies squadron were the ships of the last in lies squadron were the ships of the last in lies squadron were the ships of the last in lies squadron were the ships of the last in lies squadron were the ships of the last in lies squadron were the ships of the last in lies squadron were the ships of the last in lies squadron were the ships of the last in lies squadron were the ships of the last in lies squadron were the ships of the last in lies squadron were ships of the last last ships The agreement was finally scaled when, in 1914 the French Government recognised the new Arms Traffic Regulations and abandoned

PERSIA

trontier importance of Seistan 1 et it has the track of the shortest line which could be hern a scieus preoccupation with the flovern ment of India. Seistan lies midway north and the between the point where the frontiers of Russia Persia and Afghanistan meet at temptation to extend it through Seistan would fulfiliar and that where the frontiers of Persia and of our indian Empire meet on the open cas at Gwattur It may he on its eastern to possible lines of advance through kandshar lovider with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan, it commands the valley of the Helmand and the track of the Bellochistan, it commands the valley of the Helmand and the track of the Bellochistan to extend through Kabul to Peshawar to the can be little doubt that Russian after with it the toad from Herat to Kandshar and the resources as a whest-producing through Seistan it the two mans the valley of the Helmand and the track of the Bellochistan, it is immense resources as a whest-producing through Seistan it the day came when abeing mixtured to the command the valley of the Hermand mixtured to the case of the British was done to make the commands the valley of the Helmand and the can be little doubt that Russian after the way can be the day came when abeing mixtured to the case of the British was done to make the command the valley of the Helmand and the track of the mixture of the command the valley of the Armand the valley of the Hermand and the track of the mixture of the command the valley of the Armand the valley of the

The concentration of public attention on the rival an admirable strategic hale for future Persian vull has been allowed to obscure the multiary operations it also indicas, attwarr tontier importance of Seistan, Net it has the track of the shortest line which could be

Anglo-Russian Agreement.

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian stringne was particularly active in Seistan in the early years of the century. Having Russi field Khorassan, her agents moved noto Seistan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials eventific missions and an irritating plague cordon sought to establish in fluence and to stiffs the British trade which fluence and to stiffe the British trade which was gradually being boilt up by way of Nushki These efforts died down before the presence of the Yokhahon mussion which in pursuance of Treaty rights was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Atjanustan with special reference to the distribution of the waters of the Helmand They findly ceased with the conclusion of the Angle Russian three waters. Buret that the international contracts of the state of the Agreement Since then the international import Whether on ac ance of Seistan has waned count of the Agreement which bars the line of advance through beastan or because of the discovery of an easier mute we cannot de termine but Russian activities in railway construction have been diverted to the frans Persian route which would take a direct line through Tehran from Baku, and meet the Arabian Sea at Bunder Ablas or Chahlar

The natural conditions which give to Seistan the strategic importance persist Meantime British influence is being consolidated through the Sestan trade route The distance from Quetta to the beistan border at Killa Robat is 465 miles most of it dead level and it has now been provided with fortified poets dak bungalows wells and all facilities for caravan bunganes were and an armites for caravan traffic The railway has been pushed out from Spezand on the Bolan Railway to Yushki so as to provide a better starting point for the caravana than Quetta The value of the trade carried over Rs 19 lakhs this route last year

Text of the Agreement

This Agreement which aimed at an amicable actilement of all questions likely to disturb the softlement of all questions likely to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries in Asia generally and in Persia Afghanistan and Tibet in particular was signed on August 31st 100, and officially communicated to the Powers in 35 Peterburg on September 24 After reciting the desire of both Overments to maintain the integrity of Persia and to allow all nations equal facilities for trade in that country the Convention states that in cortain parts, owing to their geographical proximity to their own territories Great Britain and Russia have special interests Accordingly (Art I) To To the north of a line drawn from Kasr i Shirin Isfahan Yesd and Khakh to the junction of the Person Russian and Afghanistan frontiers Great Britain agrees not to seek for itself or its own subjects or those of any other country any political or commercial concessions such an railway banking telegraph, roads transport or insurance or to oppose the acquisition of such concessions by the Russian Government or its subjects. If Russian gives a similar or its subjects. In Lorentz gives a minuser undertaking concerning the region to the south of a line extending from the Afghan frontier to Gastk, Burjand, Kerman and Bandar Abbas III Eussia and Great Britam agree not to

mentioned All existing concessions in the regions above designated are maintained IV The arrangements by which certain Persian revenues were piedged for the payment of the leans contracted by the Shahs Government with the Persian Banque d Escompte and de Prets and the Imperial Bank of Persia before the signing of the Convention are maintained V In the event of an irregularities in the redemption or service of these leans Russia. may institute a control over the revenues situated within the zone defined by Article 1 studied whom the zone defined by Article I and Great Butain may do the some in the zone defined by Article II But before instituting such a control the two Governments agree to a friendly exchange of ideas with a view to determining its nature and avoiding any action in contravention of the principles of the Con cention

With the Convention a letter was published from Sir E. Grey to the British Ambassader at St Petersburg announcing that the Persian Gulf lav outside its scope but that the Russian Government had stated during the negotiations that it did not dony the special interests of Great Britain in the Gulf and it was intimated that Great Britain is asserted them

Chaos in Persia

So far from improving the domestic situation in Persia the Convention preluded a condition of thinly disguised anarchy There was if the security for life or property ourside the sone commanded by the Russian troops in the North and in 1913 the Central India Horse a solitary Indian Regiment sent to Shraz was with irawn. A dismal picture of Persian di order was drawn in the Persian Blue Book published in July 1913 Lord (urson summaris) and the service of the security of the Book published in July 1913 Lord (urson summaris). ing it in a debate in the House of Lords on July 29 said — The picture delineated in this Blue book of Noutlier Penks is a picture of a cotatry in the throis of dis-olution given up to rapine and brigandage where trade is at a standard where armed bands rove about the country doing as they please where British officers are fired at and robbed and in one omees are men an and robost and in the particular unfortunate case an officer was killed a country where the central Government impotent and local government ignored

In Northern Persus-and I must discriminate between Northern and Southern Persia-the con dutions are very different I do not say there is no in-security but life and property are relatively safe in Northern Persis and thus is owing to the presence of an overwhelming force of Bussian troops in that part of the country

Lord Morliy thus indicated the Govern nents policy I will put that common policy in seven propositions—(1) maintaining the spirit and the letter of the Anglo Russian Contention (2) maintaining the independence of Persia and avoidance of partition and an approach to partition economical, administrative geographical political (3) while trative geographical political (8) while faithful to the stability of our present alliance and to our real engagements we are faithful also in an equal degree to the good of Persus (4) to uphold some form of constitutional Go-vernment (5) to lose no chance of caving the oppose without previous agreement, the grant distracted situation in which the Perstan Go lag of concessions to subjects of either country vernment now is, by counsel attention and in the regions situated between the lines above- such assistance as from time to time we may

(6) to enable consider it prudent to give Persia by money or otherwise to restore orde on the southern roads (7) to avoid entanding ourselves in a policy of adventure in Sou them Persia. I am irclined to add an eighth proposition namely that we must beware of being forced into a position which would offend the opinion and scritment of Maho medans in India.

Throughout the year conditions in Persia hav been extremely unsatisfactory. On the outbreak of the war the Per Ian Government assured the British Covernment of its nautrality and apresed the hope that the territory of Pursla would not become the scene of hosti lities. As vertla less roving bands of Germans and Austrian arm d with rift a and machine guns wandon'd through the country trying come wandor a through the country trying to stir up frou he and as was the case with Turker private Prela to take hostle affion against the Allie As the fruit of it is perifung activity the British (onsul at Ispahan was find at and slightly grand by a builet whilat his Indian orderly was killed. More whilst his indian orderly was amed above roos trouble occurred in the South at Dushire On July 12th the presence of hostic tribanean in the vicinity of the town was reported at the Residency Major Oliphant if the Yoth Regiment and Captain Rankley As istant Political Offier with a mixed patrol of infantry and sowars went out to reconnoitre returning the patrol was ambulhed and came under a hot fire from a well concealed enemy Poth British officers were killed with one seroy and two were wonoded. The tribesmen after wards disappeared. In August the state of lawles ness pre siling amount the tribesmen of the hinterland and the danger to the lives and property of British subjects in that region compelled the Clovernment to as time temporary competion of the port of Bushire The troops on again in this duty were altacked on the night of the Schenler by the punch rby a body of tribe-men numbring some 600 kd by two notorious local chieftans Reserves w re brought up and we drove the comy at the point of the asyonet from the nullahs on the east of the island where they had collected. The cavalry then charged through the fugitives and the guns which had been amught up to the low cliffs at the edge of the island kept them under fire for two or three miles soroes the mar-hy plain lying between the island and the mainland Our casualths were Killed mar-hy pialo lying between inc island and un-mainland Our casualties wer — Killed Major Pennington 12th Cavalry attached 16th Cavalry 2 and Liveticanat Thomston I A R atta hed 18th (avalry Wounded—2nd Licutemant Robinson I A R attached 96th Infantry Licutemant Soudmore 11th Raj Lieutenant Laville 11th Rajputs and Hentenant Staples 11th Rajputs

maintenance of order the British occupation maintenance of order the British occupation by mutual arrangement between the two Gov much to truntated on October 16th The new Per isn Governor Darys Begi arrived in a British launch which had been sent to most him as this and was received at Busbire by the British Military Governor the Civil Administrator and Senjor Naval officers with their staffs who conducted him to the flagstaff where a guard of honour was drawn up. The Prian Governor warmly expressed his grati-tude on behalf of his Government and himself for the reception which the British representatives had accorded to him.

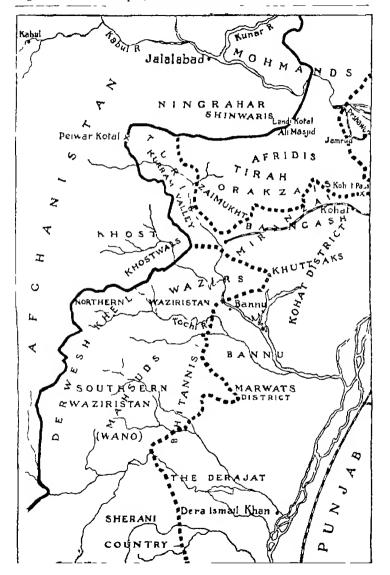
forwards the close of the year matters were brought to a head. The British and Russian Ambasaders were received by the Shah who openly declared that he was a friend of the two opuntries During the year he aid the Germans had done their utmost to drive Persia into war with Russia Prince Eyn ud Daule and Frince Firms who are Bussophils intered the Cabin t the German Austrian and Turkish Ministers left Ten an It was after wards announced that a force of toble under Tark and Germans entrenched in the mount almous region had been expelled near the Turkish front it by Rus isns Muhkberel Sul Trikish fronti i by Rus ians Muhhber-el ful taneh a form i (hovinior deneral of South om Prila the hot bed of act English intigu wis resided and lyince Marat-it Sultaneh an uncle of the Shah sent to succeed him with an adviser friendly to the Entente Later an anti British afray was reported from Sluraz On Navember 10th the British Consul the manager of the Imperial Bank of Per-ta and other male British while cts were seized and sent southwards to tribal territory where they authoriti a were sent under escort to Bushire and there hand d aver to the British author! lice unbarmed. This outrage was perpetrated by the Sw di h officer d gendarmerlein defiance of the orders of the P reisn Government who xpr + d their deep regret and promised reparation.

With a view to releasing funds for the efficient internal administration and observance of neutral obligations Persia arranged with Great Britain and Russia for a moratorium in respect of interest and amortization of their loans the service of the British Papile Losa of 1911 was not affected

H B M & Consul General and Agent of the Colonel T W Hais C V.G

H B M s Consul in Sidan and Kain—Major F B Prideaux C.I E.

The Persian Government having taken steps Medical Officer and Vice Consul—Major D to ensure the security of British interests and the Heron I M 8



THE INDEPENDENT TERRITORY

Index what is called the Darand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan the boundary the political influence regulate to secure our between Judia and Afghanistan was settled and it was definited in 1903. Tut this Given ment of India have never occupied up to the border B tween the administered term to the border B tween the administered term to the border B tween the administered term to the Dursand line there has a but of certifier of turying widths extending from the Gounal Paus in the wouth to ka himir in the north this is genorically known as the Independent lernity. He future 1 the kynote of the internanable discussions of frontier.

As a first way Dord Curson took the control of the tribes under the direct

note of the interminable discussions of frontice policy for nearly ball a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens which nature has fixed in with almost ingoeverable mountains. It is peopled with which traites of investments origin in whom Afghan Tarter inthornan Persian Indian Arib and Jewish interminght in y had head their own level for continues with little intercent even amongst them have and as intercourse even amongst thems like and as flir Valentine Chirol truly said the only bond that ever rould unste them in common action was the bond of Islam. It is impossible to was the bond of facinity problem une rwo, facts are steadily borne in mind. The string set sentiment amongst these strangs pepts the de ret to be left alone. They value their independence much more than the it lives. The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population. The must find the means of sub-sistence outsile either in trade by service in the Indian Army or in the Frontier Hillian content of the country which boll results are all the means of the country which boll results are all the means of the country which boll results are all the means of the country which boll results are all the means of the country which boll results are all the means of the country which boll results are all the means of the country which boll results are all the means of the country which boll results are all the means of the country which boll results are all the means of the country which the country which the country which is the cou or else in the outlet which hill men all the world over have utilized from time immenorial the ralling of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plans

Frontier Policy

The policy of the Government of India to warl the Indipendent Liretore has bled and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School which fluctuated between the Forward School which would occupy the firther up to the confines of Afghanistan and the school of Mastrily Inactivity which would have the tribe-meninely to their own recurres punishing them ally when they raided Brit in territory Blund both the policies lay the mensor of a flushing massion and that coloured our from they policy built the Anglo Russian Agreement The Indiagonal what was called Ill and Retire The induced what was called Ret and Reture tackes in the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a soon of pointing or puttions each one of which left ichind a legacy of district and which brought no per mattern improvement in its train. The front of the measure their enged real was seen in publions each one of which left ithind a ligacy of distrust and which brught no per mainent improvement in its train. The first indicate the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897. Then the whole Frontier from the Seen and the magnitude of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897. Then the whole Frontier from the test compulsed a consideration of the whole position of a blockade. Critical have declared military measures which were taken to meet to compulsed a consideration of the whole position. The broad outlines of the new polley were laid down in a deepatch from the Seen of the bodier was directly disturbed and then the Government the limitation of your interference with the tribes so as to avoid the sept of the order was directly disturbed and then the Government the limitation of your interference with the tribes so as to avoid the sept of the Government to take action General Will cocks moving swiftly down the Chura Yass,

There yet remains a small part of British territory. It fell to Lord Curson to give India where the Kings writ does not run effect to this policy. The main foundations Under what is called the Durind Agreement of his action were to exercise over the timbes with the Amir of Aghandsian the boundary the political influence requisite to secure our

As a first stop Lord Curson took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India Up supervision of the Government of India Up-to this print they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab a province whose lead is bused with many other concerns Lord (urzon created in 1901 the North West Frontier Province and placed it in charge of a Cher Lommissioner with an intimate frontier experience directly subordinate to the Government of India This was a revival if a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877 and often consilered afterwards but which had slipped for lack of driving power. Next lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts and placed these forfalces in charge of tribal levies. officered by a handful of British officers most successful of these is the Khyber Rifles most successful of these is the hyber Rifles when hate steadharfly kept the peace of that in tone Pass At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point and the e bases were connected with the Indian malway avstem In pursuance of this policy funtir railways were run out to Dargai and a narrow gauge limit since converted to the broad gauge was constructed from Kushal harb to hobat at the entrance of the hobat Pas and to I hal at the month of the Kurram Pas and to that at the month of the Kurram valle, These railways are being empleted by lines to Pink and Banni By this means the sirthing power of the regular force was greatly increased. Nor was the policy of economic development neglected the railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the lower Swet Canal converted frac and the lower swet clinal converted frac-lious tribesmen into successful agriculturals. The policy of sconomic development is re-criving a great development through the con-pletion of the Upper Swat Canal (q v Irri gation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention

Greater Peace

and Colonal Roos-Keppel taking the Khyber of the Imperial Legislative Council in Ootober Rifles down the Basar Valley inflicted such condign punishment on them that they were giad to accept terms of peace negotiated by large bodies of ignorant and fastical tribermen was necessary against the Mohmands In have been successfully driven back with consisting the period of the provided of the period of the peri supported by Afghan levies, assembled and fitted out in Afghan territory at Lalpura. Two brigades entered their country and deleated them. There was a diversion when lashkars numbering nearly twenty thousand moved up from Afghanistan and threatened the Bri tish post of Landi Kotal in the Khyber They too were driven back into Afrhan territory and the trouble was at an end. The Amir who had been strangely quiescent asserted his authority and the irregular warfare waged from Afghan territory ceased

Policy Justified.

These expeditions have been select upon by critics to condemn the present policy. They justify it. Thanks to the confidence engen dered by ten years of non-aggression the dis-turbed area was localised the Khyber was kept open the Afridis lent their aid in conclud ng peace For these reasons, when the Government of India proposed the occupation of further strategued pomts in order to control the Zakka Khels, the Secretary of State wisely of further strategical of further strategical position was still further demonstrated when in 1910 the tribesmen suffered heavy losses in consequence of measures to suppress the arms traffic g a Gun running). The frontier is always in a state of suppressed ferment No one knows what will happen to-morrow But the tribesmen feeling confident in the knowledge that no attack on their independence is contemplated and growing richer in consequence of the development of trade and monosequence of the further tribus and is generally used of the Frontier tribus and is generally used of the Frontier tribus and is generally used of the Wantiris who have two main branches the Mantsud Wantiris tound in Southern Waziristan the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Ahmadzi and wanties and the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Ahmadzi and wanties and the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Ahmadzi and wanties and the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Ahmadzi and wanties tound in Southern Waziristan and the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Ahmadzi and wanties tound in Southern Waziristan the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Ahmadzi and wanties and the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Darweek Manties tound in Southern Waziristan the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Darweek Manties tound in Southern Waziristan the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Darweek Manties tound in Southern Waziristan the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Darweek Manties tound in Southern Waziristan the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Darweek Manties tound in Southern Waziristan the Darweek Khel Waziris and the Darweek Manties the Manties the Manties the Man the North-West Frontier has tended to subside There are still heard mutterings of the necessity for a reversion to the forward policy and for the occupation of the Independent Territory right up to the Durand line But they are not regarded sersously. The tribers men are so asturated with rifes and ammunition as the result of importations from the Persian Gulf that the task would be long and costly. When it was achieved the frontier problem would only have shifted Instead of a frontier against the Independent tribermen India would have a frontier arasinst Atshanis. India would have a frontier against Afghanis tan and the problem would still be present only in an aggrevated form.

The history of the Independent Territory during the year was one of unrest though this was local and sporadic and did not take the form of a concerted disturbance such as that which embarramed the Government of India

have been successfully uriven back what comes derable losses and at the cost of a few lives among tour own soldiers. I slwave regret such useless waste of the precious life of our soliders at the hands of these hordes of bar barous tribesmen Nothing could have been more staunch and loval than the attitude of our own tribesmen living within our borders The Amr of Afghanistan has from the begin ning of the war observed an attitude of arrict neutrality and I have every reason to believe that it will be rigidly maintained.

The more important of these raids are nar rated in The Chronicle of the Year (q v)—On August 17th hostile bodies of Bunerwals occu pled the low hills at the mouth of the Ambeyla Pass and in the atternoon four thousand tribes men advanced towards the vicinity of the British Camp An artillery and infantry attack was made upon them and they were completely routed and driven back to the hills On August routed and driven nack to un thin vin Anapous 26 28 and 26th large bodies of Swatis wre-beaten off with heavy losses on the Rimer border and the triberum were driven out of Kak Fort which was destroved On September

there again are subdivided into numerous clans. In the Kurram the Turis (who unlike their neighbours are Shisha) form the strongest element In the Khyber region the main tribes are the Orakral and the Afrida both found in the mountainous country south of the Khyber Pass commonly called Tirah both are extensively subdivided the strongest sections of the Orakzai being the Lashkarzai and the Masozai and of the Afridis the Malik Bin Khel, Masoral and of the Afridis the Maint Sim Ame, the Zakka Khel the Kambar Khel and the Kuki Khel Between the Khuber Pass and the Kabul liver are the Mullazoric and further south the Mohmands and the Utman Khel Bevond these are the Yusufasi, who form the in 1897 The Vicerov in summarising the bulk of the inhabitants of Swat and Dir Chkral position in the speach which closed the ses ion is inhabited by races whose origin is obscure,

AFGHANISTAN

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire are dominated by one main considers direct Britan toward successive Amirs has been direct the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian item—the relation of India. All other considerations to prevent Afghanistan from coming under see of accordary importance. For nearly the influence of Russia that the first Afghan

War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy this line was suddenly stopped and is now episode in Indian frontier history. It was betternst in the air. In this wise the two Powers cause a Russian envoy was received at Kabul prepared for the great conflict which was to whilst the British representative was turned be lought on the Kandahar-Ghami Kabul fine. whilst the British representative was turned back at All Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. Since then the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan has been to build up a strong independent State friendly to Britain which would act as a buffer against Russia and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary to support the Afghans in realsting aggression

Gates to India

A knowledge of the trans frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators of India prought nome to ner naminaturators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghaulstan the historic route to India along which successive invasions have poured and by way of Sciatan it has been the purpose of British policy to close them and of Russia to endoavour 10 keep. tiem at any rate half open. To this end having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samar kand Russia thrust a military line from Mers to the Kushkilnaky Poet, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later she connected the trans Siberian railway with the trans Caucasian system, by the Orenburg Tashkent line thus bringing Central Asla into direct fouch with bringing central Asia moderner codes with her kuropean magazines She was until recently credited with the determination to build the Termes railway which would menace north east Afghanistan just as the Kushk linaky line does north west Afghanistan Your bas Great British been idle A great military has Great Britain been idle A great military station has been created at Quetta This is station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta. Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapper lift, lines which rank amongst the most picturaque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Rhojak tunnet through the Khwaja Amran Range until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chemps. stange until it leads out to the Alghan Horder at New Chaman where it opens on the route to Landahar The material is stocked at New Chaman which would chable the line to be carried to Landahar in sixty days in view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world and nothing has been left unione which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly choses the western gate to India, either by way of Eandahar or the direct route through Sciatan Further east the Indian railway system has been carried to Januard at the entrance to the khyber Pass A first class military road sometimes double, sometimes trebr threads the Pass to our advanced post at Land kotal and the pass to our advanced post at Land kotal and then descends until it meets the Aighan and then descends that it meets the Arghan frontier at Tor Khum. Later a commencement was made with the Loi Shilman Rail
way which, starting from Pethawar was designed to penetrate the Mullagori country and
signed to penetrate the Mullagori country and
provide an alternative advance to the Khyber
for the movement of British troops for the defor the movement of British troops for the defor the movement of British troops for the defor the movement of British troops for the deformal successions. The success of th

Relations with India.

Butween the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end stands the kingdom of Afghanistan The end of British policy has been to make it strong and friendly in the first perticular it has is reply succeeded. When the late Abdur rahaman was livited to ascend the throne as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1879 none realised his great qualities Proof 1879 none remark in great quantum re-viously the Amir of Alghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of class Addurrahaman made himself master in his own kingdom By means into which it is not well closely to enter he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Alded by a British subsidy of twelve lakis of rupees a year increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1803, he established a strong standing army and see up arsenals under foreign supervision to fur up arsenals under foreign superson. Step by nish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Angio-Bussian Boundary Commission—which nearly precipitated war over the Penjden episode in 1885—determined the northern boundaries. in 1885—determined the normal commences.
The Pamilra Agreement delimited the borders amid thuse snowy heights The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side Finelly the McMabon award closed Agreement settled the border on the British side Finally the McMabon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the maters of the Helmand in Seistan. It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahamans death Agbanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well armed regular and irregular troops, to-gether with two hundred thousand tribal levies gether with two hundred thousand tribel levies and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars irregular irregulars. It is a high irregular irregul choice he would have opposed a Russdan ad vance with all the force at his disposal. He closed his country absolutely against all force at the supervision of his arrenals and factories the superbook of his areenam and meturies He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs have been entrusted to an Indian Latinus answers uses over entrusted to an Indian agent who is in a most equivously position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St James.

Position To-day

It used to be one of the commonplaces of

edity retained his seat on the throne. He consided in 1905 the Dase Treaty, by which he accepted the same obligations on the same teams is his father. He visited India in 1907 and apparently both enjoyed and profited by the experiences. Since then the purchal which arreers Alghanistan has been littled so little streems Alghanistan has been lifted so littled that there is no definite knowledge of what has passed behind it. It would however be impossible to describe the attitude of the Amir as friendly. It is said that the honours be stowed upon him in India, especially the conferring of a Royal Title increased the mega imparts from which all Alghans suffer lied bitterly reserved the conclusion of the Anglo Distance of the Anglo. Reselan Agreement without any prior reference to himself, and has never given his adheston to it over this attitude toward the Frontier disturbances of 1907-08 was peculiar There is no doubt that the Zakta Khel rising was stirred by refugers in Kabul Thousands of Aighans, equipped in Aighan terniory participated in the Mohmand campaign The great lashkar which attacked Landi Kotal was entirely composed of Aighans. The most favourable interpretation placed on his conduct is that during his absence in India, followed by a long tour in the northern provinces Russian Agreement without any prior reference lowed by a long tour in the northern provinces the situation in Afghanistan had got out of band, and the Amir let it take its course until band, and the amir let it take its course until failure coourred, when he stepped in and as sumed control of affairs. For the rest, the position of the ruler of Afghanistan is not an envisible one. His brother Vasrullah Khan a noted Angiophobe and reactionary is the Commander in-Chief of the Army and the head of the orthodox party. The adminis-tration of the country is extremely lax. Experisnoss in Khost indicate that the strength of the central power has been exaggerated In 1912, the Mangals of Khost revolted against an unpopular governor and besieged him in his own stronghold. There was much talk of the prompt and severe punishment of the re bea, but the troops never reached the valley and the robels were bought off by the dis-missal of the unpopular governor

Anglo-Russian Agreement.

Anglo-Residen agreement.

Insumed as Afghan politics, n their relation to Great Britain, were determined by the Russian menace, they have recoded with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. The part of the Anglo-Russian Convention relating to Afghanistan is as follows: I. The British Government disclaims any intention of changing the political position in Afghanistan and substrates relation to the measures in and undertakes neither to take measures in Afghanistan nor to encourage Afghanistan to take measures threatening Russia. The Russian Government recognises Afghanistan and as a control of the Russian sphere of influence and agrees to act in all political relations with Afghanistan through the Eritiah Government and it also undertakes to send no agents to Afghanistan III Great Britain adheres to Atghanistan II Great Britain adheres to the provisions of the treaty of Kabul of March 21 1905 and undertakes not to amex or to occupy contrary to the said treaty, any part of Afghanistan or to intervene in the internal administration. The reservation is made that the Amir shall fulfil the engagements oon tracted by him in the atorementioned treaty III Russian and Afghan officials especially appointed for that purpose on the frontier or in the frontier provinces may enter into direct relations in order to settle local questions of a non political character IV Russia and Great Britain declare that they recognise the

a non political character 1V Hussia and Great Britain declare that they recognise the principle of equality of treatment for commerce and agree that all facilities acquired already or in the future for British and Anglo-Indian commerce and merchants shall be equally applied to Hussian Commerce and merchants. Y These arrangements are not to come into

V These arrangements are not to come into force until Great Britain has notified to Russia

the Amir s assent to them.

The Amir has never given his adhesion to the Agreement but Great Britain and Russia have agreed to regard the Agreement as if the Amirahad accepted it

On the outbreak of the war His Majesty the omplote and unswerving (a)thfulness

TIBET

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another (phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Bettain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication neram and theses in Central Asia. The cardiest efforts to establish communication with that country were not, of course inspired by this apprehension When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogle on a mission to the Tashi Lama of Shugate,—the spiritual equal, if not superior of the Dalai Lama of Lhass—his desire was to establish facilities for trade to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us troube on the frontier and gradually to pave the way to a good in destanding between the two countries. After Warren Hasting's departure from India the subject alopt, and the last Englishmen to visit Lhass. cutil the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unorficial Manning in 1885, snaker the inspiration of Colons Macaulay of the Briggal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into tonch with the Thistons, but it was shandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chicago, whose susceninty over

Thet was recognised, and to whose views until the war with Japan British stateamen were inclined to pay excessive deference. But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory. The Tibetana were aggressive and obstructive and with a view to putting an cod to an intolerable situa yiew to putting an end to an intolerable situa-tion s Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890. This laid down the boundary between Bikkin and Tibet, it admitted a Britain protectorate over Sikinin, and paved the way for arrangements for the conducts of trade across the Sikkin Tibet-frontier. These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mant at vatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier to which British subjects should have the right of free access and where there should be no of free social and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved useless in practice because the Tibetans refused to recognise it and despite their established smorthly, the Chinase Government were amable to scours respect for it.

Russian intervention.

This was the position when in 1899 Lord Curron Vicercy of India, endeavoured to get into direct touch with the Tibetan authorities into direct touch with the Tibetan authorities. Three letters which he addressed to the Daial Lams were returned unopened at a time when the Daial Lams was in direct intercourse with the Tasr of Rissis. His emissary was a Siberian Dortieff, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the counsels of the Daial Lams. After a few years residence at Lhass Dortieff went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899. At the end of 1800 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan mission of which the head was officially described sion of which the head was officially described in Bussia as the senior Tsanite Khomba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet This mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900 and was received in audience by the Tear at Livadia. Dorjieff returned to Liesa to report Livadia. Dorlieff returned to Liasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St Petersburg with a Tibetan mission where as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dahal Lama they were received by the Tasa at Petersbuff They were excerted home through Central Asia by Rustian force to which progress Intelligence. were accorded from through extended Asia by a Russian force to which several intelligence Officers were attached At the time it was runnoured that Dorlleff had, on behalf of the Daisi Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia which virtually placed Tibet under the pro-tectorate of Russia. This rumour was after wards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

The Expedition of 1904.

In view of these conditions the Government of India treating the idea of Chinese sure rainty over Tibet as a constitutional fiction proposed in 1903 to despatch a mission with proposed in 1903 to despatch a mission with an armed essort to Linas to discuss the out standing questions with the Tibotan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed in conjunction with the Chinese Government to a joint meeting at Khamba Jong on the Tibotan side of the frontier Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative but after months of delay it was ascertained that the Thetana had no intention of committing themselves It was therefore agreed that the mission with a strong eccort, should move to Gyantse On the way the Thetana developed marked hosti lity and there was fighting at Tune, and several sharp encounters in and around Gvantse It was therefore decided that the mission should was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 37d 1904 Lhasa was reached. There Sir Francis \(^1\) coupling husband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890 to open trade maris at Gyantee Gartok and Yatung to pay an indemnity of \$250 000 (seventy dive takhs of rupees) the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetana agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lians to discuss commercial questions if necessary

Home Government intervence.

the full terms of this agreement. The indean the full terms of this agreement. The indees nity was reduced from seventy five lakes of rupees to twenty-five lakes to be paid off in three years and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Linea was withdrawn Two years later (June 1606) a Convention was concluded between Great Britain and China regulating the position in Tibet Under this Convention Great Britain agreed neither to more Thistan territory and the convention of the conventio agreed neither to annex Thetan territory nor to interfere in the internal administration of Thet China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. Great tory or internal administration of Tibet. Great Britain was empowered to lay down telegraph lines to connect the trade stations with India, and it was provided that the provisions of the Convention of 1890 and the Trade Regulations of 1893 remained in force. The Chinese Gov-ernment paid the indemnity in three years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Missinn was the open ing of the three trade marts and the establish-ment of a British Trade Agent at Gyantse

The Antio-Russian Agreement.

The reason underlying the action of the British Government in modifying, in such material particulars, the Convention of Lhaza was apparent later The Anglo-Russian Agreement was in process of negotiation and under that Agreement Great Britain was pledging herself not to annex any portion of Tibetan territory nor to send a representative to Linea. Valley would have been indistriguishable from annexation. The portions of the Anglo-Russian Agreement which relate to Tibet are as follows

Article I -The two High Contracting Parties article 1—The two high contracting Parties engage to respect the territorial integrity of Thet and to abstain from all interference in its internal administration.

Article II -In accordance with the admitted principle of the suseramty of China over Tibet Great Britain and Russia engage not to enter into negotiations with Thet, except through into negotiations with Tibet, except through the intermediary of the Chinese Government This engagement does not exclude the direct relations between the British Commercial Agents and the Tibetan authorities provided for in Article V of the Convention between Great Britain and Tibet of the 7th September 1904 and confirmed by the Convention between Great Britain and Cibrs of the 27th April 1906. Dur does it modify the superpresents 1906 nor does it modify the engagements entered into by Great Britain and China in Article I of the said Convention of 1906

It is clearly understood that Buddhists, subjects of Great Britain or of Russia, may subjects of terest britain no of trians, may enter mto direct relations on strictly religious matters with the Dalai Lama, and the other representatives of Buddhiam in Tibet, the Governments of Great Britain and Russia engage, as far as they are concerned, not to allow those relations to intringe the stipulations of the present arrangement.

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer emments, respectively engage not to send the Home Government were unable to accept Representatives to Linas.

Parties engage neither to seek nor to obtain, whether for themselves or for their subjects any concessions for rallways, roads, telegraphs and mines, or other rights in Tibet.

Article V -The two Governments agree that no part of the revenues of Tibet whether in kind or in cash shall be piedged or assigned to Great Britain or Russia or to any of their subjects.

the Treaty

Chinese Action.

The sequel to the Anglo-Russian Agreement The sequet to the Anglo-Massian Agreement was dramatic although it ought not to have been unexpected On the approach of the Founghusband Mission the Dakal Lama fied to Urga the sacred city of the Buddhists in Mongola. He left the internal government of Tibet in confusion and one of Sir Francis. riper in confusion and one of Sir Francis' Younghusbands great difficulties was to find Thetan officials who would undertake the responsibility of signing the Treaty Now the auserainty of China over Thet had been explicitly reaffirmed. It was asserted that ahe would be held responsible for the foreign rial would be held responsible for the foreign rial. tions of Tibet. In the past this suzerainty having been a constitutional fiction it was having been a constitutional fiction it was inevitable that China should take steps to see that she had the power to make her will ree peeted at Linaa. To this end she proceeded to convert Tibet from a vassal state into a province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh-leng, acting Viceroy in the neighbouring province of Saccinen was appointed Resident in Tibet saccinen was appointed Resident in Tibet.

He proceeded gradually to establish his authority marching through eastern libet and treating the people with great seventy. Mean time the Dalai Lima, finding his presence at Urga, the seat of another Buddhast Pontiff trksome, had taken refuge in 85-uing. Thence he proceeded to Peking where he arrived in 1908 was received by the Court and despatched to resume his duties at Lhaas. Moving by leisured stages he arrived there at Christmas 1909 But it was soon apparent that the ideas of the Dalat Lama and of the Chinese Govern ment had little in common The Dalai Lama expected to resume the temporal and apritual despotism which he had exercised prior to 1904 The Chinese intended to deprive mm of all temporal power and preserve him as a spiritual pope. The Tibetans had siready been exasperated by the pressure of the Chinese soldiery. The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the Delai Lana that he fied from Lhasa, and by the trony of fate sought a refuge in India. Here abands to the frontier by Chinese troops. was chased to the fronter by Chinese troops and took up his abode in Darjeeling whilst Chinese troops overan Tibet

IV -The two High Contracting while disclaiming any desire to interfere with same neither to seek nor to obtain, the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour, on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be main tained The attitude of the Chingse Govern ment was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were nonesary for the preservation amblects.

Amersed to the Agreement was a re-affirms of order that China had no intention of contium of the declaration for the evacuation of verting Thet into a province, but that being the Chumbi Valley after the payment of three modernity provided that the trade marts had been effectively were respected by the Thestans Finally the Chinese remarked that the Daisi Lama was had compiled in all respects with the terms of the model of the presentation of the control of the presentation of the presentati compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested but for the revolu then in China. That revolution broke out in Section and one of the first victims was Chao Erh feng Cut off from all support from China. Eurounded by a hostile and infuriated populace the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case they surrendered, and sought escape not through China but through jought escape not through China but through India, by way of Darjoeling and Calcutta The Dalal Lama returned to Lbasa and in 1918 in the House of Lords on July 28 Jord Moriey stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an agual foother with other nowless of Chinese countries of Chinese countries of Chinese equal footing with other provinces of China was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government the Chinese Govern-ment subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries This Convention met at Simia when Sir Henry McMabon Foreign becertary to the Govern McMabon Foreign becertary to the Govern mert of India Mr Ivan Chen representing China and Mr Long Chen Shatta, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, threshed out these issues. Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject it is understood that a Convention was initialled in June which re-centised the complete autocome. a Convention was initialized in June which re-cognised the complete autonomy of Tibet proper with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lineas with a suitable guard A semi autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger But this Convention, it is understood has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet

Political importance of Tibet.

The political importance of Tibet in relation to India has of necessity been changed by the Anglo-Russian Agreement So long as that instrument is in force it tends to decline and rook up in about it likely to decline but the desired by the first that to decline but to treates are "vertasting The question has been admirably summed up by Bir Valentina Chirol (The Middle Eastern Question).

The British dovernment, acting on the re- written before the Agreement was reached presentations of the dovernment of India, what it would be impossible to view without this some concept." he wrote "would be the assertion, They pointed out that Great Britain, cendance of a foreign and possibly hostile power

the nome of central axim budgins and many-storied Po-ta is on the hill to the west of the city is its Vatican whomes its influence radiates throughout hanumerable lamaseries or Buddhist monasteries not only into Turkeeor Buddhit monacteries not only into Turkee-tan and Mongolia and Western China, but across the Rimalayas into the frontier States of our Indian Empire Corrupt and degraded as it is it is still unquestionably a power and just because

at Lines, controlling the policy of a great it is corrupt and degraded it might lend itself politico-religious organisation whose infinence more readily to become for a consideration the can and does make itself appreciably felt all tool of Russian ambitions. Thet as a Russian is the stronghold of Lamastic Buddhiam, a debased form of Buddhiam largely overgrown with tantic philosophy—Lines is in fact require to be watched, just as every divilised the Rome of Central Asian Buddhiam and the country has to watch the frontiers, whatever they was be where they may be four with the powerful. they may be where they march with a powerful neighbour, and most of all in India, where our frontier is fringed with semi independent frontier is fringed when seem nucreaseem Kative States, over which our authority is con-ditioned mainly on the hitherto unrivalled prestige of our Imperial power in Aria. British Trade Agent, Fairay —D Macdonald. British Trade Agent, Gyaniss.—Vacant

.THE NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has arm of the Indian Empire Beyond Nepal sen considered as if the British line were considered a been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Thet This is not so The real frontier States are Kashmir hepal Sikkim and Bhutan From Chitral to Gligit now the northernment posts of the Indian Government to Assem with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the British district of Kumson is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow strip of native territory between British Irdia and the true frontier. The first of these from the States is Kashmir. The characteristics of thi State are considered under Native States in India with frontier responsibilities and it worthly discharges them through the agency of its efficient Imperial Service troops-four of its efficient Imperial Service troops—four regiments of infantry and two Mountain Bat-teries, composed mainly of the Rapput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material One of the most important trade routes with Thet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak Then we come to the long narrow strip of Nebal This Gurkha State stands in special relations with the Bittish Government. It leafs or all with the British Government. It is for all practical purposes independent and the British resident at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration. The governing machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Mahara, Dhiral who comes from the Sceodia Rajput clan the bluest blood in India takes no part in the administration. All power vests in the Prime Minister who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Mayors of the Palace or the Shoguns of Japan The present Prime Minister. Sir Chandra Shamsher has visited England and has given congricuous evidence of his attachment to the British Government Nepal is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against Chinese and through Tibet. The friction between the Chinese and the Nepalese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth cen resident at Khatmandu exercises no influence on Sir Chandra Shamsher has visited England and has given conspicuous evidence of his attachment to the British Government kepal is the main Indian outpost against Thet or against Chinese aggression through Tibet The triction between the Chinese and the Nepalese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth centary the Chinese marched an army to the confines of Khatmandu—one of the most remark able military achievements in the history of Aria. Under the firm rule of the present Prime Minister Nepal has been largely free from himster Nepal has been largely free from strong bulwark of India. Nepal is the reording ground for the Gurkha Infantry whos loren such a splendid part of the fighting These States are sail administred by the

of India m 1910 strengthened their relations of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Blutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year and taking a guarantee that Blutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations. After wards China had officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests of these States

Assem and Barms

We then come to the Assam border tribes— the Daffas, the Miris the Abors and the Mishmis Excepting the Abors none of these tribes have recently given trouble. The murder of Mr Williamson and Dr Gregorson by the Minyong Williamson and Dr Gregorson by the Minyong Abors in 1911 made necessary an expedition to the Dibang valley of the Abor country on the N E frontier A force of 2,500 and about 40 military police was employed from October 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the munderers were delivered up. The cost of the expedition was Ra 21 00 000 At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Miri countries Glosc contact with those forest-dud and leech infested hills has not encouraged any desire to establish more intimate relations with quarter to establish more intimate relations with them The area occupied by the Nagasares runs porthwards from Manipur The Nagasares a Tibeto-Burman people, devoted to the prac-tice of head hunding, which is still vigorous-ly prosecuted by the independent tribes. The Chin Hills is a tract of mountainous country to the south of Manipur The corner of India

Baybers or horeditary objets, subject to the diture. The Southern Shan States are being guidance of Superintendents and Assistant developed by railway connection. The five Superintendents. The Northern Shan Rail Kareni States lie or the frontier south of the way to Leabho, opened in 1903 was meant to han States. South of Karani the frontier nontier to be a stage in the construction of a direct railway has been put of Burma. The relations between the Indian aside, for it is seen that there can never be a Government and the progressive kingdom of trade which would justify the heavy expensions.

* PERSIAN DERT TO RRITAIN

A Parliamentary Paper sets standing debt of the Persian the British and Indian Government	GOVERNI	ient ollov	to	Anglo-Indian advance of April, 1913 for general purposes of administration including £30 000 for such purposes in	£	4,	đ
Portion of Anglo-Indian Lean of 1903-4 (repsyable by March, 1928) Anglo-Indian advance of Febru ary 1913	\$14,281 100,000		4	Fars and £10,000 for the Bu shire Custom House Anglo-Indian advance of May 1913 for gendarmerie purpo-	200 000	-	0
anglo-livitan advance of Ang 1912, after defeat of gendar morie in Fars	25,000	0	0	see in Fars Total	100,000 £754,281	_	0
Angle-Indian advance of Nov 1912, for use of Governor General of Fars	15 000	0	0	The 1903 5 loan bears interest and all other advances bear in cent	at 5 per terest at	7 y	t., per

[.] By agreement with Great Britain and Luccia these loans have been placed under a inoratorium, in order to assist the Persian Government financially

Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Hurope and Asia by a mallway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India of projects for that region branching out from More than 40 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to be same and Bussis has since then prepared a number of the House of Commons sat for two years the projects for that region branching out from Samsun, on the Black Sea. Bussis has also consider the question of a Euphrates Valley prepared her Caucastan rallways for possible consider the question of a Euphrates Valley repeated her Caucastan rallways for possible extensions in the same region, pushing her blimes towards van and making an agreement with Persia, in February 1913 for a line to lake Urumis. British capital in Persian rallway construction britain capital in Persaan rainway consciously many years before the end of the unetcenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1000 miles from Cairo and Port Sald to Kowett at the head of the Persaan Gulf. While these projects were in the air German while these projects were in the air verman enterprise stepped in and made a small begin ning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the acutation shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was besed the Turkish concession to Germans. to build the Bazhdad Rallway

Meanwhile Russia was pushing her rallways from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persis and Afghanistan to the borders of of Persis and Athanistan to the borders of Chimese Turkestan. The advance of the Hus-sian rathbeads was regarded with extreme suspicion in England as part of a scheme of adventure against India, and as the Russian lines crept southwards British Indian rail ways were thrust forward to the Indian north ways were thrust forward to the Indian north-west frontier. As the two systems approached one another enthusiasts adumbrated plans for linking them together. M. do Lessepa, the creator of the Suca Canal, made a journey to Bombay to lay one before the Indian Gov ernment. He was proposing to start home-wards through Afghanistan and Central Asia so that he might examine a route that way and wis Orenburg to Moscow when the Afghan wave honks and and anded his dram. wars broke out and ended his dream.

The construction of a Trans-Persian rallway connecting India, across Persia, with the Baseian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea has come to the forefront since the conotation of the Anglo-Russian agreement re-garding Persia and simultaneously with this and the advance of the Baghdad railway old projects for Britab lines running inland into Persia from the Persian Gulf have been quick mat.

The actual position in regard to these various undertakings up to the outbreak of the European war and so far as can be ascertained since then, is as follows -

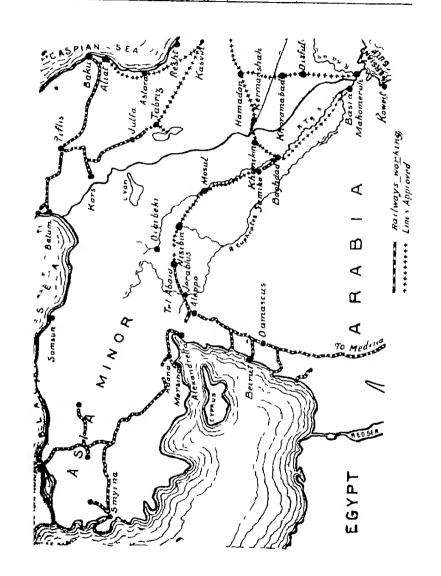
The German group holding the Anatollan railway concession was granted, in 1902, a nurther concession for extending that system from Konia, then its southern terminus, through the Taurus range to the extreme eastern Medi railway concession was granted, in 1902, a Turkey and the Balkan State after the war and intriber concession for extending that system it became evident that for some Powers, whatever the Tauras range to the extreme eastern Medi ever the deserts of the Balkan Allies might be, the Tauras range to the extreme eastern Medi ever the deserts of the Balkan Allies might be, the Baghdad railway and Turkey's ability to pay the guarantee upon it were the one fixed was substituted for a line projected by a more important negotiations took place between northerly route through the pass of Diarbotr Germany and Frace, in 1913, to regulate their Basas strongly objected to that route, on the respective financial position; negard to the ground that it would bring the line into the 'railway so as to avoid future conflict of poli-

rallways in the northern part of Am Minor, and Busies has since then prepared a number of projects for that region branching out from Sammun, on the Black Sea. Blazzia has also prepared her Caucasian rallways for possible extensions in the same region, pushing her lines towards Van and making an agreement with Peysia, in February 1913 for a line to Lake Unumb.

The Anatolian rallway company were apparently unable to handle their new concession and Initiated fresh negotiations, which resulted in the Baghdad Railway convention of March, 1903 This caused much discussion in England, owing This caused much discussion in England, owing to the apparent intention of the Germans to encrosed on the Persian Gulf. Attempts were made by the German group to secure the participation of France and Britain in the undertaking. They were successful in France, the Imperial Ottoman Bank group agreeing to take 30 per cent of the finance, without, however the countenance of the Franch Government. But in England themsel Mer Palnowever the countenance of the French Government. But in Rapland, though Mr Belfours Government was favourable strong objection was taken to the constitution of the Board of Directors, which established German control in perpetuity. It was regarded as a German political move and participation was rejected.

rejected.

The financial terms, with a Turkish kilometric guarantee, were highly favourable to the company. Thus, the outside cost of construction of the first section which lies extirely in the plains of Konia, is estimated to have been \$625.00 and the company retained a profit of at least 1; millions sterling on this part of their enterprise. In the second section that the content of the con tion the Taurus range is being encountered and construction is more difficult and more and construction is more difficult and more costly The railway must for a long time be a heavy burden on Turkieh finance. The country through which it passes from the Mediterranean temberal to the Tigis valley above Baghdad holds out little or no prospect of commercial advantage, and the financial system adopted offers no inducement to the system adopted offers no inducement to the concessionalires to work for increasing earnings. Thus the Baghdad railway corapany sublet the working of the line to the Anatolian Railway Company at a rate of £148 per kilometre, as against £180 per kilometre, as against £180 per kilometre, guaranteed by the Turkish Government The weight of the Turkish obligations in connection with the railway had an important effect upon the discussions, in Paris in the summer of 1918, of the international committee for the exami nation of questions relating to the Ottoman alot. The committee was appointed in re-ference to the financial settlement between Turkey and the Bulkan States after the war and



The Baghdad Railway was during 1913 advanced aouthward from Konta 182 miles to Karapunar on the northern slope of the Tanrus. On the southern side of the moun tains, the Mersina-Adams line had been in corporated and 16 miles of track constructed, from Adams to Dorak among the southern foothills of the Taurus Work then proceeded folink up Karapunar and Dorak. The distance The itmestone mountain gorges involve much tunnel work and it was estimated that the

work would occupy three years

Rastward from Adana construction ad
vanced throughout 1913 towards the head of values throughout 1913 towards the need of the French Syrian lines at Aleppo and work was begun on a short branch line connecting this new plece with Alexandretta. The branch was opened to traffic early in 1914. The Germans submitted plans to the Turkish Govern ment in 1913 for the construction of a new port

At the time of writing information as to what has been done since the outbreak of war is incomplete but so far from the war having stopped work it has for military considerations led to its being pushed forward with increased Work has been most active in the western mountainous sections and one of the biggest tunnels of the whole line the Bilemedik tunnel, 1 828 metres long is said to have been pierced and to be approaching completionby this time it is probably completed

Progress has meanwhile been made with im portant stages of the line running north-east from Aleppo en route to Baghdad This line
was in 1913 open to Ferablus, on the Euphrates
and the construction of a large bridge at that spot was immediately undertaken, while motor boats and a steamer or two were taken in pieces boats and a generic of two were taken in pieces
to Jerablus and launched for river traffic to
Baghdad The pourney from Beirut to Bagh
dad was thus reduced to 8½ days, counting
two days from Beirut to Jerablus by train
six days by steamer to Feluja and finally
10 hours carriage drive to Baghdad The river traffic is likely to be interrupted in the river traffic is likely to be interrupted in the dry season. The Jerahius bridge having been completed, the railway was completed and opened on July 1st, 1914 as far as Tel Abaid. 60 miles east of Jerahius. Earthwork had aiready been carried much farther it was reported last summer that 40 miles of line eastward from Tel Abaid had been opened the destable trusher program must now had Considerable further progress must now have been made

Construction was meanwhile carried on on the Bagndad Mosni section, material for the latter being taken up-river from Basra to Baghdad by special barges and tugs. The line from Enghand to Sunike, about 40 miles north of Caucassan system with the Indian Railways

tical interests in the regions of the Baghdad Baghdad was handed over the traffic on Jane lines and the French railway system in Syria. 2nd, 1914 and it was reported last summer that Beginden was manned over the scales on this portion of the railway had been completed. Reckoning all the sechad been completed heckooming all the sections completed and open for traffic, a distance of nearly 600 miles had been finished by the summer of 1914 out of a total of 1 020 miles reckoning from Konis to Baghdad. An official Deutsche Bank report issued in March 1914 stated that the Balkan wars had caused the formant in the section of German undertaking to concentrate ite Turkish enterprises more than ever upon the To this end the Germans Asiatic territories handed over their Balkan railway interests to an Austro Hungarian financial group " on favourable terms and thus greatly facilitated their special direction of effort in Asia Minor and Menopo tamia. Great efforts were reported to have been made to hasten the construction of the line leading eastward to Baghdad during the past year

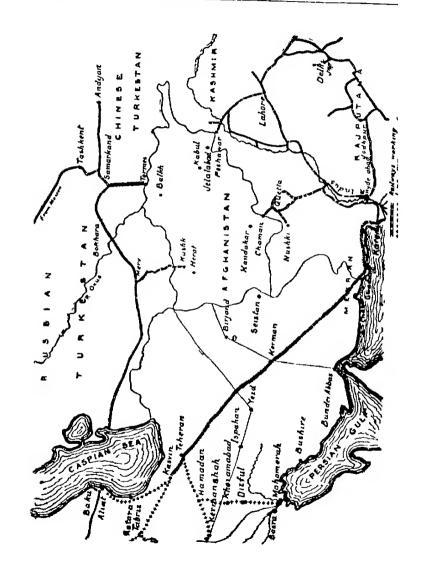
An agreement was reached in 1914 between of three docks a feature of considerable interest is should not proceed beyond Basra without Work was begun early in 1913 on aline running any question of her participation in the form Aleppo to meet that coming from Aleppo to meet that coming agreement with Britain Britain walved from Alena It has to pleres the Amanus range of hills by a tunnel three miles long on the resulting agreed that there should be no differential rates which it was estimated would take three Britain objects. directors of the saliway not for purposes of control but to guard British interests British recognised Turkish sugerainty over Koweit and Turkey recognised the independence of the Sheikh of Koweit and the continuance unim paired of the existing relationship between him and the British Government The Angio-Turkish Agreement has not yet been published but Sir Edward Grey announced in 1914 that

we get recognition by Turkey of the status que in the Persian Gulf the status que as we quo in the Persian Guit the status quo as we have regarded at for years past. (House of Commons June 29 1914) A statement issued in B. riln on June 15 1914 stated. The Anglo German Agreement regarding the Baghdad Railway and Mesopotamis has been initialled. In London by Sir Edward Grey and Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador A complete understanding has been reached on all questions at issue. The agreement on all questions at issue. The agreement will not come into force until after the conclu sion of the negotations with Turkey as on some material points the assent of the Porte will be necessary. The contents of the Agree mentcan, therefore not be divulged at present." The war has altered the whole situation

Germany also proposed to build a line from Germany also proposed to build a line from Baghdad to Khanikin where a pass through the mountains leads into the West Persan highlands Russia had agreed to build a railway from Khanikin wis Kermanshah and Hamadan to Teheran construction to begin within two years of the completion of the extension from Baghdad to Khanikin and then to be completed by wear to be completed in 4 years.

Trans-Persian Line.

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ternial of a trans Persian line and the follow ing details carry us up to the period of the war The Russian railway system reaches Julia on the Russo Persian border between the Black Sca and the Caplan Soa A line connecting with this runs from Batum, on the east coast of the Black Sea to Baku on the west coast of the Caplan Incidentally article 59 of the Treaty of Berlin provides that Batum shall the a free port executally commercial. The Persian Foreign Minister on February 6 1918 signed a concession to the Russian Julia-Tabriz The and Ensell Teheran Road Companies giving and Ensell Teheran Road Companies giving; the right to construct a railway from Julia to Tabris (93 miles) with an extension to Lake Urumish and a preferential right to build a railway from Tabris to Kasvin Julia and Tabris were at that time equipped with a metalled road on which a motor omnibus service was maintained The road is the proper ty of the concessionaire company so that sections of it could conveniently by utilized for miliary construction, the work of construction. sections of it could conveniently be utilised for railway construction, the work of constructing the time being thus expedited. The railway was to be begun within two years of the granting of the concession and completed within aix years and a time limit of eight years is fixed for the extension of the line from Tabriz to Kaavin, a further distance of 250 miles. The concession runs for a period of seventy five years. Option is for a person of sevent we year. Others necessived to the Persian Government to purchase the Julia Tabriz line after a lapse of 85 years. Early in 1914 it was announced in Teberan that the line had been built from Julia to Darable some 13 miles south of Julia and news from Russia thus indicated that it would be completed to Tabriz in the spring of 1915. The Russian Government Department of Railways in June 1913 approved a concession to a Russian Syndhoate for the construction of the line from a point on the railway close to Baku to Astara a point on the Caspian south western seaboard, where the Bussian and Persian terri tories meet. More than one possible starting point for the trans Persian Railway is therefore in course of preparation

On the Indian side the railway system is fully developed up to Battochistan close to the Persans troubler A broad gauge line running through Quetta to Nushki was constructed with the sutention of its development for the benefit of trade which already runs by carnyan becount of trade which already runs by caravan along the "Numbit trade route to the Persian province of Seitan The Russian Government accoured linking up the trans-Persian railways at this point. But the suspicious taw a stratesical reason for this preference. The Indian Government found itself unable to approve the councetion. They insist that the line shall run either from Yeas or Kerman to the sea board This condition is absolute. Theremains, then, a connection with the Indian North-Westers Railway at or near Karauhi.

The necessary financial arrangements for the preliminary work in connection with the proposal, which came from Russia, to connect the railways with Russia and Indian railways with Russian and Indian railway systems by

first assumed proportions of practical import-pleted in January, 1912 It was then stated ance in the late winter of 1911 Both the that the Russian Committee were already in Russian and the Indian reflways are fully possession of a nearly complete survey of more developed up to the points which would be the length of the line from there to Gwadur on the Perso-Balloch Frontier is some 1,200 miles Boon after this announcement Mr Johns was appointed by the Government of India to survey a rallway route between Karachi and Gwadur and found a good line with a general gradient of 1 in 250 the steepest being 1 in 90 Twelve of the principal Russian Banks were interested in the project and the desired amount of English and French capital was guaranteed, one English banking house having even offered to furnish the whole of the English quota The French concerns are the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, the Credit Lyonnals the So-ciete Generale the Comptol National the Banque de 1 Union Parisienne and Count d Armeny.

Meetings of the international financiers concerned in the scheme were held and a Societe d Etudes was formed M G Raindri formenty a distinguished member of the French diplomatio service, was a lected as President, with Sir William Garstin as British Vice-Presiwith Sir William Garstin as Hritish vice-resident and Mr. Homishoff ex President of the Russian Dums, as Russian Vice-President, The Society consists of a council of administration of 24 persons. The Governments of all three countries gave their approval to the account of the firm representation. enterprise and on the firm representations of the British Foreign Office a formal memoreadum was drawn up providing for absolute equality of British Russian and French con-trol in the undertaking It was agreed that in the northern half Bussian interest abould that in the rearhern han Russian interest showing be 60 per cent. Franch interest 33 1 3 per cent and British 6 2 3 per cent. and in the southern half Bussian interest. 6 2 3 per cent. French 33 1 3 per cent and British 60 per cent. French 35 1 3 per cent and British 60 per cent. The total interests of the parties in the whole illnewould thus be cental. The French and Russian cental and the second cental cental interests of the parties in the whole illnewould thus be cental. would thus be equal. The French and Rumian proposal was that interests should be equal for the whole line. The above arrangement was made to meet British susceptibilities.

No announcement has yet been made of the settlement of further details in regard to the line. Its general route will presumably be from Astara via Teheran to Kerman or Yeszi, and thence to either Bunder Abbas, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, or Chabar a politic on the Mekran Costs, about 100 miles west of Gwadur As to the cost 218 700 000 was the amount first declared by Russian experts as sufficient to cover the cost of construction and provision of rolling-stock for the 1400 miles of railway in Persian territory. English experts then believed that £15 000 000 would be sufficient. Further investigation has led competent experts on the English side to say that the capital involved must eventually total settlement of further details in regard to the competent experts of the angust use to say that the capital involved must eventually total £30,000,000 at least. The line presents no great engineering difficulties, but there would be a great variety of gradients throughout its length the line will rise at several points to some thousands of feet above sea level, and numerous detours will be necessary both for gradients and to serve local needs.

way of Afghanistan. But many strategical two monibs after the agreement was announced objections have been raised to the trans-Persian they proceeded to Disful, on the route of the raises and these considerations are strength line for the purpose of making preliminary encod tenthod in regard to bringing the Russian surveys. The Syndicate is composed of six Central Asian lines nearer Kabul. Russia groups of which four are already connected. Control Asian lines nearer Kabull. Hussia groups of which note are already connected but in the Anglo-Per-buts in recent years considerably increased her with Persian connected ut. the Anglo-Per-raliway facilities in Central Asia The line sian Oil Company the Imperial Bank the from Kramavodak on the Rast Caspian above Euphrate and Tigris Stam Avigation Com-now extends one Mere and Bokhara and Samar pany (Messrs. Lynch) and the British India Rhand, to Andilan which is some \$50 miles Steam Navigation Company The Syndhate north west of Kashpar the important town of how a tenus where which is some 550 mlrs north west of Kashgar the important town of chinese Turkestan The great network of rallways in Kuropean Russa is also now di-

Britain's special interests in regard to Per Slam railways are primarily associated with great unrest as a result of German instigation in the summariant of multi-courtes, Special in Vector Persia Cutt is supersed the old multi-courts. Special importance has for many years been special in the summariant of the summar to supersede the old mule routes. Special importance has for many years been stached to schemes for a railway from Mohammerab (at the opening of the Karun Valley, where of London. The possibility was demonstrated the Karun River runs into the Shated Arab by the performance of a party who travelled the Karun River runs into the Shated Arab by the performance of a party who travelled first below Basra near the Turkish border), following details of their journey to the Trans. The party left London by the B-35 pm train at special relations with the Karun Valley on a Saturday and arrived at Baku at 10-30 and has a large trade there. An agreement to a state of the caspian (reached by the representative of a British Syndicate south west above of the Caspian, (reached by and the representative of a British Syndicate south west above of the Caspian, (reached by a scanner from Baku) at 8 a m on the follow and the representative of a British Syndicate in February 1918 for the construction of a railway from Mohammerah to Khoramatad in the interior Persia offered the syndicate radiway from Mohammerah to Khoramabad ing Saturday—that is within aix and a half in the interior Persia offered the syndicate days from London They travelled rus Folkres a two years' option during which period the tone Fushing Berlin Warmaw Snamenka, route of the line was to be surveyed. The Rostoff and Beslan and were detained at War Berlin Warman Surveyed. Person Government undertook to decide, on the completion of the survey whether it would build the railway as a State line under con-tract with the Syndicate, or whether it would

north west of Kashgar the important fown of chiases Turkestan The great network of sive railway construction in Southern Persia. Southern Russa is also now discrete connected by the Orenburg line with Teheran to Khankin, the Khorsmabad line Tashkent, and a connecting line links it up with the southern railway put described and or elsewhere and Persia will thus have Prom Merv a line runs south to Kushk on the Aginan border within a few miles of Herat. It is reported that Russia intends building shotsmerah Khorsmabad line work on the It is reported that Russia intends building shotsmerah Khorsmabad line work on the It is reported that Russia intends building shotsmerah Khorsmabad line work on the connection to Termes a point on the Child to the north. The loss to the limportant strategical point, Mass Russia starting from Termes or Britain start Russian in the Khyber could reach Kabul first throw a bridge across the Caus, is the highest from the Khyber could reach Kabul first throw a bridge across the Caus, is the highest hold in the Khyber could reach Kabul first throw a bridge across the Caus, is the highest from the Khyber could reach Kabul first throw a bridge across the Caus, is the highest from the Khyber could reach Kabul first throw a bridge across the Caus, is the highest from the Indian line which from Quetta proceeds to the Afthan border at Chaman The distance to the parts will devote their attention to the Afthan border at Chaman The distance between the two railheads is about 520 miles.

Portian Guil Lines. sive railway construction in Southern Persia.

saw some ten hours and at other points a full 12 hours more thus reducing the actual travel belight the rathway as a State line under con-braid the rathway as a State line under con-tract with the Syndicate, or whether it would grant the Syndicate a concession for the cut-perature only the remained, at the end of their journey only the trues Peratan stage, which it is hoped to struction of the line. The Syndicate imme-cover by the new line, so that an express ser dately began preliminary operations. Four vice from London to Delhi ought to be castly English engineers were sent out and exactly possible within the eight days.

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Name.	Appointment.	Port
Argentine Republic	1	
Mr C W Rhodes	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Austria Hungary		
The American Consuls are in charge of Austra Mongarian interests during the War	D*	
Belgium		
M. Robert Chaldron	Consul	Bombay
Mr J Simon	Do	Calcutta
Mr J H Fyfe Mr L 8 Murray	Do Do	Karachi Aden
Mr G K. Walker Mr W Macdonald	Do	Madras.
Mr W Macdonald Mr R A Scott	Do Do	Rangoon Akyab
Mr J Lince	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Mr R. W Watson (In charge)	Do	$\mathbf{D_0}$
Bolivia		
Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore	Consul-General	Calcutta
Brazil.		
Mr Joskim D S Nahapiet	Consul	Calcutta.
Mr T A DeSouza	Do	Do
Mr T A DeSoura Dr Edward F Underwood, M.A. M. D Ph. D. J P Mr J B Halliday Mr J F Brown	Vice-Consul	Bombay
Mr J B Halliday	Do	Rangoon
Mr J F Brown	Commercial Agent	Dő
Chile.	1_	
Senor Don A D Garces	Consul-General	Calcutta
J G Bendien (Acting)	Vico-Consul Do	Bombay Madras
Mr R Mensies Senhor L. Grommers	Do	Calcutta.
Mr A B Leishman Mr C Kauffeld	Do	Chittagong.
dr C Kauffeld	Do	Rangoon
China.		
Mr Halao Yung Hal	Consul	Rangoon
Costa Rica		
Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore	Consul	Calcutta.
Cuba. Mr John Zuberbuhler (Acting) on leave	Honorary Consul	Bombay
Dr. Blasio Paes (In charge)	Do Do	1 Do .
respt	Do	Celcutta
Deumark		
Mr C J Elton	Consul General	Calcutta.
Mr C J Elton Mr A F Sells Mr E S Murray	Consul	Bombay
Mr E S Murray	Do Do	Aden Madras
n n. 1 mensee	Do.	Rangoon
Hr B. T Hensies Hr I F Jensen Hr L. B. Stevens	Vice-Consul	Karachi
Mr B G L Bustace Mr. P T Christensen	Do.	Calcutta.
Co. C. T. CRUMMAN	1 ~	ACHIEVE.

140		
Name.	Appointment.	Port.
Scuador .		1
Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore	Consul	Calcutta.
France.		ľ
M. Dejean de la Batie Mt E Nicsult H. C. Barret H. H. Marjin M H Ries Mr H I. Price Mr F E. L. Worke Vacant Do Do Do Do	Consul-General Chanceller Council Vice-Consul Consular Agent Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do	Calvutta. Do Bombay Do. Adea Karach Madras. Chittagong Rangoon Akyab Coconada. Tellicherry Do.
Germany The American Consuls are in charge of Ge- interests during the War	rman	
Greeca,	1	
er E. Apostolides	Conrul	Calcutta.
Gautemaia.		Í
U H. J Sanders	Consul	Calcutta
lialy		
Marquis F Medici di Marignano lav G (ecchi lav Dr G Gorio f J McRie isoant igaor Alfredo Mannato tr Gorion Fraser isoant f E J Gny, R. \ R. ignur Aldo Viola	Consulation rai Do Consul Do Vice Consul Do Consular Agent Do Do Do Do Do	Calcutta Aden Bombay Rangoon Calcutta. Bombay Madras. Moulmein Akyab Basseis Karacht
Japan.		{
ir Kametaro Tijima Shorokul Ir Y Shibata Ir Yasukichi Yatabe	Consul General Do Consul	Calcutta. Do Bombay
Liberia.	(
or, Benode Behari Banerjee Or C. H. Freeman Underwood M.D	Coneul Do	Calcutta. Bombay
Mexico.	}	}
ir Z. L. B Gali	Consul	Calcuta.

Poroigh Consumer Officers 149		
Name	Appointment	Port
Netherlands		
Mons J. Rerendrocht	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Mons J Barendrecht Mons L Grommers Mons J G Bendlen	Consul	Do
dons J G Bendlen	Do Do	Bombay Karachi
dr D van Wyngsarden dr W Meek	1 100	Aden
for D. A. Goodf	Do.	Akyab.
ionsieur W Massink fr J W Crusha fr A. J Steiger	Do Do	Rangoon Madras
ir J. W. Crusha Ar A. J. Stelger) Do	Colombo.
a m v becaga	24	000220
Norway		
ir H J Sanders fr F B Hardcastle (on leave)	Consul-General Consul	Calcutta. Bombay
ir A D MacPhall (acting)	Do	Do
Ar A D MacPhall (Acting) fr W Meck	Do	Aden
or H S Frager Kt	Do Do	Madraa. Do
or JF Bimpson or HA, Rees or GJ Smidt	Do	Rangoon.
fr G J Smidt	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
dr S G Ritherdon dr S Lucas	Do	Chittagong
fr 8 Lucas	Do Do	Do Coconada,
dr D Miller	Do	Tutlcorin
Mr B G Moylan	p_0	Akvab
Mr J Anderson	Do Do	Baseein Do
ur J J Shaw	l Do	Moulmein.
nr o Decas Mr A Gardiner Mr D Miller Mr J Anderson Mr J McCracken Mr J J Shaw Mr E F B Wyatt	D ₀	Karachi
Persia		
dirza Sir Davood Khan Meltahos-Saltaneb	Consul-General	Calcutta.
dirze Ali Akhar Khan B.a., Barrister at-Law	Consul	Bombay
chan Bahadur Haji Mirza Shujaut Ali Beg	1 300	Calcutta,
scant tumar Shyama kumar Tagore	Do Vice-Consul General	Madras Calcutta.
on Ayub Ahan	Vice-Consul	Larachi
acent	Do	Rangoon
Do.	Do	Moulmein.
Peru Ir W Smldt	Consul	Rangoon.
ir w Smat ir J B Strain	Do	Calcutta
Portugal.		
lenhor A Casanova	Consul General	Bombay
onhor A Casanova Dr E M. D Souza	Consul	Rangeen Calcutta
Mons. C Jambon Er Sheirp	Do Do	Colombo
ir Rormusii Cowasii Dinshaw	Do	Aden
or P datumba Pinto	Vice-Consul	Bombay
Mr Hormusii Cowasji Dinebaw Dr F daGunha Pinto Dr A, B daFuneca Dr Krasmo Dias Dr A, M, D Soura	Do. Do	Karachi, Poons,
De A M 73 Common	Do	Rangoon,

Ressia		
Vecant Mona, M. Rice Mona, Vsevolod Ampenow	Consul-General Vice-Consul Do	Calcutta, Aden Oalcutta.
Mr. S J Bodsline	Do	Do
Siam	{	}
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
Mr B J B Stephens Mr A. H Russell Mr O Van-der-Gucht	Do	Rangoon
Mr A. H Russell	Do Do	Moulmein
RI O Van-der-Guent	Do	Do
Spain,		
fore Tazongly Espanol	Consul	Bombay
Mona, I., Gresoux	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Mons. M. Ries Mr J S. Walker	Ag Do	Aden Rangoon
mr J B, Walker	Ag. Do	nangood
Sweden.		
Mr W L Wanklyn Mr R. R. Logan Mr L. Volkart Mr A E Adams	Consul-General	Calcutta
Mr K. R. Logan	Contui Do	Madras. Bombay
Mr A F Adams	Do	Aden
Mr B T Hicks	Do	Rangoon
Mr T H Wheeler	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Vacant	Do	Moulmein
Turkey		
The American Consuls are in charge of Turkis interests during the war	b	
United States of America	•	}
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ames A. Smith	Consul-General	Colcutia
I P Doughten Samuel C Rest	(Consul	Rangoon
L B Oaborn	Vice-Consul	Do
ncien Memmin ver	Consul	Madras.
rank C. Rich	Vice-Consul	Do
Valter A Leonard	Consul	Lojompo
ohn A Nye	Vice-Consul Consul	Do Bombay
diby 6 Coleman	Vice-Cone al	Do
since Oliver Laing	Consul	Karachl,
L Rogers	Vice Consul	Do
vacant Inthring G. Watson	Consul Vice-Consul	Aden
f W Timewell	Consular Agent	Busrah Persian Gulf
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ions. C Jambon	Censul	Calcutta.
Louis C Jambon	Censul	Calcusta.

The Army in India.

The great sepoy army of India originated in readily took service under the East India the small establishments of guards, known as Company By degrees Boyal Regiments were peons, carolled for the protection of the fac sent to India the first being the 39th Foot, tories of the East India Company but sepoys which arrived in 1754 were first callisted and disciplined by the French.

Structle with the French. she appeared in India in 1665 Before this. and appeared in India in 1995 Before this, detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay and as early as 1625 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon near Vasmilpatam Madna was acquired in 1640 but in 1654 the garrison of Fort % George consisted of only fee men In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers four years before the French ap peared in India In 1868 the garrison of Rombay consisted of 285 men of whom only 93 were English the remainder being French Portuguese and natives

While the origin of the regular sepoy army is usually dated from 1748 when Stringer Lawrence the father of the Indian Army Lawrence the father of the Indian Army enrolled an Indian force in Madraa, it is in teresting to note that there was a considerable military establishment in Bombay prior to that date. In 1741 this establishment which was considered as one regiment consisted of a captain nine lieutenanta, afteen ensigns, a surgeon two sergeant majors 82 sergeants, 82 corporals, 26 drummers and 319 European privates, together with 31 masters (probably Eurusians) and 900 topases—presum ably Goancee These were distributed in seven companies their total monthly pay being 10 314 rupces. There was in addition a kind of native militia composed of 700 sepoys in cluding native officers. These were maintained at a monthly cost of 312 rupces. They were not equipped or dressed in a uniform manner, but supplied their own weapons—swords and shields hows and arrows, pikes lances or matchlocks. After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces at Bombay were company was rassed Afready in 1740 the French at Pondkherry had mised a large force of Muesiman soldurs a armed and equipped enrolled an Indian force in Madras, it is in renen at Fonderiery has armed and equipped in the European fashion and the fall of Madras which the French captured in 1746 induced the English East India Company to begin the formation of a military establish ment of like nature. In January 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort. It David to command the forces of the Company The English foothold in India was then precarious The French under Duplelx were contemplating further attacks and it became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of this small force. The garrison was organised in seven companies and the peops or factory guards were also formed into companies. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence eventually became Commander in Chief In Madras the Rure-pean companies developed into the 1st Madras Fusiliers similar companies in Bombay and Bengal became the 1st Bombay and 1st Bengal Futilities The native infantry was similarly developed and organized by Lawrence and Office who was his contemporary, and military advanturors—both Mussiman and Hindu—

which arrived in 1754

Struggle with the French.

From this time for a century or more the Army of India was engaged in constant war After a prolonged struggle with the French whom Duplets had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive and Eyre Coote completed the downtail of their friest, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal and on the field of Wandewah in Southern India. In 1761 the final overthrow of the French was completed, and the territories of that suterprising people were reduced to a few settlements on the coast the principal of which, Pondicherry, was captured in 1793 of which, Pondicherry, was captured in 1793 But while the Army of India had accomplished But while the tray of lods had accomplished this much they had now to contend with the great native powers, both Hindu and Mahonne-dan. A number of independent states had arisen on the decline of the Mughal Empire some ruled by the satrape of the Emperor of Delhi and others by the Mahatta princes who Dain and others by the mannata princes who had succeeded to and extended the conquests of sivaji while in Mysore Hyder til, a Mussal man adventurer had established himself in the place of the Hindu Haja A great and prolonged struggle took place with the rule of Mysore in which the forces of the Crown that the control of the Crown that and the Company's Army bore a distinguished part This struggle extended over nearly twenty years, and terminated only with the death of of Scringapatam was taken by assault in 1799

Presidency Armies

The extension of British territory had necessitated a corresponding augmentation in the girength of the armies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay which were entirely separate organisations, as rendered requisite by the great distances and independent territories by which they were separated. But Bengal and Bombey troops had taken part in the wan in Southern Indua although the brunt of the fighting had failen on the Hadras Army These armses had grown both in strength and efficiency. In 1787 the Governor-General Lord Cornwalls, wrote to the Duke of York—"A brigade of our sepoys would mak anybody emperor of Hindustan The appear ance of the native troops gave me the greatest satisfaction some of the battaling were perfectly well trained and there was a spirit of emulation among the officer and an attention in the men which leave great distances and independent territories by a spirit of eminatum among the omeers and an attention in the men which leave me but little room to doubt that they will som be brought to a great pitch of discipline."

Reorganisation of 1796.

In 1796 when the native armies were re-organised the European troops were about 13 000 strong the native troops numbered some 13 000 strong the native troops unmered some 57 000, the intantry being generally formed integrinents of two batallions each In Bengs native infantry regiments were formed by linkin existing batallons. The establishment of each two-batallon regiment was 1 colonel comman dant, 2 lentenest-colonels, 3 cashes, 8 captains

sem the French party at Hydershad, a measure and we find that was considerably augmented, carried out by Capiain (afterwards Sir John); lishment in 1895 there were some 25 000 Malcotm. The French officers in the Nizam 8 British and 120 0000 malive rooms 25 000 marries were deported to their own country and a treaty of alliance was concluded under the terms of which a Contingent of Hyderabad Propps was supplied for service in the campaign of Seringapatam. Troops of all three presidencies took part in the campaign which terminated with the capture of Seringapatam and he death of Tipu on the 4th May 1799 It rat in this campaign that Colonel Arthur Fellowly, afterwards Duke of Wellington same into prominent notice It was now

Theoremants, 10 wasgns, 2 European non the Government which he had inaugurated commissioned officers, 40 native efficers, 200 passed from the feeble hands of his escensive non-commissioned officers, 40 drumners and fifters, 1,600 sepoys. Bach betatish after the sature Brahmin Ministers, the Peakwas, two greundler and elight battalion companies. Frometics and the sature Brahmin Ministers, the Peakwas, who had their seat at Poons. Other Mathewers promulgated and interior economy was linguroved. At the same time the Madras and of Berst-heid sway over a great part of India, Bornbay armies were reorganised. The Madras and or Berst-heid sway over a great part of India, Bornbay armies were reorganised. The Madras and over attampting to extend their donit carraity was formed into four regiments, having and over attampting to extend their donit carraity was formed into four regiments, having and over attampting to extend their donit carraity was formed into four regiments, and consolidate their influence from the factors of the companies of his care. The native in factor or markable for our fagurents, rather stronger than those of the place of which was supplied by their regiments, rather stronger than those of the latter agency of the control of the cont sifteen componies of hascars. The native in famour as irregular preciatory horded in times after componies of hascars. The native in famour as irregular preciatory horded in times frequently, rather stronger than those of the hard horder of the Bengal establishment. There were also two bettakens of European infantry. The Bornday Army was organised on similar lines, with an establishment of arx two-battakion testiments and a Marine Battakion aix companies of European artillery were formed in 1786.

Policy of Wellesley

Besides the wars that have been referred to, the Rast. India Company had been engaged in minor operations particularly saginast the growing power of the Mahrattas, which measured the stability of the British in India In 1798 the Marquus Wellesley with the necessity of reducing the power and influence of the French, which had again arisen through the military adventurers who had established themselves in the service, and established themselves in the service of various native powers. There was a French party at Berriapapetain and the ruler of Mysore was in correspondence with Napoleou Bona parte in Egypt A Hydeusbad the French here's his command a disciplined force of 14,000 men who carried the colours of the French Republic and wore the Cap of Liberty engaged and wore the Cap of Liberty engaged and wore the Cap of Liberty engages of the nation layers and artillery, and the blind Magaba in the French party at Hydeusbad, a measure carried out by Capiam (afterwards Sir John). Malooim. The French officers in the Nation in 1805, there were come 25 000 means the companies of the national party and the strench party at Hydeusbad, a measure carried out by Capiam (afterwards Sir John). Malooim. The French officers in the Nation 1805, there were come 25 000 means the companies of the national party and the Cap of the Cap of the Magaba in the Cap of the Cap of the Cap of the Cap of the Cap of the Cap of the Cap of the Cap of the Cap of the Cap of the Cap of the Cap of the Cap of the Cap of the Cap of the Cap

The Indian Army has been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were procursors of the great cataclysm of 1857. In the fort of Velkore in 1806 were confined the ways of Tipu Sultan, those descendants of the most faustical enemy of the English in India being permitted to maintain a large body of adherents and an almost regal state. Naturally they intrigued, The native soldiers of the Company had gris-vances. The military authorities had issued a new pattern of turban, which owing to its resemblance to the bead-dress worn by half caste drumners, gave rise to a runour that since into prominent notice It was now almost regal state. Naturally they intrigued, reseasory to direct attention to allains in the planta States which were encoraching on the territories of our ally the Mizam, and had aggreeus ascendancy throughout India. An enw pattern of turban, which owing to its designators ascendancy throughout India. An enw pattern of turban, which owing to its particularly occurred in supporting the Penhwa, be bad been expelled from Poons by Holfkar The Makurattas.

The Makurattas.

The mative soldiers of the Company had griedway a new pattern of turban, which owing to its resemblance to the head-dress worm by half easter drummers, gave rise to a rumour that their conversion to Christianity was intended to the received out in the state of the rule of Sivaji. After his death content already existing to break out into spec muthy There were many signs and pur-tents typical also of the greater rebellion. The officers had become setzanged from their men and lived too much apart from them. The native troops auddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and coldiers, their wives and children, quartered in the fort while the striped flag of the Sultan of Myzore was raised on the rammatic. But of Mysore was raised on the ramparts. But or mysors was reason on the instance. Just the parallel so far is close the method of dealing with the outbreak of 180d differed whichy from the weakness displayed at Meerut in 1857. There was happing at the neighbour. ing station of Arcot a soldier of energy decision and courage both moral and physical Colonel Gillespie with the 19th Light Dragoons Colone Guespie with the later later Dragoons and galloper guns came down upon the mutherest like a hurricane, blew in the gates of the fort, destroyed most of the scropes and in the course of a few hours suppressed the rebellion This retribution struck terror into the hearts of other would-be mutineers and disaffection which was rife throughout the Madras Army did not elsewhere find active expression.

Almost as dangerous was the mutinous discontont excited among the British officers by the Bl-davised measures of Str Georga Barlow unfortunately acting tempovarily as tovernor-General in 1800, which was with difficulty quelled by the tact of wiser and more considerate men. It was not only within the confines of India that the Army distinguished itself during the period under review Expeditions were made beyond seas. Bourbon was taken from the French Ceylon Malacca, and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service. In 1814 took place the Nopal War, in which the brave Gillespie who had so distinguished himself at Vellore and in Java was killed when leading the assault on Sort Overseas Expedition. so desinguished infinitely a validor and in Jayas was killed whon leading the assault on a fort near Dehra Dun. This war is chiedy of in terest from its having introduced on to the Gurkhas, inhabitants of Negal who form so large and efficient a portion of our Indian Army.

Second Mahratta War

In 1817 hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattaa. The primary cause of the war were the Photaris a military system of bandits of all native races and creeks who formed mostly from the military adventurers who had been employed by native poten tates, had established themselves m strong holds on the banks of the harbads river from whence they issued to plusder the country from the end to end These people had become so formidable that a large army had to be assembled for their destruction for they viewed with dismay and opposed with force the establishment of effective power in force the establishment of effective power in the land where they had so long carried on was in some measure relativest by subsequent of with impunity their lawless modes of life. To cope with this growing evil armies were to close in from every direction on the fasticesses of the Pindaria. At the same time a watch had to be kept on the Mainttie States, where the had to be kept on the feels policy that klabel. It is true that they had seen rules, emouraged by the strong had of the alter of the victors army and Marquis Wellesiey was removed, were pre-

pared to take up arms once more. Practi-cally the whole of the Army took the field, and all India was turned into a vast camp. The experiences of 1817 differed in no wise from those of 1808, except that resistance was less stubborn as the brigades of the European military adventurers no longer existed in the Mahratta armics. The Chick of Poons, Nag pore Indore and Gwallor rose in succession. At the battle of Kirkee, where the tramp of the myriad Mahratta horse shook the very earth, they were beaten off by one-tenth of their numbers after a feeble attempt to charge a native regiment. At Koreganm where the de-tachment under Captain Staunton offered so cal cachment under captain Statutum offered so gain ant a resistance to the attacks of a vasily superior (orce, the Arabs slone fought on the side of the Mahratta, 20 000 of whom stood (die on the plain At Stabaldt a tew regi-ments of Madras native Infantry beat off the attacks of the army of the Raja of Nagpors, and victory was assured by the charge of a troop of Bengal cavalry. At the hattle of Mahidgur the hosts of Holkar melted like snow from the face of the desert before the deter mined onslaught of a small army of British and native troops. This was the last war in Southern India. The tide of war rolled to the north never to return. In the Punjab, to the borders of which our frontier was now extended. the Army was to meet in the great military community of the Sikhs, a braver and more virile foc.

Reorganisation in 1834. In 1824 there was another outbreak of mutiny this time at Barrackpore in a regiment that was unwhely dealt with when about to proceed to the Burmess War In that year the armies were reorganised, the doubleyear the armies were reorganised, the double-battallon regiments being separated, and the battallons numbered according to the dates when they were raked. The Bengal Army was organised in three brigades of horse artillery five battalons of foot arti-lery two regirents of European and 68 of mative infantry 5 regiments of irregular and 8 of regular cavairy. The Madras and Bombay armics were constituted on similar lines, though of lower strength. There were also karbons or leaver strength. There were also various local forces, such as the Hyderabad Contingent paid for by the Nizam consisting of horse foot and artiflery. The irregular cavalry norse non and artifery. The friegular cavality were all silledars that us the troopers furnished their own horse and equipment, as do the greater part of the native cavalry of to-day the irredular and local corps had each only two or three European Officers.

First Alghan War In 1839 the cocupation of Alghanistan was undertaken Kabul was occupied, and a large Army stationed in this country boyond the indus There followed the disasters of Kabul, the murder of British envoys, and the retrest in which a whole army perinhed. This disaster was in some measure retrieved by subsequent operations but it had far reaching affects on the secrets of the Army and on British prestige.

while barbaric pageanizy at Penhawar, but the British army had lost the presige of in vinelihility which it had gained during a hundred the British army had lost the prestige of in winder Sir Hugh Gough took part in the years of victory throughout peninsular India. first Sikh War in 1845-6, in the opening battle it is convenient here to give some account of It is convenient nere to give some account or the Sikhs in whom our army met a more for saidable enemy than they had hitherto en countered who have since supplied many of the best soldiers in its ranks, and who less than mine years inter served with valour and fide-lity beneath our colours to the great struggle of the sepoy war in the early part of the sixteenth century Baba hanak, a peasant of a village near nahors, founded the religious sect which was to play such an important part in the hatory of India. The religion he preach in the history of India. The religion he preach ad was pure monothelm and in no way mill tant in its original form. The new faith founded on the Unity of God and the religious equality of man gradually made great head way the philanthropy and tolerance of its tenets appealing to the hearts of men. The Gurus who succeeded Napak were active in their teaching they founded and built the Golden Temple at Amritar and the sect began to assume a political significance. This persent is there is no consistent with the Mughali Golden Temple at Amritaar and the secti-began to assume a political significance. Thus brought them into conflict with the Mughal Government and Sikhlem was subjected to that persecution which was alone necessary to transform it into a militant political force. Har Govind, the Sixth Guru became a nill tary as well as a spiritual teader and on his death in 1645 left the Sikhs a strong and mill tant power

tant power
After two hundred years the Bikh faith
beasine established as a guiding principle to
work its way in the world Nanak disengaged
his little society of worshippers from Hindu
idolatory and hahomedan faith Amar Das
preserved the community from declaring into
a sect of ascelles Arjan gave his increasing
followers a written rule of conduct and a civil
organisation Har Govind added the use of bestowed upon them a distinct political exis-tence, and inspired them with the desire of tence, and inspired them with the desire of being socially free and naturally independent Sikhism arose where fallen and corrupt. Brah minical doctrines were most strongly acted on by the vital and spreading Mabomedan belief. As in the case of other sects whose vicissitudes are recorded in the history of the world, religious persecution gave to Sikhism that viviting influence which was the necessary stimulus to permanence and progress. With varying fortunes the power of the Sikhism was consolidated, and by 1785 they were predominant from the frontiers of Outh to the ladius. Their presettes is illustrated in the indus. Their prestice is illustrated in the story of the traveller Foster who describes the alarm caused to a petty Chief and his people by the appearance of two Sikh horse men under the walls of their fort. The great Dide Racift Singh, the "lion of the Punjah, Dief Ranit Singh, the "hos of the Funjah, shablished his ascredancy throughout that service, and with the air of European mill ary adventurers such as Ventura and Allard apparently regular array Banjit lingh had the wisdom to keep on friendly crass with the English but his death was the lineal for faternal discendions which in counse it they rendered the Array the principal power a time state, and brought them into conflict ritis their English neighbours.

Sikh Wars.

or which as and said refusement the neave-troops did not greatly distinguish themselves, although they retrieved their reputation in subsequent actions when the Sikhs were de-tented at Aliwai and Bobram. But the Ben gal Army had for some time been undergoing that deterioration of discipline which onlini nated a dozen years later in the mutiny They were no longer the soldiers of Lake and Hastings the heroes of Lakeward of Seringapatam and of expeditions are account. and of expeditions overseas in the snows and descrits of Alghanistan and amid the bloody scenes of the Khurd Kabul Pass and Jagdalak they had lost much of their ardour and pres-tige while they had witnessed the defeat and slaughter of their hitherto invincible English comrades. They fought well on occasion, stimulated by the presence and example of English regiments but their training and Boglish regiments but their training and discipline left much to be desired. The second Sikh War followed a few tears later when after the indecisive battle of Chillianwals, after the indecisive battle of Chillianwala, the Sikhs were finally vanquished at Gujarat. The other campaigns belonging to this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napler and the Second Burmese War. On the eve of the Mutmy there were in the Bengal Army 21 000 British and 137 000 native troops in the Madras Army 8 000 British and 49 000 nather troops and in Bombay 9 000 British and 45 000 nather troops. The conquest of the Punjab extended our frontier to the country intabited by those turbulent tribes which have given so much trooble by the ratio and forays while they have supplied many solders to our army To keep order on this north wretern limit of the Empire the Punjab Frontier Force was established and was constantly western time of the Empire the Punjas Fron-tier Force was established and was constantly engaged in small expeditions which, while they generally involved but little bloodsled kept the Force fully employed for many years, and involved much actious work in the pur suit of an clusive enemy

The Indian Mutiny

The history of the Indian Army in general and of the Bengal Army in particular is so closely bound up with the great Muthry of 185° that it is necessary to enter into some account of the causes which brought about that catastrophe, and to sketch in outline its chief events. In 1858 Lord Dalhouse resigned the Vicetovatty of India after a term of office marked by strenuous after a term of office marked by strenuous activity and b/ an extensive policy of annexs tion. From Oudh a dissolute and incompetent king was removed and his territories were annexed to the British dominions an act which could not but have a disturbing effect in a country where the natural and hereditary rulers of the people were regarded with the greatest veneration. The territory of Jhansi was site annexed, the Government refusing to allow the Rani to adopt an here to succeed the should be decreased husband, and the Nama of Bito allow the Kani to adopt an heir to succeed her deceased husband and the Nama of Bi-thur scopted son of the last Peakwa Raji Eao was refused a continuance of his adop-tive father's pension. These two latter the Rani of Jhansi and Nama Sakith, became the bitterest and most orsel of our sessuals. The

the sepoy had in almost every instance a large number of relatives living with him He was not likely to abandon these relations to their roles and multiny against the Government, the linfold fifthe in January 1857 caused with the served. The Predictable system implies typical alarm among the native ranks of the offered an effective safe-guard in the water army. At Berhampers the 19th Bengal In offered an effective safe-guard in the water tight compartments that prevented those armies from intermingling. There was not only no sympathy but some antagonism be tween the different armies and on one oors sion when regiments of the northern and south power They had in addition the influence it is unfortunate that there was at Meerut no of a fanation religion to incite them to a body senior officer capable of dealing with the crisks, war against the Christians. Their combina I there were in garrison two batteries of field thou with the Hindus is, however somewhat, artillery as well as one of the finest cavalry semarkable and the causes which brought regiments in the British Army, the Carabithese antagonistic peoples into alliance must regiments in the British Army, the Carabithese antagonistic peoples into alliance must regiment as bettelion of Riffes. British Army, the Carabithese antagonistic peoples into alliance must interpolate antagonistic peoples into alliance must be sought for elsewhere than in political in interior paralysed the Europeans, and the ducines. That there were leaders such as interior paralysed the European, and the function of the sought of the sought of the colors with the sound of their officers, while others for purposes of rebellibra has already been full escaped, and a number of Burepeans of all cated. But the army would not mutiny merely ages and both series was massacred in the

annexation of Oudh was a severe shook to the smoopsthillites of the feudal nobles of that province, from which, it must be remembered as large portion of the Bengal Army was recruited. There were thus political causes of disaffection in India apart from the constant presence of racial difference fostered by political statistors and a seditious press. There were the seventh of the supplied of the seventh of the statistic presence of racial difference fostered by political statistors and a seditious press. There were the shadow of a momarch whom tradition and the greateness of a memorable by highest at the shadow of a momarch whom tradition and the greateness of a memorable to the proportion of Native to British there as the shadow of a momarch whom tradition and the greateness of a name caused to be venerated by Mussalmans throughout India. And in the Bengal Army political agitators found a fertile soil for planting the seed of corruption. The infinity of that army had in its ranks a great majority of Oudh sepoys while men of the same race formed the bulk of forces such as the twallor Condingent maintained by Native States under the terms of treatiers with the British Government. A small per contage of Mahom dans of Hindustan was also to be found in the Bengal Native infantry while they supplied the greater part of the disaffected. It was different with the armies of the other Presidencies which were entirely separate from the Bengal army and extending combination on the part of the disaffected. It was different with the armies of the other Presidencies which were entirely separate from the Bengal army and extending combination and the proportion of the greated cartridges brought the armies of the other Presidencies which were entirely separate from the Bengal army and extending combination on the length of the pressure of the series of the supplied of the new cartridge, and under their own Commanders in Chief and where the men to the listing and extending combination and the presidencies with the armies of the

Course of the Rising.

spread alarm among the native ranks of the same At Berhampore the 19th Bengal In fantry mutined and was marched to Bar rackpore and there disbanded on the Sist March On the 29th March, sepoy Mangal Pande of the 34th Bengal Infantry at Bar rackpore, attacked and wounded the Adjutant sion when regiments of the northern and south reciprore, attacked and wounded the Adjutants ern Presidencies were acroing together an and European sengeant-major of his regiment, order had to be issued that the Madras sepoys (At Merrut on the 24th April eighty five men were not to irritate their brichten by calling of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry refused to take the them Bengalis which was regarded as an ow cartridge. They were tried and septembered and unwarlike race which has never trace being announced and fetters rivetted furnished any soldiers. While the susception at parade on the 9th May This degrading tibilities of the Oudh sepoy had been burt by the annexation of his country the Muhamma fired the mutiny. Next evening the troops dans still held in veneration the pupper who in Meerut rose, and added by the baraar rabble occupied the throne of the great Mughals and killed every European they met, released their cherished the recollection of former glory and comrades from the gaol and went off to Debh. power They had in addition the influence it is unfortunate that there was at Meerut no of a fanatical religion to incite them to a body senior officer capable of dealing with the crists war against the Christians. Their combina I there were in garrison two batteries of field

phone and in the streets. An army was at and Bombay armice were also reorganised comes organised for the recovery of Delhi, while Native artiflery was abolished, with the expression of some mountain batteries and the remainded loyal under the strong hand of John field batteries of the Hyderabed Contingent, Lawrence. The British columns having defracted the robels who opposed them at Badli carried out by the organisation of a Staff Corps Ri-Sarai arrived before Delhi on the Sth June and began the long seige which terminated with the capture of the city in the middle of ments and to the staff On completion of the September when the herofe Nicholson fell reorganisation in 1865 the armies had the in the hone of victory Meanwhills the mutthly following strength. and began the long seige which terminated with the capture of the city in the middle of September when the herolo Kicholson fell is the boar of victory Meanwhile the mutin; the next of vectory meanwhile the mining bad spread to other corps of the Bengal Army The native troops at Campore rose on the 4th June, massacred the Europeans of the Garrison who surrendered on the 27th, while cterrison who surrendered on the 27th, while the women and children were butchered on the 15th July the day before Havelock's relieving column defeated the Mana and entered Cawn pore. There was mutiny as many other places during this period not only at stations north of the Junna, but in Central India, and in Bajputans, where the disarrected troops of the Caraller Continuation and the Caraller Continuation and the continuation of the Caraller Continuation and the caraller continuation and the caraller continuation and the caraller continuation and the caraller continuation and the caraller continuation and the caraller continuation and the caraller continuation and the caraller continuation and the caraller continuation and the caraller continuation and the caraller caraller continuation and the caraller carall neupotana, were the consultation of at the Gwallor Contingent were stationed at Gwallor Keemuch Nasienbad and other can tomments. At Ibania a general massacre took place when the Europeans unwisely took place when the Europeans unwisely sarrendered to their pittless for Throughout Bundelkhand and the Central Provinces the wilder spirits of the country rose and banded with the mutineers. With few exceptions the Bombay Army remained loval as and the Badras Army and the Hyderabad Contingent mauras army and the Hyderabad Contingent although there were some koakted out breaks at Hyderabad and at Shorapur But generally speaking the rehellon did not spread south of the Tapti River On the 30th September the troops at Lucknow rose, and there began the long and glorous defence of the Revidency by the beleaguered garrison under fir Henry by the beleaguered garrison under his Henry Lawrence Lucknow was releveed by Have-lock and Outram on the 27th September but the rebel hold on the defenders was not rein guished until Sir Colin Campbell advanced and drove off the mutineers with terrible shaghter two mortis later Having relieved Lucknow Sir Colin Campbell marched to Cawnows Sir Colin Campbell marched to Cawnows where General Windham had been driven into where General windiam had been driven into the intreshments, and was with difficulty holding his own against the Gwillor Contin-gent under Tantia Topl. On the 6th December 1857 Cawapore was relieved, and the rebela-retired on Kalpl. It was not until 1858 that the small army under 8tr Hugh Bose the most skilful and enterprising leader of those times marrhed through Central India relieving many beleagured places, fighting many pitched battles and avenging the massacre of Jhansi in the storm and capture of that place at the capture of Kalpi, and at Gwallor where the troops, and Sindle was restored to the capital from which he had been expelled.

Reorganisation after the Mutiny

When the country had been pacified, the Government of India was assumed by Queen viscoria, and the Rait India Company cased to suist. The Company's European regiments were

following strength —
Bengal Army—19 Cavalry and 49 Infantry

regiments

Madras Army-4 Cavalry and 40 Infantry regiments.

Bombay Army-7 Cavalry and 30 Infantry regiments.

Punjab Frontier Force-6 Cavelry and 12 Infanty regiments.

Hyderabad Contingent—4 Cavalry and 6

Infantry regiments.

Other Local Corps—2 Cavalry and 5 Infantry

regimenta.

The total strength amounted to 110 000 en and there were in India 65 000 British men soldiers. The regiments were officered by a reduced cadre eventually fixed at eight British officers to each coips, except that the Hyders bad Contingent and other local corps had an establishment of four only The promotion of officers was made dependent on length of service, 12 years to Captain, eventually re-duced to nine years 20 years to Major reduced to 18 years and 20 years to lieutenant-colonel. The Staff Corps system, which still continues in fact though not in name has the diad vantage that it entails the frequent transfer of officers from one corps to another

Minor Campaigns.

During the period succeeding the mutiny until 1879, when the second Atghan War began there were many unnor campaigns including the Ambeyla expedition, the China War of 1860 and the Abysainan War when Kapler of Magdala, who had fought in the Sikh Wars and in the Mutiny, commanded the expeditionary army There followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and Chine, and various frostler campaigns, the most important of which was that on the North West Frontier which was that on the North West Fronties in 1897 slace when that turbulent country has been generally quiet. There were also the prolonged operations following on the annexation of Burms, several eampaigns in East Arius, and Somaliand, and the expedition to Liasse. But since the Afghan War the Army of India, except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa, has had little sever fighting although engaged to many aridous entergians. in many ardous enterprises.

Reforms. The twenty years which began in 1886 thressed many reforms and augmenwitnessed many reforms and augmen-tations of the Indian Army due to prepara-tions to resist the menace of the Russian adtenses. The company rendrogean regiments were trous to result the memore of the statish and the composition of or reflect of British regiments employed in the Army was improved by the climination of ladis was instituted the charges being past out of unwardtke men from the ranks. In pursu of the Indian revenues. The Bengal Army had ance of this reform many Madras regiments almost disappeared, and while a new army were refused and replaced by corps composed was raised in that Presidency, the Radras of more virile rades. Class "trough and

companies were formed instead of men of every caste and creed being mingled in the ranks and in some cases class regiments were raised. But it is generally held that, it is better to form regiments of class companies and troops, athough the class regiment has its advocates among those who hold that such an organi-sation facilitates segregation in case of trouble sation facilitates segregation in case of trounies in 1887 we find the British Army in India numbering about 74 000 and the Indian Army in 1883 Indian battalions were grouped in threes each with a regimental centre, and reserves for the native army were instituted these have been gradually augmented until the establishment numbers 25 000 In the following year Imperial Service Toops to be placed at the disposal of the British Gov an see monowing year imperial service croops to be placed at the disposal of the British Gov crament in case of emergency were raised in Native States. These number 21,000 men officered by Indians and having Inspecting Officers furnished by British Officers of the Indian Army In 1891 the Staff Corpe of the three Presidencies were amaignmented, the first step in the abolition of the Presidency distinctions, furthered two years later by the abolition of the appointments of Commander in Chief of the Madras and Bombay Armies. While the fighting strength of the Army had been augmented and improved during all three years the administrative services bad not been neglected. The Supply and Transport services were improved and the Ordinance and Milliary Works were reorganized, and measures were taken for the improvement of defences mobilisation and equipment. Changes were made in regimental organisation, and the pay and allowances of the troops were raised from time to time. were raised from time to time.

were raised from time to time.

The number of British officers has been augmented at intervals. The establishment in the native intantry formerly constitted of a Commandant two Wing Commanders, and five Wing Officers. In 1900 the Double Company system was instituted, each pair of bom panies being placed under a Double Company Commander the Wing Commanders being placed under a Double Company Commander the Wing Commanders being placed under a Double Company Commander the Wing Commanders being commanded and companies being commanded by native officers, of whom there are 16 in a regiment Risaldars and Subsdars commanded. ment, Risaldars and Subadars commanding troops and companies, while Jemadars are their subalterns.

Lord Kitchener's Work.

The most momentous changes that have taken place in the Indian Army since the post mutiny reorganisation were carried out under the regime of Lord Kitchener who secumed the office of Commander in-Cities at the end of 1902. When Lord hitchener arrived in India, the Comwhen Lord a stocoper arrived in this, the commander in-Chief had only stocutive command of the Army with an Adjutant-General and a Quartermaster-General as his Chief Staff Officers. There was no General Staff, the Staff of the Army in India being divided between the capartments of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General. The administration

measures involving expenditure had to be submitted to the Financial Department through the Military Department which had entire control also of the Supply and Transport, Ordanace Military Accounts, Remount and Military Works Departments. The consequence was frequent differences of opinion between the Military Department and Army Headquarters.

Lord Kitchener organised a General Staff and established a Staff College at Quetta for the training of officers in the requisite duties a Chief of the Staff was appointed, and the proper division of the work of Staff Officers proper divince of the General Staff being was made those of the General Staff being made respondible for the branch dealing with the Art of War including the training of troops, while routine and administrative duties were undertaken by officers of the Adjutant-Generals and Quartermaster Generals Departments.

On arrival in India Lord Litchener found On arrival in India Lord hitchener found that the military system, originally constituted on cound lines, had gradually departed from the intention of its founcers, and much of the power properly belonging to the Commander in-Chief had been usurped by the Military Department, while a succession of economical Finance Windster had so out down economical Finance Violeters had so out down the military estimates and held the purastrings so tightly that it was impossible to force through any costly measure for the defence of the country. The military chaos which was the slow growth of a hundred and dity years of constantly changing conditions required remoulding into an orderly cosmos. The army was in many respects with its want of proper organisation for external war its ponderous and antiquated administrative system its lantry distribution in units scattered on no known strategical plan more suited to on no known strategical plan more surrection in the carrection on no known strategical plan more surfact to the circumstances of a bygone age when the country had only recently been conquered and troops had to be retained at remote and isolated stations to overswe the inhabitants.
While the Commander in-Chief was a strong and determined man with a genius for organisation the Viceroy was also a great personality isation the Vicercy was also a great personality hedding strong convections, and naturally a champion of the olvil power Lord Eitchener wished to remove the obstruction of the Ministry Department. Lord Curson could brook no weakening of the power of the Civil Government. The question was not merely one of the abolition of a Department which had grown obsolute in its methods. It was a question of the status of the Chief Military Aviton. tion of the status of the Chief Military Authority in the country

Military Department Abolished

On the recommendation of a Committee composed of Lord Roberts, Sir George White and Sir Edward Law the Military Depart-ment was abolished, and the Military Super-popartment established in its place in 1996. Lords Curzon and Kitchener again came into Officers. There was no General Staff, the Lorda Curron and Kitcheuer again came into Staff of the Army in India being divided bet condition regarding the personnel of the new ween the nepartments of the Adjutant-General Department, and the former resigned. The and Quartermaster-General. The administrative departments of the Army were under the Commander in-Chief now set about the task Mistrary Member of the Governor General's content, of which the Commander-in-Chief set of the military organisation, graping its detects was an extraordinary member The condition of affairs was not satisfactory. The proof of Russia towards the Hinda Khush degalposals of the Commander-in-Chief regarding and the situation as it had done for the best part of a hundred years. Under the old chaotic wide area of country. The pine divisions system the mobilization scheme provided for were distributed between two armies, each the despatch of two armies one through the with its Commander their heads resting on Khyber the other by way of Quetta to Kan dahar. From the North-West alone whence the main routes at Quetta and Peahawar.

The Milliary Supply Department with its decomposing hordes of all the invaders whose the main routes at Quetta and Peahawar. march is recorded in history had poured from time immemorial was the Empire of India subject to menace from without.

But under the system then existent the cassures arranged for defence provided for a force of only four Divisions of all arms. This force was not only loss of all arms. This force was not only inadequate in numbers but in expectiv for expansion. Its distribution and organisation were more suited for polleting internal India than to contend with an axternal foe. The troops were distributed in Districts under generals whose commands were geographical in designation and in area Here were no complete Army Corps, Divisions, and Brigades ready to take the field. In case of war the troops for the field army were to be drawn from all parts of India the various units being sorted out into Brigades and Divi mions on arrival at the base of operations, and provided with a scratch lot of generals and staff officers for the occasion

Army Re-distributed.

It was in the reorganisation of the scattered and heterogeneous forces of the Indian Empre that Lord Kitcheners great work lay some steps had already been taken towards the abolition of those Presidency distinctions which formerly divided the Indian native forces into three armies supplemented by a congertes of local forces. But he found three armies each confined to its own geographical limits, beyond which its units and its personnel did not ordinarily proceed, or when they did, they carried the chains which linked them to their respective Presidencies. The units of the Indian Army were renumbered a truitful cause of confusion being thus climinated Presidency and local distinctions were abolished and a homogeneous army though composed of heterogeneous races, free to benefit by the experience of service in any part of India, was orested. The experience of 1857 It was in the reorganisation of the scattered India, was orested. The experience of 1857 proved the measure of majety provided by the presidential system of three armies with nothing in common between them but the new re gime considered that the conditions of fifty gime considered that the conditions of fifty years ago were obsolete and had been entirely shanged by increased facilities and rapidity of communication throughout the Empire. The whole army was formed into nine Divi-sions, exclusive of the Burma Division, each with its proper complement of the three arms

wash he proper complement of the three arms under its General with staff complete. These Divisions were organised for war, each one sould take the field intact, leaving behind sufficient troops for the maintenance of internal sufficient troops for the maintenance or macune, order Arrangements were made for the organisation of singly and transport. The reserve was not sufficiently large to supply the western of war it was expanded the organisms.

The second of the

the main routes at quotts and Pegrawar
The Milhary Supply Department with its
Member on the Governor General's Council,
was abolished in due course an Army Department was created to deal with much of
the business carried on by its predecessor
with a Secretary in Charge. The Commander
in-Chief is now the only Military Member of
Council and it is a question whether he has
not a burthen greater than one man can bear
The recommendations of Lord Robert's Com
mittee have been ignored for that Committee
recorded the opinion that the concentration mittee have overn ganted to the concentration of the whole regonsibility of Supply of the Army under one head if that head is to be the Commander in Chief would be opposed the Commander in-Chief would be opposed to all modern principles in regard to Armies." It was feared that the system now obtaining would lead to the diversion of too large a portion of the time of the Commander in Chief from his natural military duties and it certainly appears that the functions and status of that high officer have largely altered

Indian regiments are numbered consecutively the infantry from 1 to 130 the cavalry from 1 to 39 They have subsidiary titles based upon their composition their territorial origm or the names of distinguished officers with whom they were connected.

British troops are periodically relieved from England and the Colonies regiments ordi-parily being some fifteen years in India, where they are kept on a war looting by drafts sent they are kept on a war looting by drafts sent from the regimental depots Native troops consist of every warlike class, a great variety of racce being found in the ranks. Gurkhas and Sikhs to a great extent are organised in class regiments. There are Esputs of both Oudh and the United Provinces Jats Dogrand Manrattas Pethans, Esluchis and Hararas, Mahrattas are callsted in Regiments of the manness are counted in regiments of the old Bombay Army Mahomedans from the south of India and from Hindustan are found in the ranks of many corps, and most of the Frontier tribes turning their quotas

The native officers generally rise from the ranks, but some are given direct commissions. anka, out some are given meet commissions, although this system has not been largely adopted. The volunteers form a valuable and efficient body of men who would be most useful in emergency having a good knowledge of the use of arms and furnishing some of the best shots in the country

The Military Polinery
The Military Polinery
The Military Polinery
warlike races especially in Burma which is
mainly garrisoned by these corps while in
Central India the abortginal Bhils find em ployment in the ranks. These, however though a useful auxiliary do not form part of the Arzy, and serve under the orders of the Civil Gov eroment

The Divisions of the Army are distributed as follows, their headquarters being at the Stations indicated.

Northern Army Headquarters-Morree, 1st Division Postesses 2nd Rawal Pindi " Labore Srd . 715 Meerut Locksow

Indian Brigades. Derajat Brigade Dera Ismail Khan Bannu Brigade Benny Southern Army Headquarters Octacamund. 4th Division Quetta

5th .. 0th Poons Ootacamund 9th Burma Division Mandalay

Services of the Senoy Army

The history of the Army of India has now been traced since its inception down to the pre-sent time. The military history of the world pre-sents no more remarkable spectacle than, that of sents no more remarkable spectacle than that of the great army of soldiers of fortune which, led by a few British officers has carried our flag into every corner of the Eastern Hemisphere during the part hundred and fifty years. Soldiers by birth and breeding the sepoys of Hindustra and of the four quarters of India have served the Empire from Northern China to Ceylon from Egyp' to the islands of the Eastern seas in Beigium and in France. In the conquest of India Itself in seconding the valour of a handful of British soldiers they have borne a conspicuous part. The very men who opposed us go oursegousty in warhave borne a conspicuous part. The varmen who opposed us so courageously in war—
Sikhs, Gurkhas, Pathans of the North West
Frontler Jata and Rajputs—have fought with no less valour in the ranks of our army. They sailed to the conquest of Bourbon, Mauritius and Java. With Cornwallia and Harris they and Java. With Cornwallis and Harris they traversed the passes which led them to Mysore and Seringapatam. Under Stringer Laurence and Seringapatam. Under Stringer Laurence Clive, Eyro Coote Lake and Wellcelry they belped to oust the French from Southern India. The great theatte of war in which little Gurinas of Nepal of whom 161 companies they fought was diversified by every physical feature and characterised by considerable varieties of climate. From Chitrel to Makran our soldiers have followed in the footsteps of Aicrander the Great On the banks of Aicrander the Great On the banks of the Hydiapes, on the very ground where the Hydiapes, on the very ground where the Hydiapes, on the very ground where the Macedoulans defeated Porus two in the Nopal War of 1814, when they fought thousand years before they fought the battle against mand has subsequently been displayed the Maredonians defeated Porus two in the Nepal War of 1814, when they fought thousand years before they fought the batk against as and has subsequently been displayed of Chillianwals against the Sikhs, who have on many a field in the ranks of our army The themselves since been among the bravest cheerful and steady discipline of the Gurkha has soldiers of our army Every pass on the frontier traversed by the invaders of old con the profile of the distribution of the Gurkha has always rendered him a valuable soldier while router traversed by the invaders of old con the profile has a wonderful marcher in the hills the frontier have search under the transfer of of Carba-constructs the hills. in our service. The rude mountainers of the frontier have eagerly entered the ranks of our army Beyond the limits of India our soldiers have entered mest of the capitals of the East They have carried the fag to Cabul to Cairo to Linas, to Feling, to Ava and to Mandainy Sepoys accompanied Baird and eighty years later Wobsley to the Nile The dark page of the Multuy is itself illumined by many gallant deeds performed in our service by the native soldiers of the Empire. Lucknow was not defended by Enropeans alone among the bravest men on the Ridge before Delhil the mative soldiers of the Empire. Lucknow the East Their high casts and consequent was not defended by Europeans alone among prejudices in on way interfere with their martial the bravest men of Indian races in the glorious functions of Gavalry and 100 consumpagin in Central India 1868 the wings of Urlantry in our Array Other classes of the Hugh Roses Army were composed of mative cavalry, the muting veterans with the cond in the ranks are Jata, Degras, native cavalry, the muting veterans who brains and Mainsttas. The Jain are a fine tottered into the areas at the Coronation and wallke race found in the Publi and Robtast Durber at Delhi had in their ranks many sol districts and adjacent territory. It was those diers of native race. In 1914, when the Great was the Published of the whole country, pledged every their stronghold by Lord Laise's array in 1805. They now furnish be with 11 squadroms of

Raj and great force of all arms, estimated to reach 200 000 was despatched to the seat of war in France and Beigium, in East Africa, Egypt, Turkish Arabitan and Shantung. This is not the time to speak of the conduct of Indian troops on their first appearance on the continent of Europe, but in all encounters their course and jortitude carned unstinted praise (Q \ India and the War.

The Fighting Races

The fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army are drawn main by from the north of India of these there are 35 squadrons and 214 companies of Sikhs who so squarish a great part of the strength of both Infantry and Cavalry The Sikhs of whom an account has alroady been given are distributed throughout the Punjab Mahomedans of vari throughout the Punjab Mahomedans of various races contribute a still larger proportion to both arms. These are drawn both from the north and south of India as well as from beyond the frontier where the tribes contribute 56 com panies to our Infantry while the Musaimans and Pathans of India itself furnish between them 68 squadrons of Cavairy and 250 com panies of Infantry These are all occellent dighting men hardy and warlike who have fur nished soldiers to all the great powers of India for many hundreds of years. Large numbers of Mahomedans were to be found in the ranks of the Mahratta armies which opposed us during the early part of the last century As Cavalry

Gurkha soon tires in the plains

The professional military casts of Lidia f.om time immemorial has been the Rajput who in habits not only Rajoutana but the United Pro-vinces and Oudh Of fine physique and martial bearing, those warriors of Hindustan formed the backbone of the old Bengal Army and have sustained the British flag in every campaign in the East Their high caste and consequent prejudices in no way interfere with their martial instincts and efficiency in war. This class now osvalry and 60 companies of infantry Dorras | tary Works Service instead of to regimental are good and steady soldiers, found in the hilly agency Finally a bonus of half a monthly feedbast is of this caste of which are 11 most of the squarrants and 55 companies in the army Brah makes are not now largely collisted while the left ranks of the Boyal Indian armide, and to the equivalent of the Boyal Indian Marine, at the Makerstee famous as predatory horse in the Coronation Durbar in 1911 at a cost of about againstrains and 56 componies in the army Brah makes are not now largely enlisted while the Makrattes famous as predatory horse in the lastoric past now compose 54 companies of instantry. They are chiefly recruited in the Decoan and the Konkan Nor must we forget the Hill Raiputs of Garbard good and gallant soldiers, who supply two battalions, and the low caste men of Madraes so effichnt as Pioneers and Sappers Some 9 000 Madraeis are still in the rapits. still in the ranks

Improvements in Conditions,

Improvements in Conditions.

Many improvements have been made in the pay of the soldier and the conditions of service. They are thus summarised in the Report on the Moral and Material Progress of India for the decade 1901-02 to 1911 13. The decade began with an increase of the pay of British troops due to the adoption in India of the proposals of the Home Government for an increase of 2d a day from the last and 1909 Table. of 2d a day from the 1st April 1902. This of 25 A day from the 1st April 1902. Indian re-involved an additional charge on Indian re-venues of some £225 000 a year. In April 1904 a further increase of from 4d to 7d, a day was given in the form of service pay The whole of the service pay issued in India was in accordance with the decision of the Lord Calef Justice, acting as arbitrator between the Imperial and Indian Governments borne the Imperial and Indian Governments bornely the latter, the extra charge being thus raised to about \$700 000 a year From the lat January 1909 in accordance with the intention amounced in the Proclamation of the King Emperor on the finisch amiversary of the transfer of Government to the Crown a general increase of pay for all ranks was granted to the Indian Army and arrangements were made for the free supply of fuel by Government at a cost of £47 000 a year The in crease was Rs. 3 a month for non-commissioned officers and then of the silkadar exvary and groupe was i.s. s a month for Ron-commissioned officers and time of the silicate cavalry and Es. 2 for other troops. Other measures that may be noticed were the raising of the kit-money granted on evilstment and the introduction of a boot allowance the grant of free research to ellicate county when on the mach desthan of a boot allowance the grant of free grans to alliadar cavalry when on the march of at mancentros and of free passages by rall (within certain limits) for men called home on argent private affairs—all introduced in 1905 the revision and insprovement of the peaseon rules of the Native Army and the abolition of the punishment of flogging in time of peace, except for offences for which that passishment is permissible in civil life, in 1907 of and a revision of the rates of pay of suppletus and subalterns of the Indian Army and of crimental scaleder. Invalving a consider of the control of the c and a subattor cost be indical. Army send of regimental salaries, involving a con indicator addition to the emoturants of the indical manufacture of the indicator grades in 1909. Since 1910 considerable frogress has been made with the improvement of the accommodation for the intervenent of the accommodation for the improvement. It has become obvious that this improvement was a matter of urguest in many cases and when efficient were cent to every with the parasteur rise in prices and wages associateable and durable buildings could no longer be constructed without a considerable longer be constructed without a considerable indexes of officers or from the mants of special are could not be revited from the chief and could not be successful and the second of the seco

2168 000 On the occasion of the Coronation Durbar of 1902, a money grant to be spend at the discretion of officers commanding, was made to all British and native troops.

Reserves

The Indian Army Reserve dates from 1886. The indian army sessive cases from lesso-under existing arrangements, it consists of men with not less than three years' colour service. Men passing into the Reserve still belong to their respective regiments, and come up for two months' training once in two years. in 1904 even monume training once in two years, in 1904 when the strength of the Beserve was about 24 500 men it was decided to raise it gradually to 50 000 men reducing the reserve pay from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 a month and also to form an Indian cavairy reserve by extending the system to Silladar cavairy regiments. Beservints obtain a pension after 25 years total service. There is a body of reserve officers whose numbers were largely increased soon after the outbreak of the war.

Reserve of Officers.—For some years there has been entertained what was called The Indian Army Reserve of Officers-a small body of trained officers who would be available to replace the casualties amongst the British officers acroing with the Indian troops in time of war This branch of the service was however of war. This braces of the service was however grievously neglected the conditions of service were unattractive the prospects of promotion were practically all and the military authorities preferred to rely on the expedient of multiplying the number of British officers serving with Sudian troops in order to meet casualties. rather than to train up an effective reserve This policy tested by the war was found wanting. The casualties amongst the British officers with the Indian regiments were very large indeed these regiments lost their initiative when deprived of the officers on whom they had been taught to rely and it was impossible to make the great gaps good from the ordinary Officer class because of their lack of knowledge of the Indian languages and Indian conditions An appeal for recruits for the Indian Army An appeal for rectain for the linear rainy Reserve of Officers met with a very ready response. The first engoinents reacted the substantial figure of fourteen hundred, a very large proportion of whom were drawn from the Volunteer Officers or from the ranks of special

The Imperial Service Troops.

The voluntary movement towards co-operation in the task of Imperial defence that led to the formation of the force of Imperial Service the formssion of the force of imperial Service. Troops was initiated in 1887 by an offer made by the Kisam of Hyderabad whose example was at once followed by a number of the leading Native Princes. The troops which are under regular inspection by British Officers though available for imperial service when placed at the disposal of the British Government by the British covernment by their Bulers belong to the States and are re cruited from their subjects Their armament is the same as that of the Satise Army and in g the same as that of the Native Army and in training discipline and efficiency they have reached a high standard of excellence. They have done good service on the North West Frontier and also in China and Somalliand. At the beginning of the decade (1901-02 to 1911-12) (worth three States between them applied a total of over 16 000 men Some additional offers of contingents have since additional offers of contingents have since heen accepted and the total strength 1 approx mately 22 2"1, towards which twenty nine States contributed The total included some 10 000 infantry, and 7 500 cavalry while transport and camel corps contributed 2 700 and 100 men respectively Sappers also numbered about "00 Gwallor contributes nearly 4 000 men, and E-about cover 3500. Paties Hydrenhad and Kashmir over \$500 Patials Hydershad and Alwar contribute over 1 000 each On the on threak of the war practically the whole lody of Imperial Service Troops were immediately placed at the unfettered service of the King pasced at the infections service of the Aing Emperor Many of these offers were gratefully accepted and large bodies of imperial Service Troops proreeded to one or other of the theatres of the war (Q, V India and the War)

Volunteers

The Volunteers of India may be classed under the head of British forces. They include foot and mounted Blife regiments, light horse, and garrison artiflery with some electrical engineer and other specialised companies. Their role and other specialists companies. Inter too a the defence of ports, reliwate cantonnumts and civil stations a number of rife corps are recruited from railway employes, forming valuable bodies for the defence of their respective rallwave

On the outbreak of the war a general desire was expressed that a Volunteer Brigade should be raised for active service. It was decided that the place of the volunteer corps was in India. Considerable numbers were however sent to the frost either in motor cycles or machine run distalments and a large number joined the Indian Army Re-tree of Officers according to the latest official returns the total number of volunteers in It dis was 43 671 There was however a larger aon ssion of strength after the outbreak of the war and the vote for the Foror was larger by Rs 1 lakh The Force must now be over fitty thousand strong and its efficiency has markedly improved.

The Imperial Cadet Corps

The Imperial Cadet Corps was lounded in 1901 with the object of providing military training for the scions of ruling and noble families The Corps consists of about 20 young men of noble birth who have been educated at the Chicis Colleges The course of instruction lasts between two and three years and the cadets are taught military exercises and military science Its headquarters are at Dehra Dhun.

MILITARY FLYING SCHOOL.

The Government of India sanctioned the esta blishment of an India Central Flying School Bitapur with effect from the lat October 1913 but the work of the school has been suspended during the war. The object of this school is to gain experience in aviation under Indian con ditions with a view to its ultimate expansion as a training establishment. The Commandant has entire control of the school under the direct new entire control of the second finder line direct orders of Army Headquarters. The school consists of a commandant and three flying officers with the necessary medical and subord-nate personnel. The British and Indian sub-ordinate staff consists of civilians only orgaged on contract for specified periods

Conditions of appointment.—The qualifying conditions of appointment for the commandant and flying officers, are as follows —

(1) To hold a Boysl Aero Club's pilot certi (1) to hold a Boysi Ace Club's pilot certificate, (2) to be recommended by his Commanding officer (3) medical fitness (as stated below) (4) not less than two years service (British service) three years service (Indian Army) in addition indian Army) officers must have qualified for final retention (6) not shove the rank of Captain (6) a natural bent for the mechanical (7) to be unmarried

for the first six months they will be seconded in their regiments. An officer who is found at any time to be unfitted for the duties of the Regiment. If injured on fixing duty the Com-mandant and flying officers will be eligible for gratuities and pensions under the conditions and at the rates laid down in Army Regulations India Volume 1 Paragraph 748 et sea for officers who have been wounded in action in the event of death within seven years as the result of injuries so received pensions, etc may be awarded under the conditions applicable to the case of officers killed in action or daing of wounds received in action

Equipment.-The Malarela of Reval has gene ou it presented an aerogiane to the Centui Hying School This is of Royal Aircard factory design and has a 70 h p Renault air cooled motor giving a machine speed of 72 miles per hour Other machine, consist of two BO h p Onome and two hauries la man bi-lares (70 h p Renault). The sel oil possesses a portable hangar witch will remain er eted on the aerodrome until primarint aneds are ready for occupation The portable hangar will then become available for housing much income. The or the mechanical (7) to be unmarried

Officers are appropriated to the staff of the across. The first flights were made on february school for a period of tour years from the date (24 1914, when a Rewalk serious was used of joining, the appointment being probationary and each officer flow in turn for a short time. Staff of the nehoel.—The staff of the British Subordinates 1 engineer, 1 sali-indian Central Flying School normally consists maker 2 machinists, 2 riggers, and 1 repair shop of -1 Commandant at Rs. 1 200 per mensem description in

mechanic

Indian Subordinates 1 carpenter 1 mg-maker 6 atters, 2 riggers, 2 repair shop mechanics, and 1 store keeper

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY

The sanctioned establishment of the army in India for 1913-14 and its actual strength on 1st. Arrell 1914 were as follows -

	Sanctioned Establishment.	Actual Strength.
Troops under the orders of the Commander in-Chief in India		
British officers	5 017	5 001
British warrant and non-commissioned officers and men	72 323	73 155
Indian officers, non-commissioned officers, and men	160 313	150,574
Troops not under the orders of the Commander in Chief		•
Britain officers	9	9
Indian officers, non-commissioned officers, and men	24 466	23 077
Total 1913-14	203,128	251 816
n 1912 13	263 555	251 761

In 1913-14 seven battalions of Indian infantry and one bettery of Indian artillery were comployed in the colonies and in China. One mountain battery of Royal Garrison artillery was employed in Rayry. There was an Indian contingent in Somalisand, and detachments of infantry and cavalry were employed in Perala.

The sanctioned establishment of the Native army reserve was 86,048 and its actual strength on 1st April 1914 was 34,290 as against 33,712 on 1st April 1913

The number of Volunteers in the whole of India on 1st April was as under -

	1913.	1914
Enrolled strength	41,063	41 925
Reflicients	33 830	89 240
Beserverts	3.178	2.955

The net expenditure on the army (exclusive of Military Works and Special Defence Works) in 1913-16 as compared with that in 1912 13 was as follows -

		1912-13	1913-14
Effective charges		£ 15 231,875	£ 15 462,240
Non-effective charges		8 117 348	3,123 493
	Total	18,348 723	18,685,738

ta India was the lowest on record, but ther was a rise in the admission rate owing to prevaience of malaria, sanday fever, and dengue and to the admission of car disease, which is movious years would have been treated to chiefly in barracks. There was a striving improvement as regards enterio. Over 93 a lowest yet recorded, invalidings home showed improvement as regards enterio. Over 93 an increase.

The description of the troops have been inconsisted basides inconsistion, the climination of car rises and improved another another and fine and improved another another and fine and improved another another and fine and improved another another and fine and improved another another another and fine and improved another another and fine and improved another another another and fine and improved another another and fine another and fine and improved another another and fine and improved another another another and fine and improved another another and fine and improved another ano

Months of the Eritish and Indian Armsies.— taken, and further measures of this kind and During 1913 the death rate in the Eritish Army ungently called for Admissions for dysentery rose allightly and admissions for ear diseases.

Braddes inoculation, the elimination of our definision rate were the lowest on record ries; and improved sanitary conditions are the clust cause of sickness was as usual, malaria, the atmost to be the dominating cause of ineft to 100 + per mille, the increase being confined states; in Europa in troops in India the additional rate rose from 82 4 to 125 5 per mille, to 100 + per mille, the increase being confined stations rate rose from 82 4 to 125 5 per mille, to norther stations, Preumonia, as usual, applicable states of sixthness. Preumonia, as usual, applicable states of sixthness been must successful where under lungs, though it is being raduced, still claims

high mortality especially among Gurkhas.

Anti-enterio inoculation is making progress
among Indian troops, over 13 000 having been
moculated.—The net expenditure on marine
rices amounted to £806 500 in 1914-15 as of 100 excutive officers was an establishment
rices amounted to £806 500 in 1914-15 as of 100 excutive officers was an establishment
against £423,878 in 1913-14 in this amount are
included the cost of the Royal Indian Marine
off this Majesty's ships employed in the Indian sitilors and others) numbered, in all, about
12 223 men

EXPENDITURE ON THE MILITARY SERVICES

	Accounts 1911 1912.	Accounts, 1912 1913	Accounts, 1913 1914	Revised, 1914 1915	1915-1916 Budget
Expenditure.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Ra.
India—					
Effective Services					
Administration Multary Accounts Regimental Pay etc. Supply and Transport	69 28 994 29 15 540 12 45 05 223 9 01,50 768	69 75 270 29 1 , 887 12,20 9 2 2 1 3 36 02,639	71 56 430 30 14 241 12,23,80 0 11 3 42 78 507	63,44,000 #8,09,000 10,86,00,000 8,14,35,000	58,56 960 24 94 870 8,25 51 710 2,60,24 920
Veterinary Clothing Remounts	4 93 567 12,58 800 47 13,862	5 00 023 15 62 321 49 28 484	5 02 617 19 26 690 46 52 456	4 07 000 34 72 000 54 53 000	8,28,900 27 34 290 43 74,970
Medical Services Medical Stores Ordnances	57 83 759 5 65 770 88 17 906	56 96 320 5 06 157 98 54 097	57 50 474 5 51 426 95 37 161	53 19 000 5 21 000 1 08 43 000	42,55 040 5 35 610 80,28,840
Federiastical Education Compensation for food, etc.	4 17 979 12 52,2/2 46 90 685	4 30 154 1241 097 6 7 56 698	4 27 183 13,47 6 13 62,81 040	4 43 000 10 40 : 00 5, 10 000	4 12,450 5 97 850 48,37 000
Miscellaneous Services Hutting Conveyance by road, river and sea.	89 22 432 3 04 955 8 74 856	31 2* 192 6 98 816 15 95 814	28 42 035 2,10 9.5 8 47 034	3 11 29 000 2 00 000 7 99 000	7 87 71 660 2,00 000 7 51 600
Conveyance by rall Cantonments Unadjusted Expendi ture	49 35 239 15 83 144 —1 52,782	\$8 62 887 14 75 915 —6 79 193	42,49 200 24 2 408 1 29 023	43 43 000 16 09 000	37 74,770 13 87 550
Total Rs.	20 84 03,072	20 62,37 829	20 85 59 916	22 02 81 000	22,19 18 000
Non effective Services—	1 04 85 675	1 07,43 291	1 09 57 429	1 10 41 000	1 55 87,000
TOTAL LUDIA RS	21 88 80,647	21 49,81,120	21 95 17,345	29 18,22,000	23, 75,05,000
Lquivalent in sterilog £	14 502 640	14 465,408	14,034,490	15 421 400	15 853 600

EXPENDITURE ON THE MILITARY SERVICES.

	Accounts, 1911 1912.	Accounts 1912-1918,	Accounts, 1913-14,	Revised, 1914 1915	1915-1916 Budget,
Erglann—	£	£	£		£
Lifedire Services—				,	
Payments to War Office for Lritish					
Forces Furlough allowances ctc of Billish 0 cts	914 000 185 990	941 648 141 496	917 287 145 302	930 700 81 000	990 700 4 000
Consolidated Clothins Allowances of Bri	43 460	455	~ 412	20 800	20 400
Furlough allowances, Indian bervice.	363 216	855 676	361 405	265 000	182,000
Ind an Troop burvice Other heads	275 94° 61 824	266 421 107,854	298 777 115,919	88 900 144 500	4,000 75,000
Clothing Stores Ordnance and Muscel	58 670 34 0 180	52,712 506,09	92,665 500 328	123 000 510,200	98 300 403 000
Inneous stores. Medical stores	104 612	95 980	94 406	98 000	90 400
Supply and Transport	\$1,005	52,879	44 12	70,500	116 700
Military Farms Stores Operations in Persian	50 620	43,848	(11,294 39 379	10 8/10 18 600	13 400
Gult (Stores) Stores taken to India with Troops.	36,825	24 409	17 ,80	19 100	18,200
TOTAL £	2,439 364	2,589 430	2,538 876	2,850 800	1 907 100
Non-effective Services— Payments to War Office for British forces. Pensions Indian Service Other heads	898 331 1 431 735 174,473	919 183 1 424 ₂ 242 177 263	927 029 1,40	9 46,000 1 975 000 203 000	650 000 1 365 000 218 000
Order news	118,110	117 245	151 246	203 000	215 000
TOTAL £	2,504 539	2,521 688	2515 878	2,524,000	2,233 000
TOTAL ENGLAND E	4 943,904	5 111 118	5 154,749	4 904 800	4 140,100
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	19 586,546	19 576,526	19 789 239	20,36 %00	19 973 700
BECEIPTE	Ra.	Ra	Rs.	Ra	Rs
India Ha	1,04 91 423	1 33,60 617	1 27 94,798	1 19 46 000	1 11 96 000
Equivalent in sterling £ England	£ 699 428 479 938	£ 890,708 887 095	£ 852,320 851,186	£ 796,400 365,100	£ 746 400 328,700
TOTAL BECKIPTS £	1,179 366	1 227 803	1 203,506	1,151 500	1,075,100
otal Net Expenditure &	18,857,180	18,848,728	18,595,788	19 174,700	18,896,600

Estimation Structured of British and Indian Armius in British India (exclusive of Indian Artifleers and Followers) for the year 1914 15.

	Northern Army			Sol	them Arm	у	Total.		
CORPS	Stand Officers Officers	Warrant & Non Com mission ed Officers & Privates	rotal	Committee	Warrant & Non Com mission od Officers & Privates	Total	Co m m l s shoned Offi over	Warrant & Non-Oom mission ed Officers & Privates.	Total
BRITISH ARMY				1				1	1
Royal Artillery	292	7 881	7 973	287	7 509	7 798	o79	15,120	15 760
Cavalry	162	3 594	3 756	81	1 797	1 878	243	5 391	5 634
Boyal Engineers	204	9	213	100	в	111	309	15	824
lufantry Invalid & Veteran Establiahment.	784	28 164	28,948	672	24 126	24 708	1 456	52 290	58 744
Indian Army General List In fantry	71		71	30		30	101	ļ	101
General Officer unemployed	1		1	1		Ì	1		'
Total, British Army	1 014	39 448	40 942	1175	33 438	34 613	2,689	72 886	75,578

									
1	Brit	ish.	Indian	Bru	lish	Iı dran	Вг	it is h	Indian
CORPS	UBINT	Warrant and N (O	O Diffeem N C O and Men	Officer	Warrant and N C O	N-C O	Officers	Warrant and N 0 0	Officers N -0 O and Meu
Indian Army Artillery Body Guards Cavaky Sappers & Miner Infantry	5~ 372 34 1 095	129	6 440 280 15 440 1 971 65 688	11 4 211 58 940	212	3 603 142 8 610 8 163 54 304	68 8 583 87 2 026	841	10 043 422 24 250 5 154 119 992
Total, Indian Army	1 502	158	89 919	1 209	212	70 042	2,771	841	15P 861
Imperial Service Troops			9,07~			11 992			21 069
Artillery Cavelry Sappers & Miners Infantry	 		1 353 1 314		1	565 499			1 928 1,808
Miners Infantry			086 088,61			491 11,886			I 177 81,216
Volunteers— Kücients Reservists	818	17 799 1,621		781 12	20 122 1,588		1,549 31	87,921 3,064	

THE MAST INDIES SQUADRON

chieve 1466 a squadron of the Royal Navy known as the East Indies Equadron has been maintained in Indian waters. It has nate raily waried in strength from time to time, and of late years in parteoliar there have been award disanges in its composition the most rounds being in the direction of strengthening is, witing to the disappearance of strength in the either aquadrons of the Eastern Fiect. In 1806 the squadron consisted of one second class and three amalier cruiters and four aloops or gusboats. In 1806 when the policy of withdrawn from Eastern water was inaugur ated, it consisted of two second class and two third class cruiters, and remained at the third class cruiters, and remained at the strength until 1910 when one second class cruiters was withdrawn and two smaller vessels substituted and three cruiters were lent from the finditerrances to asset to the suppressum of the arms tranke in the Gull By 1813 the position of the East Indies squadron had considerably improved The battlenip Swit sure had taken the place of the second class cruiser which had been figatilly and a modern sensed class cruiser replaced the Perseus. This is apparently part of the scheme for constituting a Pacific Fleet of three "units," one want being the Australan text which is distributed and these culturals and 12 submissions had not be present it has completed, or searly so one battle cruisers. The other two walls "will be the squadrons stationed is China and Indian waters respectively

The Hast Indies Squadron at the beginning of the wer somested of the following shape (later details are not published in the Navy

Harris Swiftsure, buttleship.

Commander-in-Chief (Vacant) Captain, Cecil Maxwell Lefroy

Dartmouth crusser, 5,250 tons Captain, Judge D'Arcy

Fox, cruiser, 4,050 tons Captain F W Caulfield.

Alert, sloop 000 tons Lieut A Johnstone. Esplegie alcop 1 070 tons. Commander, W Num

Odin sloop 1,070 tons: Commander C. R. Wason

Contributions to the Navy

A cock and bull story to the effect that the four twessels of from hative Chlefs of India were going to present three super Lereadnoughts and nine first class erusers to the Imperial Navy, was started in Swin and class modern and the superstance of the superst

The preportion of contributions from the overseas Dominions towards naval expenditure is above in the bollowing table issued with the last Navy Estimates that gave details —

Received from	Nature of Service	Total
[Maintenance of His Majesty's Ships in Indian Waters	100 000
* . N	Indian Troop Survice (on account of work performed by the Admiralty)	Ş 40
ledia {	Repayment on secount of services rendered by His Ma. jesty's Ships engaged in the suppression of the Arms Traffic in the Pensan Guif	64.00
Australian Common Treath Dominion of	Contributions on account of liability for Retired Pay of Officers and Pensions of Men lent from the Royal Navy	10,90
Onneda, Ameradan Commonwealth	Survey of the N W Coast of Australia	7 500
Do. Double of New Yesland	Maintenance of an Anatralasian Squatron and of a branch of the Royal Navy Reserve Maintenance of an Australasian Equadron and of the Im-	61 6 0
	perial Navy generally also of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve	100,60
Union of South Africa	General maintenance of the Mavy	85,000
Merdonadiand	Maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve	2,000
	Trotal	415,900

hadin's Marine Expanditure.

That table, however, only abows a part of the expenditure made by Issia on the Massa-Since 1859 India has paid a contribution of varying amounts to the imperial Government is one idention of services performed by the Royal Navy Under cataling arrangements, which do from 1896-7, the subsidy of £100 000 a year, already referred to, is paid for the uplease of casts already to the East India Squadzon which may not be capicyed beyond prescribed limits, excess with the consent of the dovernment of India. The other heads of marrier expenditure, which amounts to nearly £400 000 amounts or to how helpow the charges and receipts in respect of pilot, age are to longer brought to account under this head.

		Accounts 1912 13.	Accounts, 1918-14.	1914-15 Revised,	1915-16. Budget.
Expanditya e					
India	В	38 5 6,942	38,85,541	36 0 4,006 :	85 23,000
Equivalent in overling Ingland	£	255 796 224,132	255 738 257 142	240 00 215 500	284,990 415,300
Tote1	£	479,928	J12 845	455 700	650 400
Receipts	- 1				
India	R	13,15 039	13 43,125	13 38 000	10,98,000
bquisalent in Terling Lug ta nd	£	87 669	89,542	49 -00	68,289
Total	£	8" 660	H9 542	89 200	68 2 00
NAT FXPIRUITURE	£	392 209	423 303	368500	582,200

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The Royal Indian Marine (The Sea Service the E India Co took over Bombay Captain under the Government of India) traces its Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy origin so far beak as 1612 when the East India Governor From them until 1877 the Marine Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settle tablishments were amalgamated into an Imments from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates which infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the Dragon and Hosender (or Oelander) were despatched from England in 1812 under a Captain Best and since those days under alightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service.

The periods and titles have been as follows .--

Hon E I Co. Marine

was under the Government of Bombay and although from that date all the Manne Re perial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the headquarters and the official residence of the Director

War Service of the Marine.

1612-1717 Continuous wars against Dutch. Portuguese and Pirates for supremacy of West portuguese and Firstes for supremacy of Wests
Coast of India. 1744 War with France, captic follows.—

1612—1686
1774 Mahratta War capture of Tanach. Latter
1636—1830
1880—1893
1880—1893
1880—1893 Indian Navy 1890—1863
Bombay Marine e 1853—1877
H. M. Indian Marino 1893, Preemt day
The Marine has always been most closely councided with Kombay, and in 1665 when rates in the Farnisa Gulf. 1811 Conquest of Turn. 1818 Expedition against Sultan of War. 1000-01 Boxer Rebellon in China Sambar 1817 16 Mahratta War, capture of Forks at Sevendroop. 1819 Expedition to Against the Benl-koo-All Arabs. 1821 Expedition against the Benl-koo-All Arabs. 1821 Expedition against the Benl-koo-All Arabs. 1821 Expedition against the Benl-koo-All Arabs. 1822 Expedition against the Benl-koo-All Arabs. 1821 Expedition against the Benl-koo-All Arabs. 1821 Expedition against the Benl-koo-All Arabs. 1821 Expedition against the Benl-koo-All Arabs. 1821 Expedition against the Benl-koo-All Arabs. 1821 Expedition against the Benl-koo-All Arabs. 1821 Expedition against the Benl-koo-All Arabs. 1821 Expedition Captain Walter Lumsden, CVO CLE. EX Dr. Combon. 1835 Expedition to Adams. 1835 Expedition Captain Walter Lumsden, CVO CLE. EX Dr. Combon. 1835 Expedition Captain Walter Lumsden, CVO CLE. EX Dr. Combon. 1835 Expedition Captain Walter Lumsden, CVO CLE. EX Dr. Combon. 1835 Expedition Captain Walter Lumsden, CVO CLE. EX Dr. Combon. 1835 Expedition Captain Walter Lumsden, CVO CLE. EX Dr. Combon. 1835 Expedition of Adams. 1835 Battle of Meanes, capture of hydersback 1846-46 Maori war in New Zealand 1848-49 War in Punjab siege of Mooitan 1852 Second Barma War, Capture of Beageon Martaban Bassein Prome and Pegu 1855 Persian Bassein Prome and Pegu 1855 Persian Abwar 1856-57 War in China 1857-56 The Indian Mutiny 1859 Capture of the Island of Beyt, 1869 China War, Canton Valey North Witchen and Packin 1871 abwar Island of Beyt. 1880 China war, James Takn Forts, Fatchen and Pekin 1871 Abys 1882 Egyptian Cempaign 1885 moulen 1885 Third Burna War sinian war 1885 agyptun tampangn accounting Bypting Campaign 1885 Third Burna War 1899 Chin Lehai Expedition 1896 Suakin Expedition to Imirbe Mombassa E. Africa. 1899-1902 S African

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

Captain E G Mills B.I.M. Off Residence Marine House Calcutta.

OPPLORES	
Commanders	83
Lieutenanta and Sub-Lieutenanta	72
Chief Engineers	10
Engineers and Assistant Engineers	75
WARRANT OFFICERS	
Gimners	24
Cjerks	20
Engine Drivers	20

PRITTY OFFICERS AND MEN

2.225 Recruited from the Ratuagin District of the Bombay Presidency

810 P4

Troopships	BIM.S		6815 to:		Horse	Power
		Hardinge*	5467	9 366		
		Northbrook 1	5048	7,219		
Light-house Tender	Ħ	Nearchus	191	793		Persian G
Station Ship	p	Dalhousie*	1524	2,202		Aden
		Mayo	1125	2 157		Rangoon
Despatch Vessel		Posterice.	903	1 277		Persian G
Special Service	**	Minto*	960 ,	2,025		Persian Guif
Sarveying Ship		Investigator	1014	1 500		
ben seaming per h		Palinurus	299	486		
River Steamer	1	Comet*	182	190		Double 1 . 4
WASE OF STREET	,	Comer	INZ	190		Baghdad
		Bhamo	172	2.0		Butna
**		Sladen	270	360		

On Special Service

In addition to the above are 39 launches composed of appears service namely target towing the powder boats military service launches, etc.

Pockyards.

There are two Royal Indian Marine Dock pards at Bombay and at Calcutta, the former being the more important. There are 5 graving docks and a wet basin at Bombay together with factories which enables the whole of the remains for the ships of the Bast India Squadron at the Royal Navy and for the shipe of the Royal Indias Marine and local Governments to be carried out, and tugs, fightehips pilot schooners, launches the constructed

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, BOXEAY DOOK YARD B. I M Officers.

Staff Officer Countr C W Rameny, R.I.H. Fragmeter of Machinery, Chief Engineer T H. Knight, R.I.H.

CIVILIAN OFFICERS

Chief Constructor Mr T Avery Constructor Mr D H North, PRISCIPAL OFFICERS CALCUTTA DOCKYARD

R I M Officers

Staff Officer Commander H Morland B.I M. Inspector of Machinery Chief Engineer Luch Al.M

CIVIL OFFICERAL Constructor Mr G P Neuraliam Appointments.

In addition to the regular appointments in the ships of the Royal Indian Marine, and in the B. I M Dockyards, the following appoint-ments under local Governments are held by officers in the Royal Indian Marine -

Rown !

Port Officer Assistant Port Officer, 1st Engineer and Ship Wright Surveyor and 2nd and 3rd Engineers and shipwright surveyors to the Government of Bombay

CARATTERTA

Port Officer, Deputy Port Officer and As sistant Port Officer 2nd and 3rd Engineers and shipwright surveyors to the Government of Bengal

Principal Port Officer Burms First Assistant Port Officer Rangoon Rugineer and ship-wright surveyor to Government of Burms. Do Assistant. do ďΩ ďα

Port Officer Akyab Moulmein and Basseln Marine Transport Officer Mandalay, and Super Intending Engineer Mandalay

MADRAS.

Presidency Part Officer and Deputy Conservator of the Port

CRITTAGORG

Port Officer and Engineer and Shipwright Burveyor

ADEN -Port Officer

KARACHI -- Port. Officer

PORT BLAIR - Engineer and Harbour Master

Expenditure

Recent expenditure on the Royal Indian Marine under all heads has been -

1913 14

£ 512 642 £ 455 700

1914-15

Against this were receipts from Dockyards for outside work done and from sales of vessels stores eto which summitted in 1913 14 to £ 89 542 and in 1914 15 to £ 89,200 so that the actual cost to the State for the whole service was -

1913 1914

€ 423 305

1914-1915

£ 866 500

191-1910 (F timat)

£ 382 200

THE NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

The Earl of Crewe (Secretary of State for to consider and report on the numbers and India) announced in the House of Lords on constitution of the armed force which should hovember 2, 1911 that the Government of be maintained in India to meet these obligations are conducting an inquiry into the variations. Thirdly to consider and report whether one departments with the view of seeing what any, and if so what measures for the reduction conomies might be effected, and in that op of Military expediture are compatible with cration the Department of the Army was prothered and the second of the three controls of the control of the three controls of the three controls of the three controls of the controls of the control of the three controls of the control of the control of the three controls of the control of th perly included but there would be no sacrifice of the selecty of India or say risk in maintain ing order. They had been asked by the Government that they should be asked by the Government that they should be asked in making an inquiry into the whole military position by a Committee over which Field Marshal Sir W Michelson would preside. and it was amounted in the House of Commons that the Communities report would not be published According to the Military correspon dent of The Times (June 2 1913) it has "been known for some time part that a division of country has taken place within the Committee. Lord Mkhoison and Sir William Meyer have The Committee met in Simia in May 1912 Lord Meholeon and Sir William Meyer have consisting of —F M. Srr W (afterwards Lord) Alcoholeon Lt General Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the General Staff in India, Lt Gen Sir Robert and Star William Meyer, Chief Secretary to the Government of Markar Meyer, Chief Secretary to the Government of Markar Shoert Sealion are credited with having taken (new Finance Member of Council). The committee were instructed by their crems of restrict every feet of the various chromatances requiring in the Imperial Legislative Council on January the use of Military Force which may arise out of the carrier in the conditions which now actist or may probably arise during the next few years. Secondly

Indian Finance.

The Indian Budget statement for the year 1915-16 was awaited with absorbing interest for this was the first time for an official gene mation when Indian Finance had been affected he shock of war the previous occasion being of the shock of war the previous occasion to ing after the Afphan Was of 1817 fg, when a griev one miscolouis ion was made as to the cost of the operations it is true that India, save during the departablous of the German cruter. Endes on two rerchant an pung, at the mouth of the Hughli and at the approaching to Ceylon, did not directly feel the impart of the But the whole r cent cours of Indian development has ben on the lines of do nin shed isolation. Her currency system connects her with the money markets of London and the world. She relies for her int mai dev lopment largely on borrowing in London. Her pros interes on borrowne in London. Her pros-penty is mer samply bound the every year with the growth of her treefen trade and this trade is with the world world, and in exports largely with the continued of Europe It was have table that almost every branch of Indian finance, should be affected by the war. Then as the Indian financial year does not close until the end of March the financial stan meat embo-died the experiences of eight months of war. Now the effect of the war may be automated at Now the effect of the war may be summarised in a few words Despite the incritable di location the Government were able to provide for a puding scale of expenditure, a moderate programme of capital works and to acced all in crease in taxa-ion. This was done by sightly Increasing the borrowing programme

Financial Strength - Fortunately the war found Indian manors in an exceptionally strong position. The Treasury balances in India and in England, were a million and a half storling in advance of the estimated figure. The five trore loan raised in India had been a great suc coas The apricultural position, which is of vital important to Indian finance was excep wimasily arounable. The actual gold holding of the Gweerment of India was £31 millions. The Presidency Banks were unusually well provided with reads. The only adverse condition wanger were reseas. The only accorde condition was an unusually largestock of piece goods, one of the main heads of import, for abadowing a period of depreciation in this important branch of trade. On the whole it may be said that tions to the country stronger

inflocts of the War - The first effects of the war were a threstesed break in exchange The Spanoial conditi as in India (see Currency) The financial constit As in India (see Currency) take exchange conditive, because of the large chilipations—approximately file nilitons annutify—which cake has to meet in London. The striange value of the rupeo is maintained, the cale of wint are called Reverse Councils or sterling tills on London. Govern more tamport amort and the riptentian of setting a utilities extering weekly and this at one over the attention of the cale of the condition of the conditions. thin stering weekly son run so estation, and a temporal selection who situation, and to the value of \$8 millions were sold during the selection when the selection the selection of the selection

there was a rush by timed people to withdraw their savings Banks deposits and to exchange currency stone for coin. Every facility was offered to both and the rush was stayed before it had produced embarrassing results total withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks amounted to 27 millions. As these deposits represent unfunded debt they had to b met sit of current balances and for this purpose Government borrowed heavily from the Gold Standard Reserve (40). The rush to exchange currency notes for coin was much shorter, and it was stammed mainly by the wise policy of the Government in materially adding to the facilities for enoughment. It was strong est in this Province s which had been most severely shaken by the failures of the mushroom Indian banks in 1913, namely Bombay and the Punjab and in Burma. The not note circula. tion was reduced by seven crores of ruples (\$42 millions) First class securities showed remarkable stability and the decline in Govern ment Paper was only three and a half rupees from the very high level it reached prior to the outbrak of the war Indian obligations in London were net without difficulty owing to the last that the Government of India had to the fact that the Government of 1992 and most large obligations for the Hone Government in India thus avoiding the necessity for ment in India thus avoiding the necessity for most an account. The transfers the fly on military account. The Bank rate remained steady at between five and air per cent, and there was no shortage of money for those with sold oredit. The internal trade was dislocated owing to the timidity of the Marwans, who are the call f middlemen and many of whom fied to their homes in Rajpu tanz and the export trade by the cessation of the greater part of the continental demand for great stapies like jute cotton and oliseeds. These are fully coundered under Trade. But the total disturbance was far less than anyone had dared to hope. No moratorium was proclaimed and india met all demands from her own resources. With this brief summary of the own resources we can proceed to consider the actual budget statement but for its full understanding it is necessary to indicate the general considerations which give a special character to Indian finance

Financial Characteristics.-Three import ant facts have to be borne in mind in con-sidering the finances of India. The first is saveing the manoes of thus. The min is that the Budget of the Government of India includes also the transactions of the Local Governments and that the revenues enjoyed by the latter are mainly derived from sources which they share with the Central Government. The principles underlying the relations of the Supreme with the local governments are explained in the chapter dealing with this ques such the sale of what are called Beverse explained in the chapter dealing with this question media or sterling tills on Leaders. Govern the approximated their potentials of selling a revenue are divided equally between the proximate and the imperial Government, and excit a true quilifaing effect on the situation, take value of \$150 millions were seld during year. The next step was to head the divided the situation of the situat spending departments which they manage, such as ordinary public works, police, educa-tion, medical, courts and jasis. The Govern ment of India take the whole of the revenue ment of Indus take the whole of the fevenue according from the expect of opinin, salt, customs, mint, railways, posts and telegraphs military receipts and tribute from Native States. As regards the expenditure the Government of India are mainly responsible for the outlay relating to defence railways, posts and tely regards interest on debt and home charges and the provinces for charges connected with and the provinces for unarges connected with land revenue and general administration forests, police courts and fails, education and medical, whilst charges for unigation and ordi medical, whilst charges for trigation and ord! | stands for civil and military officers on leave or nery public works are common to both Im | pension and here it is now recognised that India perial and Provincial. The second point is receives exceedingly good value for services that a very large proportion of the revenue of the Government of India is derived not from needs consideration is that the finances of India taration but from great State enterprises. It was artificially inflated for several years by may be taken roughly that nearly two-thirds were artificially inflated for several years by of the gross revenue is derived from sources of India taration such a station such as the land China or the right of exporting optime to China a revenue or time to see the land is trade to see the promoting of the trade to the promoting of the trade to the promoting of the trade trade to the promoting optime to China or the right of exporting optime to the china or the right of exporting optime to the china of the right of exporting the china of the right of exporting the china of the right of the china of the right of the china of the right of the ri other than taxation such as the land revenue, oplum, forets, tribute from hative States, posts and telegraphs, railways and inflated prices were given for opinin for expost irrigation. The third point is that the This led to large windfall surpluss which bearetary of State for India enters into very large for several years made the Government financial transactions on behalf of the Indian Covernment in order to meet what are generally are.

cally known as the Home Charges. These amount now to some eighteen millions storing and are met by the Scardary of State sailing for gold drafts in rupees on the Indian Treasuries known as the Council Bills or telegraphic transfers. These Home Charges were for many years erroneously described as a drain on India. A large proportion how ever goes to defray the interest on the storing debt and the outlay on the purchase of stores and railway materials which cannot be as and railway materials which cannot be ac and rainwy macrines which part of the Horne Charges which by any stratch of the imagination can be termed a drain is that which stands for civil and military officers on leave or and in view of the approaching end of this trade

Twelve Years Finance

We may now turn to the financial results of the last ten years in pounds sterling.

						-
Revenue	Expendi ture	Surplus	I	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Surplus
1 &	£	£		£	£	£
			1910 11 1911 12			
			1912 13 1913-14			
			1914 15 1915 16			
	71 100 000 70 800 000 73 100 000 71 900 000 69 800 000	71 100 000 57 700 000 70 800 000 1 1 500 000 71 900 000 70 70 000 69 800 000 73 500 000	### ##################################	### ##################################	### ##################################	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##

· Deficit.

Provincial and Imperial.—At this stage, belances by no less than £1 million. If the one point should be made their According to provincial overdraft is excluded from the Budget the enexplained figures the Government of India estimate there is provided an Imperial deficit deliberately budgetted for a deficit of nearly £ 4 millions. This arises from the intermingling of Provincial with Imperial finance. During the Summary —To sum up, the Bodget esti-halryon years when large surpluses accrued to mated for a deficit on the Imperial side of

of £ 2 7 millions.

manyon verse when large surpluses accrued to matro for a deficit on the important side of the treasury from the optim sorphuses and thei £3 8 millions and on the local Governments general prosperity of the country the Govern being allowed to draw on their accountained ment did not reduce taxilion but devoted being allowed to draw on their accountained ment did not reduce taxilion but devoted being allowed to draw on their accountained ment did not reduce taxilion but devoted being allowed to draw on their accountained ment did not reduce taxilion. The floating debt and the avoidance of further debt revenue was estimated at £3 8 millions. The revenue was estimated at \$8 8 millions. The fridget was based on the assumption than the by financing public works from revenue was equinated at 23 8 in initial. The said in part to large grants to the Local of the would last throughout the current flash. Governments for smellorative works oblight civil year that is to say multi the end of Manual in improving education and smilation. But 1216 and that there would be a deterioration of this money involved long preparation, with the result that the Local Government accumulated very large knalences in excess recovery and that the position under some basels. of the normal. As been plane have material, such as hard revenue, would be marked. On the Local Covernment are ready to draw on the spoin the France Hember (bit not entirely press for appropriation. It is estimated in the covernment and would be a nestine difference in the spoin the ready press for appendix with the meaned remains of 1944-15.

Badget Estimates for 1915-16.

The influence of provincial finance on the Imperial Budget is clearly set out in the following

table —	B	[Jn M evised 1914 15	Hione of 2)
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revente	49 927	90 229	80 1.6
Expenditure	52 659	32 446	8o 115
Deficit ()	-2 742	2 217	4 959
	Bı	idget 1915 191	8
	Imperial	Provincial.	Total
Revenue	49 655	30 ь92	80 347
Exp enditure	52 425	31 ,50	84 180
Deficit (—)	-2 770	-1 063	-3 533

Budget Features - Every Indian budget is | £463 000 higher almost sufficiely under the head based on the expectation of a normal monsoon of Land Revenue But very few Indian monsoons are normal, consequently the story of Indian finance is one of alternate surpluses and deficits. Close estimations buy being impossible, causious estimates of revenience and a season it is no mecomorome. nue must be made, again, it is no mecommon experience to find that the spending departments age not able to speed up to their estimates are not able to speed up to their estimates ewing to the delay in obtaining material from Rogland, shortage of labour or the necessity of material plans before works can be launched

under Customs Salt and Rallways, Under Cus toms (£377 000) because of the general decline in trade and the centation of most of the continen fal trade induced by the war under Salt (£315,000) because of the large payments of duty made on the eve of the expiry of the financial pands on the eve of the expiry of the financial commanced with consequent waste and hard year in satisfpation of an increase of duty and ship, a compromise was struck. The Provin under Radiways (2200 000) because of the general decises in trade. Against this it was estimated that there would be an increase in the imperial, allowed them to draw on their secumulated share of the Land Revenue of £428,000, and balances to the extent of 21 million. On March under Optuta, consequent on improved prices, of Six., 196. 5 is estimated that the Provincial £223,000. The Provincial Revenues were placed. Balances will amount to 27 millions.

The expenditure was estimated at £80 347 millions as against £ 80 156 of this £49 655 millions was imperial as compand with £49 927 There was an estimated saving of £244 000 under Military Strices as all save the most organic expenses were postponed until the end of the war and of \$127,000 under Imperial Civil Works On the other hand there was an in crease of 2520 000 to meet the interest charges

Ringiano, non-motor works the continues of the out intrageops, obstated in the high prices of expert, previous vers and \$2.293 millions below the enough, has introduced a steadying force into figure for the year before that The reason for figures, badgetting is still largely what an expert, badgetting is still largely what an expert previous very large discrepancy will be apparent this very large discrepancy will be apparent from what has gone before the it was explained that the Imperial Governments have imade large grants from their opynum and other through the property of the previous very large discrepancy. The Budget upless are tools revenue for the surpluses to the local closes of the local compared with digure on Iduation and Sanitation. These have 8.80 150 in the previous year. Of this the not been fully utilised owing to the necessity Emperies share was \$48 555 millions as against of preparing programmes and plans, and large \$49 927. The principal decreases in revenue were sums are held to the credit of the Local Govern. ments in the Imperial Balances. In the special circumstances of the var the Imp rial Government might have put ah embargo on all expenditure under this head but realising that this would mean an interruption of schemes already commenced with consequent waste and hard

nostica and Septimion.

In the Compter on Planuss in the Indian Year Book for 1915 (p. 183) figures were given showing the remarkable propiess made in education, modical relief, and sattletten since the pair IEL-12, what the Covenius of India began to give grants from their surpluss for these

These figures showed that the expenditure under Education and Medical had practically doubled and that under the head of Civil Works there had been an increase of 64 per cent whilst there must of necessity be some slackening in the pase during the years of war the mag nitude of the Imperial contribution for this purpose is apparent from the following table —

		[In the	wands of	£]
	given (Oranta 1911 12 15 16).	Tota! Expenditure Indured (1911 1) to 1915 15)	
	Re curring	Non re curring.	You r surring	You re
(1) Education (2) Sanitation (3) Medical Relief etc. (4) Agriculture etc (5) Grants for other special purposes (6) Grants for general purposes—Discretionary grants	763 246	3 165 1 723 58 17, 1 ,45 887	2075 111_ 53 165 1418 388	1 088 611 5 11 129 279
Total	1 008	7 838	υ 213	2,123

Add-Savings on recurring grants during foregoing period (about) 395 Total amount expected to be available from special grants on the let 2,018 April 1916

to the manner in which the financial statement of the Government of India is complicated by of the Capital for the new Delhi It has been the practice in the past to finance these works in part from revenue surpluses and in part from borrowings in India and in London Revenue surpluses have been drawn upon so largely for this pur pose that there is really no unproductive debt in India, and the nominal figure of unproductive is only £12 millions (gr Debt) The large balances accrulng from the oplum surpluses over and above the allotments made to the Local Governments and the redemption of temporary debt allowed the allocation of exceptionally harke sums from balances to the avoidance of debt

increase of Debt.-These capital transact Increase of Debt.—These capital transactions assumed a special importance in the Bud set for 1915 16, because the Government of India devided to must all their requirements without an increase of taxation but by temporary and permanent borrowing As Ways and Means formed the crux of the Budge to we give these salk nt passage a from the Fluancial Statement in some detail

'We have to find funds from which to meet the Imperial deficit of the coming year and the expenditure by Local Governments in excess of the revenue which they expect to raise in the same period. £1 million of debt mainly in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland; about

Capital Account.-Reference has been made | sione it is optional to us to curtail our commit We are very reluctant to do this in the ments ease of Irrastion and are accordingly provid ing the entire amount (£1 100 000) which our Public Works advisors consider they can spend. in the case of railways how ver it is inevitable that some considerable reduction should be made and in any rise even if finide had been available it is unly by that in the present at home anything like the £12 million provided in the current year could again b up nt. We have accordingly taken the next year's pro-gramme at £8 million. In the case of Dalbi. we have made a v ry large reduction confining the port v are grant to a working numbers

> The total of these liabilities comes to about The trial of gines liabilities comes to account the military in the control of th repayment of our loan of the same amount from the Gold Standard R serve. Our total obligations or thus raised to some ±28 million

The first of the resources on which we can draw as against these requirements is afforded oraw as against press requirements is afforded by the large cash balances with which w shall close the current year Owing to the loans taken from the Gold Standard Reserve we expect these to stand on Stat March next at regard f21 million Ordinarily we Rection with the purchase of the Indian midiand about fifth million of rathering ago is also due for dis \$15\$ million as a wifeful amount to hold in charge. By way of percention too, we are cont tressures in India and at home at the close assuming the possibility of a withdrawal of of a financial year and we thus have about \$1 million more of savings banks deposits \$2\$ million which can be regarded as available during the coming year This accounts as a towards meeting our Habilities generally and tability against Unitaded Debt, Their re still leave alltitle margis over the normal closing makes the bead of Capital Capital Capital when which belances. We shall also set saids from reven al blod of savour programs a se millim 1012

nue, under the Famine Insurance Grant head | close on half a million for reduction, or avoid came on that a million for reduction of avoid factor on irrigation, and a million with or making our assets, to about Delhi while to meet our establish ortikay and 25 million. Even so we are left however revenue deficits and our other various require to minon. Even go we are into hove with some £91 million thill to find, and have also the £14 million of temporary debt still to consider. The question now is how is this shortage to be dealt with?

additional Taxation .- The fr t method of adding to our resources which would naturally auggest itself-one which indeed, we lead of the mother country and impose special taxation. We do not propose on this occasion to raise any money by increased taxation. We have very seriously considered—is to follow the should not besitate to do so to meet a deficiency in revenue which promised to be of a more or less abiding charact r But the present or cumstances are altogether peculiar We know that ordinarily we can count on surpluses India too has a very small unproductive debt and, with trade conditions depressed, and the present abnormal rise in food prices in a large part of the country we have come to the con classion that we ought not to add to existing taxation unless it is absolutely in cessary

Berrowing Programme for 1915-16.—
"In th first place we propose to continue the loan of £7 million from the Gold Standard Re serve and leave it still outstanding on the serve and leave it still out-tanding on the slat March 1916. The Secretary of Stat. also intends to renew in 1915 16 the £7 million of Incids bills which he has raised this year. Thus indeposes of the temporary debt for the time being, but still leaves us the original filly million to Stad. We propose to obtain £5 million (4) scores) of this amount in India. Is addition to the funda which we thus find in India, it is the Secretary of State s intention to raise £81 million by fresh borrowing in England either direct or through the agency of companies work ing State lines.

To sum up this examination of a complica ted and difficult position, I may briefly state that we propose a reduced but still considerable

Bullways.—This is a question which properly belongs to the railway heading (q,r) but inastruct as sure: the disappearance of the profits from the optim trade with China the railway profits have come bulk largely in the budget they may be inducted here. The financial aspect the railway property of the Government of India for the past five years is indicated in the follow ine table

Reliway programme, a full standard of expenditure on irrigation, and a minimum outlay on ments we contemplate renewing the temperary loans raised in the current year and finding a further £ 91 million by additional borrowings, whether permanent or temporary in England or in India. We thus put ourselves in a posi-tion to insuce all requirements with which as far as we can at present see we are likely to be confronted in the coming year while at the

TOUGHT IN THATE		
	Outlay	
	(In Millions	of £)
Imperial deficit	(211 12111111	28
Provincial dencit		10
		1 0
Capital outlay		
Railwars	9.0	
Irrigation	1	
Delhi	3	
		94
Discharge of dobt		10
Unfunded debt		2
Chimaca de Di		
	Total	14 4
	temporary debt rais-	
ed in 1914	16	14 0
	Grand Total	28 4
	(In Millians	of £.)
	Aspels.	-,
From balances		4.5
Rupee borrowing		8 0
Sterling borrowing		8.5
		0 0
Famine Insurance	and Miscellansons	
ltems		_ 4
	Total	14 4
463 70	• • -	
	emporary debt raised	
in 1414-16		140
	Grand Total	28 4
	THE PERSON	

			(In thousand	of£)
	1911 12	1912-18.	1913 14	1914-15	1915-16
Capital at charge at end of each year Net working profit from railways ex	331 247	340 103	351 303	361,756	368 513
chiding interest charges	15 813	17 272	17 61.6	15 102	14,774
Percentage of het working profit to eapital outlay Not working profit from railways after	4 77	5 08	5 01	4 18	4 01
meeting interest charges Perceutage to capital outlay of net	3,788	4,803	4,790	1 914	1 179
Profits after meeting interest charges		141	1 36	\$8	22

The disadvantage of the railway hoad is that it still further makes the finances of India depend-is on the character of the asopsoon. Railway profits entirely hings on trade, and this singes on a principal, whereas the option surples was largely independent of the character of the messace, Raylensions.—The Indian Budget (Gasette of Ja Mel, March Stil, 1935, India, its admin attraction and Progress (Raspellan) By Streether, Legis and the Dorches (Planges, Ry Str William Reg of Manage.

The details of the budget are set out in the following table. As the manner in which the test heads of income like innd revenue railways, irrigation and outsoms are realized in separate articles (q v) they need not detain us here

REVENUE	Accounts, 1918 1914	Revised Estimate, 1914 1915	Budget Betirente, 1915 1916.
Principal Heads of Revenue-		£	£
Land Revenue	21 391 575	21 24B 000	22,519 600
Oplana	1 824 878	1 556 100	1 798,000
Balt	3 446 305	8 +97 800	8,244,100
Stampt	5 818 293	5 031 200	5 .07 100
Excise	6 8 94 800 7 5 6 8 2 20	8 78 1800 6 819,500	6 790,3 99 6 948,000
Customs Other Heads	5 490 175	5 150 400	6 161 000
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	68 728 746	51 764 000	52,221 190
			•
nterest	3 35° 119	1,008 300	1 057 100
Post and Telegraphs	8 6 28,519	3,519 300	8,579,200
Mint	850 841	5~,900 1,48 \cdot 500	71,390
Receipts by Civil Departments Miscellaneous	1,406 286 772 570	769,600	1,534 000 583,200
Railways Net Receipts	17 625 634	15 268 800 {	15 029,200
mauways Net Meteripla	4 713 159	4713 300	4.796 800
Other Public Works	298 640	266 400	256 100
Military Receipts	1 363 (52	1 315 700	1 220 800
TOTAL RESERVE	85,207 175	80,156 300	80 346 900
Deficit		2,741 €00	2 770 800
Total	85 207 175	82,897 900	88,117,200
EXPENDITURE			
Direct Denunds on the Revenues	9 274 597	9 018 600	0 539,800
Interest	1 515 053	1 480 900	1 465 586
Post and Telegraphs	3 2,2 984	8 290 100	8,294,400
Mint	132 (30	139 400	102,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	17 934 199	18 890 00	19,130,100
Hiscellaneous Civil Charges	5 408 804	5 3/12 5410	6 103 400
Famine Relief and Insurance Ballways Interest and Miscellaneous	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 (00,000
Charges	12 838 101	18 354 700	18 850 000
Irrigation	3 331 807	3 729 000	8 650,800
Other Public Works	7 010 038	7 016,200	5 614 900
Military Services	21 60 760	21 90_400	\$1,2 <u>1.0,860</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE IMPERIAL AND			
PROVINCIAL	63 17" 638	85 114 500	84 179,800
add-Provincial Surplaces that is portion			•
of allotments to Provincial Govern	nat an i	ļ	
ments not spirit by them in the year liberact. Provincial Deficits, that is portion	825 694	,	
of Provincial Expenditure defrayed			
from Provincial Balances	608,578	2,216 600	1 062,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	82 994 752	82 897 100	88,117 200
SURPLUS	2 312 423		,
į		i	
TOTAL	85 207 175	82897900	83 117,200

THE LAND REVENUE

The principle underlying the Land Revenue orption may be taken to this statement of system in India has operated from time immediate case. It serves, however as a substantially morial. It may be reagally formulated thus—correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator The like revenue derived from the land is equivalent former gives protection and egal security The rent, On strictly theoretical grounds, or latter pays for it according to the value of his

revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occu-nying a similar status to that of landowners

Temporary Settlements.

Resewhere the system of Temporary Settle ments is in operation. At intervals of thirty years more or less the land in a given district is subjected to a the nigh economic survey on the basis of the traconometrical and topographe survey carried out by the survey Department of the Government of Infia hach village area, wherever the Temporary Settle ment is in voque has been carefully mapped property boun laries ac urately delineated and records of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages. The the incidence of the revenue charges varies duty of ascessing the revenue of a district be according to the nature of the settlement, the entrusted to Settlement Officers members of class of tenure and the character and circum are us ives of the country and the softlen in of the district sadgmed to him is a work which form dy required several years of constan work. The establishment of agneuitural de-

bolding. The official term for the method ford pays on a rental assessment. In the case by which the Land Revenue is determined to of the former however, there are two kinds of settlement. There are two kinds of settlement in indis—Permanent and Temporary individual occupant holds directly from Gov Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity and is payable by the best will be a distinguished from the actual cult large being responsible for the payment of vator. The Permanent Settlement was into duced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the system prevails in the North. In Madras, those of the eignteenth century. It had the bloom by Burma and Assam ryothwart benure effect intended of converting a number of large its on an individual basis, and the Government formers in Rencond into Indiadors occon inters into a separate agreement with every nters into a separate agreement with every ingle occupant. The base of assessment on all classes of holdings is now more favourable pything a similiar status to that of landowners length occupant. The basis of assessment on the tenants of the landbords While the latter became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue the form r lost the advantage of holding from the State. This astem has been do be a first average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land previated in dengal since 1790 and in the greater the actual yield at the time of assessment on the results of the land luring the ensuing period of settlement. Now previated in dengal since 1790 and in the greater the actual yield at the time of assessment to the cultivator than it used to be. Formerly what was believed to be a first average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land luring the ensuing period of settlement. Now the actual yield at the time of assessment on the cultivator of the land of the la his holding subsequently brought about of ther by his own enterprise or by unearned incre-ment. The Government bowever may at a new settlement re-classify a holding so as to secure for itself a fair share in an increment that may have resulted from public works in the vicinity such as cansis and rallways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules

incidence of the Revenue.

ancy of accessing the revenue of a destrict is coording to the nature of the settlement, the entrusted to Settlement Unicers members of class of cenure and the character and circumstor this work. The duder of a Settlement of the swork The duder of a Settlement of the rather of this work. The duder of a Settlement of the state of the surface of the holding. Under the Permanent Officer are thus described in Straber's / administration of the coordinate of the state of the surface of the restal in the are possibilities in the land. He has a staff of expenienced subordinates, almost all of whom are us aves of the country, and the settlement, the class of the country and the settlement of the nature of the settlement, the class of the country and the scale of the surface of the country and the settlement of the settlement of the state of the surface and the character and the character and the created of the country and the scale of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding. Under the Permanent of the surface of the bolding under the bolding under the bolding under the permanent of the surface of the bolding under the bolding under the bolding under the bolding under the bo cent and only rarely is the proportion of one-mail the rental exceeded. In regard to Root war, tracts it is impossible to give any figure work The establishment of agreentural departments and other retorns have however lied to much implification of the Settlement of the settlement of the proceedings and to much grate rapility in the completion of the Settlement and the settlements after the settlements and the settlements are greatly About twelve years ago the to the surerylsson of superior officers the settlement of the settlements. All the service confinence of new is 1900 for the service in the supervision of superior officers the assessment proposed by the require the sanction of the Government before they become finally blodier, and bloom the field declarons may be restored by the Civil Courts it is the duty of the settlement officer to make a received by the difference of the settlement officer to make a receive of the settlement officer to make a receive of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of the subject of the settlement of of every fight which may form the subject of it it was stated that under the existing of the Srate or of the people. The intention such less in revenue than it is already taking out he state of the scale or of the people. hotsen dispute whether anothing the intention and her in revenue than it is now invited to of the people The intention and her in revenue than it is now invited to the state and the average rate is everywhere on record that which exists the down grade. This Resolution together with the statements of Provincial Government. The Two Tenares.

Under the Compreys Settlement land enments on which it was based, was published topores fall but two classes—peasant-holdines as a volume. It is still the authoritative exponent lands of the still the authoritative exponent that the still speak of the grandless controlling the Landson tentres. Broadly speaking, the difference levenue Policy of the Government of India. Setween the two in a fixed seems to that in Eyot in a sortes of propositions claimed to be event tracte the ryot or cultivator pays the tabilized by this Resolution the following greens threat in Esminderi tracts the land points are noted —(1) In Esmisulari tracts progressive moderation is the key-note of the Government a policy and the standard of 50 per cent. of the assets is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than exceed (2) in the same areas the State does not he disate to interfere by legislation to protect the inter to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the
hands of the landlords (3) in Rectaurant tracts
the policy of long term settlements is being
extended and the proceedings in connection
with new settlements simplified and cheapened (4) local taxistion (of land) as a whole
is neither immoderate nor burdinsome (5)
over-assessment is not as aleged a general
or widespread source of poverty and it cannot
fails be segreted as a contributors. or whospread as a contributory cause of famile At the same time the Government laid down as principles for hurse guidance— (a) large enhancements of revenue when they (d) targe emanagements of revenue when they cocur to be imposed progressively and gradually and not per actum (b) greater clasticity in revenue collection suspensions and remissions being allowed according to scasonal variations and the circumstances of the people (c) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration

Protection of the Tenants.

In regard to the second of the five proposi tions noted above various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the heterests of tenants against landlords and also terests of tenants against landlords and also to give greater security to the latter in posses alon of their boldings. The Oudh Tenancy Act of 1886 placed important checks on en hancement of rent and eviction and in 1900 an Act was passed enabling a landowner to entail the whole or a portion of his estate and to place it beyond the danger of allenation by the batter. The Purch danger of allenation by his heirs. The Punjab Land Allenation Act passed at the instance of Lord Curson em passes at the instance of Lord Curron em-bodied the principle that it is the duty of a Government which derives such considerable proportion of its revenue from the large to interfere in the interests of the cultivating classes. This Act greatly restricted the cruit of the cultivator by prohibiting the allenation. of his land in payment of debt. It had the effect of arresting the process by which the Punjab peasantry were becoming the economic seris of money lenders. A good deal of legis.

where under the Permanent Settlement (in the words of the Resolution quoted above) so tat from being generously treated by the Zemindars the Benzal cultivator was rack rented impoverished and oppressed

Government and Caltivator

While the Government thus interferes be tween landlord and tenant in the interests of the latter its own attitude towards the cul-tivator is one of generosity Mention has already been made of the great advantage to the agricultural classes generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of Rights carried out and maintained by Gov rement. In the Alminterston Report of Bombay for 1911 12 it is stated—The burvey Department has coet the State from first to last many lakes of rupees. But the outlay has been repaid over and over again The extensions of cultivation which have oc curred (by allowing cultivators to abandon unprolitable tands) have thus been profitable to the Btate no less than to the individual whereas under a Zennedari or kindred system the State would have gained nothing, however much cultivation had extended throughout the whole of 30 years leaves. On the other hand the system is of advantage to the roots in reducing settlement operations to a minimum of time and procedure in the collection of revenue the Government consistently

tion of revenue the Government consuments pursues a generous policy in times of distress suspensions and realisions are freely granted after preper larquity. The amount of gross revenue rabed on the land is estimated in 1015-16 at £2 049 900 out of a total from all sources in the same year of £30-346-600. This compares very favourably that the 1,000 like of feet was the same provided. with the 134 000 000 of land revenue recorded as having been raised annually from a smaller

unpire by Aurangrebe

The literature of the subject is considerable the following hould be consulted by realers who require fuller information — fand Revenue Policy of the Indian Government " 1902 (Superirtendent of Government Printing)

Balen Powell's Land Systems of British (Supertrement of Government Trinning)
Raion Powells Land Systems of British
Fria Sit John Strackey's India, its
Administration and Progress 1911 (Macmil
lap & Co.) M. Joseph Challey & Sammetrative Problems of British India (Mac tation affecting land tenure has been passed with tration time to time in other provinces and it tration keyports of the Respective Provincial has been called for more than once in Bengal Gevernments

EXCISE.

was a source of revenue

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly con-

The Excise revenue in British India is derivative-thirds of the total receipts from liquous ed from the manufacture and sale of intoxica. It is usually prepared by distillation from the ting flauors being dispersion of the commonplace amongst cortain sections of the unrefined sugar forments of persons of the formation of the persons of the formation of the persons of the formation of the persons of the formation of the persons of the formation of the persons of the formation of the persons of the formation of the persons of the formation of the persons of the formation of the persons of intoxicating liquors as one result of British rule intration either an uncontrolled Out Still There is, however abundant evidence to show System of in some cases a crude Farming System that in pre British days the drinking of apiri and the first steps to bring these systems under thous liquors was commonly practised and control were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed, and the establishment of an improved Out Still System under which The torms of intoxicating induor chieffy con 'or an improved Out Still System under which sumed are country spirit fermented pain juleo the combined right of manufacture and sale at beer made from grain country brands of rum a special shop was annually granted. This of brandy, etc., locally manufactured mails beer course was a kind of control, but it only enabled and imported wine, beer and apirits. Coun Government to impose hapbarard taxation the liquor traffic as a whole, by means of in the Madras Presidency, and yields about wend fees. It did not enable Government to the privilege of making their own liquor in their privilege of making their own liquor in their privilege of making their own liquor in their privilege of making their own liquor in their privilege of making their own liquor in their privilege of making their own bands. The other significant rooms have been the tone to their god should be such as had been bands to their god should be such as had been bands to their god should be such as had been to their god should be such as had been the own bands. The other significant rooms have been the tegrilations and transport an improvement in the quality of the spirit an improved system to the administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot-stills scattered all the privilege of the prin tral Government enclosures called Distille tral Government enclosures called Distille rice, thus enabling Government to perfect its control by nerrowing the limits of supervision and to regularite its taxation by imposing a direct still head duty on every gallon ksued from the Distillery Under Distillery arrange ments it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of liquor and its disposal subsequent to its learing the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes establishment supervision in proved distribution and wend arrangements. proved distribution and vend arrangements.

Various Systems,

The Out-Still System may be taken to in ciude all systems prior in order of development to the imposition of Still head duty Briefly stated the stages of development have been-First farms of large tracts Second farms of smaller areas Third farms of the combin ed right to manufacture and sell at particular bees without any exclusive privilege over a definite area Fourth farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for dissubject to control of means and traces for our tilling and the like. The Provincial Govern means have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower Sorms of systems to the higher has not been always everywhere identical in details. Yet in its cessure and main features the Exche Administration in most provinces of British Ladia has progressed on uniform lines, the key Isdia has progressed on miltorm lines, the ker tope of the cultivated female heimp plant mote lying in attempts, where it has not been note lying in attempts, where it has not been note lying in attempts, where it has not been note lying in attempts, where it has not been note lying in attempts, where it has not been note lying that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation. The Out Still System is me to the man feature of the existing system is in its intribution of the District Monopoly system or the District Monopoly notes and restriction on private possession less in respect of manufacture. The right of spirits and the spect of manufacture of the existing system is one of licenses and restriction on private possession less is respect of manufacture. The right of spirits of spirits and opinion of the opinion opinion of the opinion of the opinion of the opinion of the opinion of the opinion of the opinion of the opinion of the opinion opinion of the opinion which the combined monopoly of manufac base and sale in a district is leased to a farmer abject to a certain amount of minimum still made duty revenue in the monopoly area being manufed to the State during the term of

smalleste the taraction accurately on the still itility Bystem under which the manufacture and duty principle nor to insist upon a stan of spirit for supply to a district is disposed or that of the supply of a fixed strength of liquor that the supply price to be charged are fixed extent of combrol could not at first be complete. There were tables of aborigines who regarded at each of the supply price to be charged are fixed extent of combrol could not at first be complete.

and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption. The average incidence of taxation per proof gallon of dustillers spirit amounted in 1911-12 to Rs. 5-2-6 Rs. 4 8-8 was derived from still head duty and Re 0 10 0 from wend fees average consumption per 1 000 of the popula-tion in defiliery areas varies from 23 gallons in Eastern Bengal to 133 gallons in the Bombay Presidency Proper (1910 11)

Sap of the date palmyra and coccanut palms, called toddy is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Hombay or after fermentation In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor In Bengal and Burms the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands is the sole form of exacton. Country trains of rum and accassed brandles and whisties, are distilled from grape joice etc. The mann facture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of india. A number of breweries has been established mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer for European and Eurasian consumption. The uniform fee of 3 annas per gallon is levied all over India at the time of lasue

Foreign liquor is subject to an import duty at the tarf rates, the most important of which is it, 9-8-0 per proof gallon on spirit and 3 annas per gallon on beet. It can only be sold

under a liceuse

Daugs.—The narcotic products of the bemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories namely ganta or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant charas or the reshoots matter which forms an active dring when collected separately and binang or the dried leaves of the hemp plant

ces in ludia. The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills but in some places shiefly on sucial and ceremonial occasions it is drunk stand sale in a district is leased to a farmer of subject to a certain amount of minimum still dissolved in water Opium smoking also prevails and district of in the Chy of Bombay and other large towns. The processions of the Indian Excise to the State of 1805-06 resulted in numerous to the Indian Excise of 1805-06 resulted in numerous to the State India, one of them being the State India, one of them being the State Indian State of the State Indian State of the State Indian State of the State Indian State of the State Indian State of the State Indian State of the State Indian State of the Indian State of the

The sait revenue was inherited by the British dovernment from Native rule, together with a magnetismous transit dues. These transit dues may be also determined the sait duty consolidated and the sait duty consolidated and raised. There are four great sources of remainder under license and exches systems, supply rook sait from the Sait range and in the Punjab before and from the Sambiar Lake in Rajputana, sait brine condensed on the borders of the Isaser Rann of Cutch and sea sait Latordes in Bombay Madras and Bombay Madras and Rombay the Cutch and sea sait Latordes in Bombay Madras and Bombay Madras and Rombay the Sait Range mines contains an inexinus tible supply. They are worked in chambers ereawsted in sait strata, some of which may be said throughout India, except from the Porta of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Barasara at the Bombay and Madras sea were under the control of the supply of the cutch and the product sold of the supply of the cutch and the product sold the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of revenue is £3 382,100 feet of the cutch and the bulk of the supply

CUSTOMS.

The Indian fiscal system consists of a moderate tariff for revenue purposes only There is a general import duty of five per cent of enform on all goods imported by sea with special conditions for textiles and a large free fist. Export duties are levied only on rice at the rate of three annus per maund of 82 pounds. The export is principally from Burnas.

The import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country. Before the Mutiny they were five per cent. In the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in forman cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent but the opinions of Free Traders and the agitation of Jancashire manufacturers who folt the competition of the Indian Mills induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882. The continued financial stringency brought ed. Courinued financial stringency brought of continued financial stringency brought piece-goods within the scope of the tariff and after various expedients the demands of Lancashire were satisfied by a general dut of Lancashire were

THE DEBT OF INDIA.

To understand the debt of India it must; be remembered that the Government of India is always a horrower. The country still needs a west capital expenditure both on Railways and a wast capital expenditure both on Ballways and irrigation indeed the expenditure on railways is always conditioned not by the needs of the country but by the ability of the market to supply capital—a supply which is siways unequal to the demand. In the case of irrigation the supply of capital has of late years been equal to the amount which could be sport great irrigation schemes a quire tong and olaboration supplies the actual construction of the works is a coverned by the labour sunnly which is ingoverned by the Libour supply which is in-creasingly expensive and ranly equal to the domand. Thise conditions make India a communication of the conditions of the conmuch money as the Indian and London money markets can supply The whole of this money is sprit on productive works The Indian railway system now returns to the State atter paying allint r at charges and certain annultic for the redemption of capital, a surplus which varies with the character of the season. The irrigation works return a profit of over five per cent Whilst therefore India is a constant borrower she borrows only for expenditure or productive works. Her finance is even more conservative than this for in most years a sum is set spart from the revenue surplus for expenditure on capital works. Through the operation of this policy the unproductive debi operation of this policy the displacetive bent of India has been reduced to negligible protor tions. It has been estimated by connector financies that if a fair balance short were struck the balance would be on the right side

When the trading charter of the Rast India Company expired in 1835 the rupes debt was Ba 832 95 millions. Fifteen years later in 1800-51 the debt reached Rs 353 86 millions and it stood at almost exactly that sum in the year preceding the mutiny of 1857 That convision caused a large increase in the rupes debt which stood at Rs. 635 55 millions in 1859-60 the year following the suppression of the revolt. The debt then gradually rose to Rs 695 75 millions by 1874 75 and another large increase courred in the succeeding decade due to the great famine of 1877 78 and to the military operations in Archanistan which followed the famine. By 1883-84 the rupes debt rose to Rs. 931 25 millions. There was then a further increase to Rs. 930 4 millions in 1887-88 to Rs. 1,007 48 millions in 1888-89 and to Company expired in 1835 the super debt was Bs. 1,00° 48 millions in 1888-89 and to Bs. 1,052 8 millions in 1893-94 A free per cent loan was raised in July 1996 and the debt stood at Re 1 082 12 millions at the end of 1578-97 and increased to Rs | 191 99 millions in 1905-04 to Rs. | 2.08 75 millions in 1905-06 to Rs. | 1.26 75 millions in 1909 10 and to Rs. | 1.297 60 millions in 1911 12.

A four per cont. terminable loan of Ra. 43 stores (6 2 million) was a sued in 1916. The present dimensions of the debt are given below ander the head of int rest.

was rapid after that. As in India, the rate of interest on the aterling debt has been gradually reduced from 4 4 and 5 per cent, to 2; 3 and 3; per cent respectively. At the end of 1910-11 proportions of the debt held at these rates are all 802,205 at 2; per cent £56 724 586 (including 3 per cent. 160 at 100 £2 000,000 issued in May 1000 65 at 000 000 issued in May 1000 65 (500 000 1000 for May 1000 65 (500 000 1000 for 650 000 1000 for 650 000 1000 for 650 000 1000 for 650 000 for 1902, £1 500 000 Issued in 1903-04, £2,500,000 issued in 1904-05, £12 089 146 issued in 1906 08 and £2 000 000 issued in 1905-07) at 8 per cent.
and £55 511 748 at 3 per cent. In May 1907
a 3 per cent. sterling loan of £3 500 000 was
raised and in January 1908 a further 3 per cent. loan of £5 000 000 was raised towards providing loan of \$5,000,000 was raised towards providing for railway capital expenditure of 1908-99 and for the discharge of certain Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway debentures Similarly in February 1909 a loan of £7,500,000 and in January 1910 s further loan of £7,500,000 were issued at the same rate of interest. In October 1910, 33 per cent. India Bonds for \$4,000,000 were issued for the discharge of the Madras and Indian Midland Railway debentures and in March 1911 a new \$3 per cent at elling and in March 1911 a new Si per crut sterling loan of £3,500 000 was issued to provide funds for capital expenditure in 1911 12

Rallway Expenditure.

A large proportion both of the sterling and of the rupee debt was incurred in connection with the construction of milways and other public works. Considerable additions to the rupee and steriling debt were made in the two years 1896-97 and 1807 98 in consequence of famine, plague war and the prosecution of railway extension and to the sterling debt in 1900 and subsequent years for the purchase of the G I P Railway, the discharge of its debeptures and advances of indian Railway Companies. In addition to the leans raised during 1907-08 the Secretary of State Incurred Hability in respect of £2,144 800 debentures of the Madras Railway Company on the purchase of the undertaking on the 31st December 1907. At the end of 1912-13 the total registered debt in India and England was classified as follows—Ralways 2211 843,819 [irr gattern £ 75 2,000] ord[Lary \$24 6 8 777 rew capital at De hi £119 886 interest raiways £7172,544 irrest on £1 2:2,513 ordinary £1 169 047 other obligations £641 488.

The interest on the rupes debt was at the rate of six per cent. in 1822, and the debt bearing this rate was not finally paid off until 1858 59
Meanwhile the Government borrowed, from 1828
until 1835 53 at 8 we per cent and from 1824
(but in a small way until 1835) at four per cent The bulk of the five per cent, debt was converted to four per cent in 1854, but the shock to the credit of the State caused by the mutury necessitated more borrowing at the higher rate of 5ve per cent, and that bean was not finally extinguished until 1871. Meanwhile the Government were compelled to borrow at 54 per cent. Starling Dobt.

Starling bebt.

The interest-bearing sterling debt was very 4 per cent is 1859, and this bit per cent loan was not closed until 1879 79 A small sum was borrowed at small small small sum that this rates of interest was largely increased in 1871 by the convention of the 5½ per cent loan By 1878-79 practically the whole rupes debt bore interest at 4½ and 4 per cent. Ba 151 48 millions at 4½ and at 6 per cent. Ba 151 48 millions at 4½ per cent. by 6 millions at 4½ per cent. by 6 millions at 4½ per cent. by 6 millions at 4½ per cent. by 7 millions at 4½ per cent. by 7 millions being a 8 millions being a 1915-16 is as follows — 8 telling 2 182,657,257 1883 save for a sun of Ra 10 millions being a 1915-16 is as follows — 1915-16 is as loss from the Maharaja Holkar on account of the Indore State Radway which is not on vertible until about 1970. In the same year a small loan of Rs 25 5 millions was raised at 3] per cent. and in the following year the bulk of the 4 per cent loans was converted to the rate of 81 per cent in 1895 97 a new loan of Rs 40 millions was raised at 3 per cent. On the 4th July 1900 a loan of Rs 30 millions was raised at 31 per cent. and this was followed by other loans, at the same rate of interest,

Sterling	£ 182,657,257
Burce—	Ť
4 per cent.	Ra 3 07 00 000
81 per cent.	1 42,84,84 400
3 per cent	8,17 52 000
Other debt	1,(0 71 390
Temporary Loans	11 00 00 000
Saving Bank Balances	21 32 14 898

The Budge of 1915 16 provided for an Ex ans, at the same rate of interest.

In 1915 in order to meet the higher price of (± 3,926 70); in Inlia and £6 092,800 in

money caused by the war the 41 crore loan was England, a total of £10 019 000

Absorption of Gold in India

					(In la	the of Ru	рем)
		19/19-10	1910 11	1911 12	191213	1919 14	1914-15.
-		¦ —	} 	-	_	<u>-</u>	1
1	Net around addition to the tock of the country	24 00	27 10	40 ა0	5° 00	27 00	11 00
2	Progressive total of additions to the tock	2 18 00		2.83 ∍∩			3 59 00
3	Held in mints and Government Tra auries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserve	900	9 00	24 00	30.00	22,50	15 50
1	Net annual variation in [tem 3	9 00		15 00	6 00	—7 50	-7 00
j	Net progressive absorption	20-00	2 34 00	2 59 50	2,91 00	3 25 50	3 43 50
8	Absorption of the year	1,00	2-00	2 5 00	31 .0	34 .0	18 00

It m 1 shows the amount of gold produced in India plus the net imports it is imports where exports). In 1914 15 the gold produced was R. 3,51 laking plus net imports Rs. 7 65 Rs. 11,00 laking in round figures. Item 2 shows the progressive total of the Browes in item 1 to the end of each year. Total stend of 1913-18 Rs. 14800 laking plus figure for 1914-15 Rs. 11 00 laking 350 00 laking at the end of 1914-15. Item 3 shows the reserve held in India plus the amount of gold are ited into the minute in each year. Item 4 shows the annual variet on the actual amount held in the minute and in the reserves in India. Amount is 161 in 1914-15 Rs. 15 50 laking instant held in 1913-14 Rs. 25 50 laking its qual to—Rs. 7 00 laking shown against this term in 1914-15. Item 5 shows 1913-14 Rs 22 SULARDS requalto—its 7 Ullarns shown against this term in 1914-15 Item 5 shows the difference between the 2 (progressive total) and 3 (amounts held in the mines etc) Rs 2,59 00 lakhs minus Rs 15 50 lakhs—Rs 3 43 50 lakhs during 1914 '5 Item 6 shows the difference between two successive figures in item 5 Rs 3 43,50 lakhs minus Rs 22 50 lakhs Rs 13,00 lakhs during 1914 16, or in other words the difference between the 12 (annual addition to the stocks) and tem 4 (net variation in item 3) Rs, 11 00 lakhs minus (—Rs, 7 00 lakhs). lakhs), i.e., Rs 18 00 iskhs is the net absorption of the year

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Registered debt in India	Bertered debt in London	Interest payable	yable	Amount borrowed off each year (Borrowed + pa	Amount borrowed and paid off off each year (Borrowed + paid off -)	Proportion of the registrate rupee debt held to
				In India	In England	London on Slat March.
الم أ	ea i	Bg.	SS.	ā	CAP	2
27 24 77 530 83 12,04 680	5 768,889 3 750 479	1 68 15,400	263 247 93 377	-20 73 970 +76 52 710	100 268	
59 100	3 020 592	2 12 39 750 8 88 34 460	196 482	110071	388	
109 650	\$2 116 217	2,88 82 446 9 80 05 390	1,457 874	140 040 050	+3 619 300	_
088	2.6 312 517	2,89 06 180	1 204 021	22.2	-5 527 500	(g)
022.00	20 146 017	2 84 13 800	1,274 230	12.2	1.88 500	
7 81,230	28 K30 017	2,87 18 200	1 402 540	159 78 480	285 500	
1,08 910	31 218 917	£,89 87.£70	1 449 916	\$6,48 110	1,800 500	15 38.06
021 50	85 217 617	2,98 17 500 # 01 54 210	1 629 468	18 27 310	13 998 700	
68 620	89 012 617	3 03 08 300	1 791 618	+1 15 92 860	1 888 000	
98.000	39 012 617	8,89 80,500	1 831 467	1 51 05 730	101	27,17,12
069 667	48 597 088	3 03 35 320	3 165 364	+8 43 24 680	12 624 24	1, 19, 11
7 29,830	40 797 033	8 15,20 180	2 212 562	082,08.30.24	+1 she,000	15,45 77,000
090,110.3	55 207 033	3 10 98 710	8,496,271	250	15 800 000	14.21.01.40
3.89.200	59 077 033	5.25 77.280	2 581 555	13.58	200	17 14 96 71
2 000 24	66,865,556	3 41 76 560	1 947 886	03 315,830	-0.826 LTD	0.00
15 97.440	71 650 183	3,55 92,700	927 978 Z	012,27.87	+ 2.573.577	20 12 22 25 25

(a) No faincastion

		AMOUNT of the	AMOUNT of the RUPER and Strending Dest—(comd.)	KLING DEBT (00	nid.) Amount borro	Amount borrowed and paid	Ā
1	Registered debt in	Registered debt in Landon	Interest payable	3 able	off each year (Borrowed + , paid off—)	, paid off—)	3 2
					In Indla	In England	3
	RA	3 101 01	R. B. S.	45	IN THE PERSON NAMED IN	400	8
2 23;	90 68 97 660	08 585 694	874,11,490	2 725 748	050 99 80 3	+448 747	388
* 5	03 18 15 550	60 271 088	8 84,18 550	7,601 828	012 22	+1 162,251	1 2
12.	92 70 39 A20	73 806 621	8 77 88 880	838 068	47 96,780	10 401 888	89
2.20	98 08 98 620	84 140 148	4 03 78 580	2 018,030	+2 43 62,280	88	8
e s	1 00 87 97 420	95 033 615	4.21.50.080	3 230 474	1 38 14 530	+10,893 463	21 2
225	1 02 74 65 550	104 409 208	4 17 51 110	3 524 870	900	46,215,817	3.5
28	1 02 93 75 520	106 683 767	4 12 77 760	3 570 682	+24 52 350	720 376	រ ដ
Z 12	1 04 37 87 400	116 005 826	8 61 09 140	8 087 986 4,825 323	117 29 380	+1 892 034	22
2 5	1 03 78 89 240	115 903 732	3 64 00 740 3 78 43 760	3,607,892	+5 37 61 260	-1,020 499	ង្គឌ
%	1 11 69 56 340	123 274 680	9,87 11 060	3 940 776	42 68 05 810	+8 891 447	2
90	1 12 65 46 980	124 268 605	8 91,18 340 8 90 56 317	3 882 758	12.88 643	+083 985	218
	1 15 31 19 058	133 435 877	4 00 58 600	4 1.8 351	+2.85 72.048	+0 200 078	នដ
84.55	1 16 19 15,340	138 796 261	4 08 87 864	4 213 527	+1 36 26 8.7	+871 711	ន្ធក្
27.5	1 19 42 43 035	133 045 844	4 14 90 065	4 238 278	1 87 02 375	7150 417	17
22:	1 26 08 10 618	146 457 410	4 38 10 305	4 715 233	1 78 82,383	+18 570 248	10
5 . 25	1 30 45 50 655	156 481 074	4 61,66 110	6 053 632	4 37 45 037 +2 37 44 380	193	9 ×
:	1 34 50 60 505	160 973 389	4 69 10 107	5 810 696	1 73 66 560	983 807	77
93	1 88 (9 72 155	177 998 336	4 81,24 303	5 530 758 6 668 417	1 25 39,060	7 882 424	22
51.0	1 39 96 36 205	178 186 697	4,87,78 468	6,705 597	+1 86 84 020	+488,203	7
99	1 58 89 35,400	182,667 257	5 89 00 000	6 091 300			
		_	-				

THE RUPEE DEBT

Return of the Interest Bearing Rupes Debt of the Government of India as at 81st August 1915.

In Thousands of Rupees.

	1	i	1	
Particulars.	Date of Issue.	Conditions of Repayment.	Amount	Total
Raflway Loans—	[
Maharaja Holkar 41 p c Maharaja Soindia 4 p c	(1870–77)	After 101 years Perpetual	15000	
Nawab of Rampur 4 p c	(1892-93)	After one year s notice to	4700	
• •	•	begiven on or after 1st		29700
Special Loans— Gwalior 4 p c 1987		Dec 1917 By annual instalments of	12200	
Gwanni ab c 1301		12 lakha.	·——	12200
Four p c. Terminable Loan.	191–د 191)	On or before 30th Novem	(a) 462/3	46273
		1 er 1 923 but not preceding 30th November 1920 with	. 1	
		three months previous	' [
Three and Half per cent		notice.		
1842–48	1st Feb 1843	I	204225	
1854-55	30th June 1854	t	33610	
Three and Half p c coupon 1865	1st May 186)	k.	5980 7س 379	
Reduced 1879	16th Jan 1879		38993	
1900-1	30th June 1930		397260	***1003
1896-97	22mi July 1896	1	81256	1381902 81268
		TOTAL		1551341

(a) Inclusive of 1273 representing Loan raised through Post Office during the month

DISTRIBUTION OF RUPEE DEBT

	Calcutts	Inland C	Madres.	Bombay i	Total India
Raliway Loans become Loan 4 per cent. 34 per cent. 8 per cent.	4101 60m ⁻ 4 47011	29700 12200 14.51 2 22.58 12400	6209 854 78 6350	18210 337412 12351	29700 12200 5060 12 54 0 7831
	671436	327957	950 1	\$62973	1480447
		tion in held by	Held in		Total
	Indiana	Europeans	London	Universed	as above
Railway Loans Special Loan A per cent. #} per cent. # per cent.	29700 12200 1125 7 3288 20118	35433 539602 48204	80732 2949	1213	29700 12200 462 (8 1381902 81266
	818500	841941	8968)	1213	1561241

STERLING DERT

	Capital of Debt.			Annual Interest payable	
Debt Bearing Interest	Narch 1914	31st March 1915	Rate %	31st March 1914	3144 March 1915
India 34 per cent Stock India 3 per cent Stock India 24 per cent Stock India Bonds India Billis	£ 91211186 66212384 1180633, 2500000	91137850 66028171 11689987 200000 700000	3} 8 21 31	£ 3192392 1986372 295158 87500	3189807 19 0845 292250 70000 {Not
East India Railway Debeuture Stock Rastern Bengal Ry Debeuture Stock South India Ry Debeuture Stock	14°58a0 846666 425000	1435650 348666 425000	4) 4 4)	64604 13947 19125	known) 64604 18947 1912
G I P Railway Debenture Stock Indian Midland Ry Debentures	2701450 407600	2701450 4075 0	4 3}	10808 14262	108058 14263
Debt not bearing Interest— India 5 per cent. Stock India 4 per cent. Stock	177048173 9305 7279	183173774 9805 7279	-		
	16 584	16584		! [
Total Debt and Annual Interest thereon on 31st March 1910	177064757	183190358		5781418	57528P

INDIAN RAILWAY ANNUITIES

	31st March 1914	31st March 1915
East Indian Railway Annuity terminating in 1953 Interest in lieu of deferred annuity Basteru Bengal Railway Annuity terminating in 1937 Scholn Punjab & Delhi Railway Annuity terminating in 1968 I Y Railway Annuity terminating in 1968 Aladras Railway Annuity terminating in 1956 Total Indian Railway Annuity on 31st March 1914	£ 850538 262000 11(651 371361 1264516 485381	(Jater figures not available)

THE INDIAN MINTS

The Wint in Calcutta dates from the end of The wint in University dates from the end of the 17th century. The present building, de signed by Major N. W. Forba, was opened in 1841 the central portico being had one a copy on half dimensions of the temple of Minerya at Athens. The Copper Mint to the north-sast of the Silver Mint, was opened in

Ment Master Major A. L. C McCormick, R. R.

Deputy Mink Master Licut-Col. J J Bourke, L. S.

Deputy Master Licut-Col. J J Bourke, L. S.

Deputy Master Licut-Col. J J Bourke, L. S.

Deputy Master Licut-Col. J J Bourke, L. S.

Deputy Master Licut-Col. J J Bourke, L. S.

Deputy Master Licut-Col. J J Bourke, L. S.

Deputy Master Licut-Col. J J Wallis, L. S.

During the year 1914 1915 gold to the value of R. 2,83,63,850 was tendered at the two ed in Bombay in 1670 was for the coinage of

"rupees, ples and bujruks, authority for its working being granted by letters patent. The erection of the present Mint was sanctioned by the East toda tompany in 1823, and was designed by Major John Hawkins of the Bombay Engineers. The cost of construction was estimated at 38 lakhs.

Mist Master Major O H Willis M.V.O. R.E. Associated Mist Master Min A L. B Gordon. Assoy Master Lt.-Colonel J Lloyd Thomas Jones and S.

The following statement shows the details of the silver coinsis erecuted for the Government of India in the two mints during 1914-15 -

		Caloutis	Bombsy	Total
		Value in Re	Value in Re.	falue in Re
Rupees Mais Rupees Quarter Rupees Righth rupees		1 25,00 090 6,00,946 5 68,469 7 86,450	54,71 858 4,51,564 5 24,113 7 42,841	1,80 71 858 11,51 610 10 92,562 14,78,291
	Total	1 46 04,845	71 90 471	2,17 95 336
Total for 1913 14		6,63,36 058	6 52,32 479	13 15 68 5 17

There was no coinage of rupees from pure! The Gold and Silver Assays made during the chared silver during the vear. The amount of practical silver coined was also much less than in the preceding year owing to the existence of adequate stocks in treasures and depote and to a failing off in the demand for small coin gener Ally

Mickel coinage was confined to the Bombay British equivalents are -Mint and consisted of 42,302,000 sons picces of the nominal value of Rs 26,47,000 against 46,320,000 please of the nominal value of Rs 28,95 000 coined in the Previous year

Bronze coinage which was se usual carried ont entirely at the Calcutta Mint consisted of pior half ploe, and pies of the aggregate value of Ra 4,60,700 as compared with Ra 20 85,429 in the preceding y ar There was a large reaccounts for the falling off in the courage In addition to the coinage work of the Covernment of India Rs. 40 000 worth of conts and half cents were coised for the Coylon Government, and Ra. 3,125 worth of Copper amoun cashes for the Productional Durbar

The Revenue and Expenditure of the two Mints (including interest on capital outlay and other pro forms charges) amounted to Revenue circulation are 5 Rs. 3 55,924 and Expenditure, Bs. 19 45,878. and 10,000 rupees.

	Caloutia.		Box	they.
Fear	Gold	Sites		811mm
1914-15	471	10 085		4,182

The Indian denominations with their

A lakh (lac) is 100 000 rupses and a orore is 100 lakhs.

The equivalents of the rupes in various currencles are approximately as follows -One rupee = 1 66 france (France, Italy, Befgium, &c)

- 1 36 mark (Germany) = 1 6 krone (Austria Hungary) = 0 324 dollar (United States). - 0 65 yen (Japan)

The denominations of currency notes in circulation are 5 10, 9 50 100 500 1,000,

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE

The Indian mints were closed to the un extracted coinage of silver for the public from but stated coinage of silver for the public from the first silver for the public from the state and and an extraction with the coinage at the mints for the public of gold sections 19 to 8A of the coinage at the mints for the public of gold sections 20 to 8A of the coinage at the mints for the public of gold sections 20 to 8A of the coinage at the mints for the public of gold sections 20 to 8A of the coinage at the mints for the public of gold sections 20 to 8A of the coinage at the mints for the public of gold sections 20 to 8A of the coinage at the mints for the public of gold sections and the coinage at the section of the coinage at the section and section at the section section and the section at the s nifi 1897 when under arrangements made with the Nettre States of Bhopal and Kashmir, the profit was invested in sterling secontries the profit was invested in sterling secontries the profit was invested in sterling secontries the profit was invested in sterling secontries the profit was invested in sterling secontries the profit was invested in sterling secontries. In the state was no coinage of these particles that of the coinage was peccesary and it was begun in the service of the profit of the coinage profits devoted to this fund, increased of the service, and paying for it mainly with the secondary and the secondary state for the coinage profits devoted to this fund, increased of the secondary and the secondary with the s capital expenditate on rallways. The Gold Standard Receive was called into action before the year 1907-08 was out Exchange turned against India, and in March 1908, the Govern wast of India effected bills on the Secretary of State up to helf a fullion sterling, while the secretary of State and E.1000,000 Conaols in order to meet such demands. During April to August further sterding bills were sold for a total amount of £5,059,000 On a representation by the Government of India, the Secretary of State agreed to defer the application of coinage profits to railway construction until the sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve atomited to £25,000,000 On the outbreaked the win August 1914 the Reserve ontibreak of the war in August 1914 the Reserve was drawn upon to meet the demands for ster ling femittaness, and Government offer to self 2,1,000 000 of Bills weekly The extent of these rates is shown on pp. 191 192.

Gold.
Since 1870 there has been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of suade moburs was in the year 1891 92

Act XXII of 1899 passed on the 15th Sep tember 1899 provided that gold coln (sovereign and half-sovereigns) shall be a legal tender in payment or on account at the rate of fifteen runnes for one sovertien.

The weight and lineness of the allver coins

_	SILVER. grains.	ALLOY anless	Total.
Rupee	165	15	180
Half-rupee	824	71	90
Charter topes or 4 shis piece Eighth of a rupes or		31	45
SAME THE	204	12	221

One rupes = 165 grains of fine sliver One shilling 80,1 grains of fine silver One rupee = shilling 2 0489

Copper and Brouse.

Copper reduage was introduced into the Bensal Presidency by Act XVII of 1885 and into the Madras and Sombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844

The weight of the copper come struck under Act XXIII of 1810 remained the same as it was

III 1635 JE WAN AN IOHOWA	
	Grains
	troy
Double pice, or half-anna	200
Pice or quarter anna	100
Half pire or one-sighth of an anes	50
Pie being one-third of a pice or one-	
twelth of an anna	381

The weight and dimensions of bronze course

ELC ED (UD)#4	Standard weight in grains troy	Dismeter in milii metres.
Pice Half ploe	75 874	25 4 21 16
Pie	25	17 45

Mickel.

The Act of 1906 also provides for the coinage of a nickel cost. It was directed that the nickal one-anna piece should thenesforth be coined at the disk and laue. The notification also preciped the design of the colly which has a waved edge with twelve scollops the greatest diameter edge with twelve scollops the greatest diameter of the coln being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19 8 millimetres. The destrability of issuing a half anna nickel coln was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Covernments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly lamillar with the present one anna coin.

The Paper Currency.

and Hadras were authorized to issue notes payable on demand, but the issue of the notes was practically limited to the three cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. There Acts XIX of 1861 providing for the lesse of a paper currency through a Government Department, by means of rotes of the Government of India payable to hearer on demand. Since then no banks have been allowed to laste notes in India.

Act II of 1910 amended and consolidated the law on the subject By it a note of the value of five, ten, or fifty rupees, as well as a note of any other denominational value which the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gasette of Induc, so specify was declared to be a universal currency note, that is legal tender throughout British India and encashable at any office of the table to the India and encashable at any office of the table. office of issue in British India the then existing omee or saile in British inta the time exacting sub-circles of Cawipore, Lahore, Karachi and Calleut were abolished and the first three of these constituted separate circles of issue in addition to Calcutta Madras Bombay and Rangoon At the same time, by a notification lasted under the Act, the further base of 20rapes notes was discontinued. By snother notification issued in 1911 under section 2 of the same Act a currency note of the denominational value of one hundred rupers was declared to be "universal currency note

Act VII of 1911 raised the invested portion of the Currency Reserve from 12 crores to 14 crores with permission to make the additional investment in sterling securities if desired.

Department of Paper Currency

The function of this department is to issue without any limits promissory notes (called currency notes) of the Government of India payable to the bearer on demand of the deno minations of Rs. 5 10 50 100 500 1000 and 10 000 the issue being made in exchange for rupees or half rupees or for gold com which is legal tender from any Paper Currency office or agency and for gold bullion and gold coin, which is not legal tender from circle offices on the regulation of the Comptroller General.

Supply and issue of Currency Notes.

Currency notes are supplied by the Secretary of State through the Bank of Enghand on an indent from the Head Commissioner The Bead Commissioners supply Carrency Agents with all the notes required for the purposes of the Paper Currency Act. Every such note, other than a "universal note bears upon it the name of the place from which it is issued and every note is impressed with the algusture of the Head Commissioner or of a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner

Under Acts VI of 18.59 III of 1840 and IX of and (2) on the requisition of the Comptroller 1848, the Presidency Banks of Bengai, Bombay General, to all treasuries, in gold coin which is and Hadgas were authorized to issue notes not legal tender under the Collage Act or gold bullion at the rate of one Government rupes for outlion at the rate of one dovernment ripes for 7 53344 grains troy of fine gold. Currency notes can also be issued against gold coin of builtion or wiver builtion or sterling securities held by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Notes when legal tender

Every note is a legal tender in its own circle (except by Government at the office of issue) for the amount expressed in that note that is to eay whenever a note forms the integral sum or a portion of any payment either to Government on account of a revenue or other claim, or to any on account of revenue or other team, or to any body corporate or person in British India it is a legal tender Five, ten fifty and hundred rupee notes are legal tender throughout British India Notes of higher denominations than five, ten

fifty and hundred rupces are payable only at the office or offices of besue of the town from which they have been issued. In ordinary circumstances every Government treasury of which there are about 250 in British India, cashes or exchanges notes if it can do so without inconvenience and when this cannot be done conveniently for large sums small sums can generally be exchanged for travellers.

Reserve

The whole amount of currency notes in circu lation is secured by a recerve of gold and silver coin or builion and securities of the Government of India or of the United kingdom. The total amount of such securities is limited to 140 millions of rupees of which not more than 40 millions of rupees may be in sterling securities. Under the Act of 1882 the maximum limit of the securities was fixed at sixty millions of rupecs but! the issues having largely expanded, the Government of India was empowered by Act At of 1890 to raise the limit to eighty millions. The power was utilised to raise the invested reserve to seventy millions on the 19th December 1890 and to eighty millions a year later on the 8rd December 1891 By notification No 5360 of the 18th December 1896 the invested reserve wa raised to one hundred milliona, the power to do so having been given by Act XXI of 1896 Act III of 1905 raised the limit to 120 millions and in August of that year 20 millions of the reserve were invested by the Scoretary of State in consols and exchaquer bonds. In 1906-09 the exchaquer bonds were replaced by Consols. By Act VII of 1911 the limit was raised further to 140 millions, and in April of that year 20 millions were invested by the Secretary of State in Consols.

Currency Chest.

Under the Gold Note Acts of 1898 and 1900 the Government of Judia had obtained authority The officers in charge of the circles of lease are authorised to lease, from the office or offices restablished in their circles currency notes in stabling for the amount thereof (1) in rupees or ball-rupees or in gold coin which is legal tender temporary relief to the Indian cooks was merely to afford temporary relief to the Indian money market in mader the Indian Cohage Act or in ripees or stress. A certain amount of gold had made under the Indian Cohage Act, IX of 1978, 1900 but not to any large extent, and the country No moratorium was declared and coosable for doing so ceased, except in regard the excuange value of the rupee was main to gold in transit, from the middle of 1900. Act (sained throughout between the gold points. Il of 1910 however, gives full power to hold the metallic portion of the reserve or any part of it either in London or in India or partly in both places, and sise in gold coin or buillon or in Government subject only to the exception that rupees should be kept only in India and not in London A currency chest was accordingly opened in London and a sum of \$8 0.00 000 was remitted from India in pursuance of this policy, and a further sum of £1 045 000 was transferred. to the object from the bearetary of States balances during the course of 1905-06. On the Sist March 1910 the London currency chest held £ 5 100 000 (Rs /05 lakhs) on behalf of the Currency Beserve.

Metallic Reserve.

The metallic reserve may consist of sovereigns, half sovereigns, rupees, and half appearant good and silver builton, the last manest being valued at the sum spent on the purchase of such builton. No gold was contained in the reserve between March 1876 and February 1898 and the quantity increased very s'owly until February 1899 but from that date it rose mpidly tall the end of March 1900 when it amounted to £7 500 012. Government then took measures to reduce what was considered to be an inconveniently large gold reserve and at the end of March 1901 the value of the gold reserve had failin to £5 778 518. In the next three years it again increased continuously from £7 023 921 at the end of 1901 02 to £9,589 564 at the end of 1902 03 and £10 789 567. at the end of 1903-04. During the next three years it remained practically steady the amount held on the 31st March 190? being £10 588 841 In 1907 08 the serious monetary crisis in America and the contraction in the exports Allerra and the contraction in the exports from India owing to the famine led to a very large increase in the demand for gold at the Currency offices with the result that on the list March 1908 the value of the gold receive had fallen to 66 417,841 inclusive of £3,705 000. held in England Adverse trade conditions continued in 1908-09 and on the 31st March 1909 the gold reserve had dwindled down to 11523414 of which £1500000 was held in England Normal conditions returned in 1909 10 and the stock of gold in the reserve rose to 48 701,716 on 31st March 1910. On the 31st Narch 1915 the stock in the reserve amounted to £ 10.200 000 Bs (1.529 lakes)

Effect of the War

The outbress of the war fourd the Govern ment of hidis to such a strong financial polition that it was able to meet with care all demards "Foreit. The offict of the war on Finance (q >) and Trade (q v) is fully discussed in the article is stalling with those two subjects. Here it is sufficient to say that there was a reduction in th demand for currency, due to the slackness of trade and that the temporary decline of confidence in the Note Issue it dicated by an unusual demand for enceshment in August and 'eptember 1914, showed no signs of recurron.
In the words of the London Economic Journal" the Indian currency system met the ladien currency system met the series better than that or simost any other credit of the Government of India, under the head

Of recent years steps have been taken to increase the popularity of the Note issue the first important measure was the universal sation of Notes up to Bs 100 instead of con fining the facilities for encushment to the circle of Issue in 1914-16 two other important steps were taken It was decided not to restate Notes, and so to climinate the cost and filthy paper; that is sometimes found in circu intion Orders were also passed that Government Trissuris a should fresh exchange. Notes for colors and upoe error up to the limit of their order to the limit of their order of an improved for coins and once regard to the limit of name of nown power. The introduction of an improved form of Note is under consideration. At the close of the financial year that is to say March 31st 1915 the actual state of the Paper. Currency was as follows -

		21st March 1915 Rs.
TOTAL CIRCULATION		61 63 00 000
Silver Coin in India		32,34 00 000
Gold Coin and Buillon India Gold Coin and Builion	ai aí	7,84 00 000
l ngland	щ	7 62 00 000
Securities held in India		9 99 99 946
Securities held in England LOTAL RESERVE		4 00 00 000 61 63 00 000

It was the policy of the Government of India to give gold from the Paper Currency Reserve freely on demand. But when the war broke out, it became apparent that gold was being with drawn from the Reserve not to meet legitimate drawn from the Reserve not to meet legitimate domands but to speculate sovereigns were at a premium in the bazzar and those who commanded funds took sovereigns from the Paper Currency Reserve and sold them at a profit dovernment secondingly declined to issue sovereigns in sums smaller than ten those and profit dovernment in the but as the speculations then clubbed together and formed syndicates to a substitution of the sold such as the speculation of the substitution of the substit withdraw sovereigns an absolute embargo was Placed on the laste of gold The effect of these vithdrawals, of the abolition of the Silver Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve and of the transter of gold from the Paper Currency Reserve Reverse Councile is seen in the last official

sourmont or rue
25th November
1915.
Rs.
61,92,19 990
84 20 93 968
7,60,28,106
6 15 00 000
u vo 99 946
4 00 00 000
61 92,19 990

Interest

"Profits of note ejroulation." The interest on the one hundred and forty millions of rupose and the memory and they memorial of rapped in the invested reserve amounted in 1914 15 BA 48,42,585 the expenditure of the Depart ment being Re. 18 85 617 and the profit Re. 45,88,385

Circulation.

The average monthly circulation of the notes has been in millions of rupees -

Five y	ears ending	1885-86	142 65	Tr
••		1890-91	171 67	V
		1895-96	282 44	
		1900-01	265 39	çu
61		1900-01 1905-06	861 80	nu
19		1910-11		
н	'n	1914-15		

The grow circulation of each denominations of note on March Bist 1915 was as follows -

•		1919
	ŀ	Rts.
	5-rapes	8 139,195
	10	14 980 196
	20	29,774
	50	348 280
	100	1 505 197
,	500	47 870
	1000 _	92 087
	10 000	15 651
	Total pieces	20 262 71 0
	Value -	61 62,99 615
	culating medium	official estimate the cir in India (excluding war roximately as follows —
l	Bupee*	£ 120 000 000

40 000 000

40,000 000

The Gold Standard Reserve

Sovercions

Currency Notes

The Gold Reserve Fund was first started in rency Reserve held there to the Gold Standard be beginning of 1901 when the profits which ascerved from the counage of rupees from in india contained only 2 90 crores and the grid 1900 amounting to 23 millions were balance remained at this figure till September edited to the fund, gradually remitted to 1912 when the resumption of colonage made the beginning of 1901 when the profits which had accrued from the counage of rupees from April 1900 amounting to \$3 millions were rectified to the fund, gradually remitted to England from time to time and there invested in sterling securities. In the following years the demand for rupees for trade requirements investments beld in the Gold Reserve Fund to be pursued towards the Gold Standard Reservabled by the credit of the profits welled by the credit of the profits well be found explained m detail in the action and amounted at the Currency Commission (q v) Briefly they repeate whether by the credit of the profits we will be found explained in detail in the section and also interest thereon and amounted at the Currency Commission (a vice of the first part of the course of 1805-06 to £12½ millions. During were that the silver branch of the Reserve that in the result of the section and the rupes in the sativity resulted in an unprecedented demand | Reserve transferred to the Paper Currency and necessitated exception | Reserve in exchange for an equivalent in gold ally heavy coinage in a short space of time | that I much larger gold holding in liquid gold its avoid the possibility of a recurrence of she flast should be alread at and that the Sorretary shallow the control of the flast Reserve From the section of the Gald Reserve From the section of the Gald Reserve From the section of the flast Reserve on London of the Gald Reserve From the section of the flast should be prepared to sell storing and billion and the section of the control of the section of the Gald Reserve From the section of the Gald Reserve From the section of the Gald Reserve From the section of the section of the Gald Reserve the section of any newsy country of a recurrence of sheller theory extended as expansion silver branch of the Gold Reserve Fund was formed and as brought up to its proposed limit of rupees 6 erores (\$4 millions) by March 1907 and after being for a short time known as the "Gold and bliver Receive Fund" it was finally named the Gold Standard Reserve. At the close of 1800-07, the Reserve contained nearly £17 millions, of which £12 millions were held in securities £4 millions in rupees in India and the rest in gold in India and as a book credit is is not necessary in this report to recount the events of the latter half of 1907-08 it will be safindent to mention that the sale in India during the first half of 1908-09 of sterling bein on London resulted in the withdrawa from eleculation in India of some Ra. 12 crores the equivalent being withdrawn in gold by the ary of State from the Reserve in London part was the market. By November 1908, the mirror in the Beserve in India and reached 18 of section 3. The authority improvement in trade conditions necessitated a portion of this silver being transferred to the Paper Currency Department to make trotes and bequent similar transfers make trotes and bequent similar transfers described to be made, the account being signatured by a transfer is the opposite direction in London, made in gold from the Cur

it possible gradually to increase it up to Bs. 6

errors of which 4; were held in Bombay

Effects of the War — The recommendations bills and telegraphic transfers on London, or Reverse Councils as they are sometimes called on demand. Unfortunately the war broke out before there was time for this policy to be carried into effect, so the emergency found the Reserve in a transition stage. The measures adopted were prompt and effications. The silver branch of the Reserve was abolished The measures by transferring the rupees therein to the Paper by transacting the rupes to rest the rayer of the Currency Reserve in exchange for an equivalent in sovereigns, so that the Reserve was composed entrely of gold and gold sociatives. After a brief interval necessary to consult the Secretary of State, who naturally ind to colour his arrangements by the abnormal financial conditions prevailing in London a notification was issued early in August to the effect that Government would be prepared to sell sterling bills and telegraphic transfers on London to the extent of a million spering a

Strength of the Reserve Details of belance of the Gold Standard Beserve on	the i	R	icu Valine
Blat March 1915	· ·	a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1	1 21 000
Old Brand or Child)	Canada 34 per cent. Bonds	181,000
In England—	j	Corporation of London 31 per ornt Debentums	46 000
£	1	New Bouth Wales, 31 per cent	10000
Estimated value on the 31st)	Btock	113,000
March 1915 of the Sterling Seminities of the nominal	į	Do Treasury Bills	750 000
Sempities of the nominal value of £18,572,730 (as per		New Z aland 81 per cent Deben	
details below) 12 148	746	tures	65 000
Cash placed by the Secretary of		Queensland 4 per cent Bonds	155 000
State in Council at short notice 8	322	Do do Stock	55 000
Deposit of Gold at the Bank		Southern Nigeria 4 per cept. Bonds	850 000
of England 1 250	000	-	
In India-		TOTAL	13 572,785
-		The balance of the Gold Standard I	deserve on
Gold 5 238	,184	the 81st October 1915 in India	and in
Temporary loan to Trescury Balances—India 7 000	000	England amounted to £25 714 059 held in the following form —	and was
Book credit in Treasury Ac			£
counts—India 69	957	(1) Gold in India	3,808,142
 -		(2) Gold deposited at the Bank	
TOTAL 25 715	2019	of England (3) Cash placed by the Secretary	1 359 000
Dritalle of Investments -		of State for India in Conneil	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		at Short rotice	2 409
*British Government 21 per mni Couselidated Stock 3 200	393	(4) British and Colonial Govern- ment Securities (Value as	
Local Louis 3 per cent Stock 200	000	on 31st October 1915)	2 853,508
	740	(a) Temporary loan to Trea	-
Transval Government 8 per cent		sury balances—India	7 000,000
Guaranteed Stock 1 092	4023	_	
Exchequer 21 per cent Bonds 10	000	£ 1	25 714,059
Frehigner 3 percent Bonds 6 885	600	·	

Sterling Bills —The following table abows the details of the weekly allotments since the reverse resultiances were first offered —

Date	Offered	Tendered	Allotted
	£	3	£
ugust 6, 1914	1 000 000	1 091 000	1 000 000
13 1914	1,000,000	813 000	813 000
20 1914	1 000 000	63000	632,000
2" 1914	1 000 000	5.8 000	538 000
pumber 3 1914	1 000 000	474 000	474 000
10 1914	1 000 000	360 000	360 000
37 1014	3 000 000	335 000	335 000
4 1914	1 000 190	348 000	346 000
Uctober 1 1914	1 000 000	335 000	855 000
8 1914	1 000,000	845 000	345 000
1. 1914	1 000 000	601 000	601 600
22 1914	1 000 000	427 000	427 000
29 1914	1 000 000	1"" 000	177 000
PUPILIDET 5 1914	1 900 900	- 000	1
12 1914	1 000 000	94 000	94.000
13 1914	1 000 000	390 000	890 000
20 1914	1 000 000	560 000	560 000

A communique dated Delhi, the 11th Novem see stated that the Secretary of State has tony sted the entire holdings of Consols in the Gold Standard Reserve amounting to 5 3,213,391, Mostock of the new war joan to the value of \$ 2177 og4. This has been done partly by the equidition of conversion rights from the public and to a smaller extent by direct tender for the lew loan.

Starting Rills.—The following table shows the details of the weekly allotments since the reverse remittances were first offered—continued.

	Date	Off red	Tendered.	Allotted
		£	£	£
December	9 1914	1 000 000	255 000	255 000
Direction	10 1914	1 000 000	371 000	371 000
	17 1914	1 000 000	404,000	404,000
	23 1914	1 000 000	1"0 000	170 000
	30 1914	1 000 000	50 000	50 000
January	7 1915	1 000 000	100 000	100 000
	14 1915	1 000 000	75 000	75 000
	21 1910	1 000 000		ĺ
	28 1915	1 000 000	50 000	20 000 0a
e bruary	4, 191 ₀	1 000 000	ì	ì
	11 1915	1 000 000	1	
	18 191,	1 000 900	i	ł
	25,1916	1 000 000	ł	
larch	4 1915	1 000 000	i	}
	11 191a	1 000 000	!	1
	18 19]p	1 000 000	ł	1
	25 1915	1 000 000	1	\
prii	1 191,	1 000 000	ł	1
•	8 1915	1 000 000	}	J
	2 191	1 000 000	l	ł
,	29 101)	1 000 000	!	
¥зу	6 1915	1 000 000	}	ì
	13 1913	1 000 000	1	ì
	20 1915	1 000 000	j	}
	27 131.	1 000 000	1	ì
June	2, 1915	1 000 000	100 000	100 000
	10 1310	1 000 000	206 000	200 000
	17 1915	1 000 000	190 000	190 000
	24 1615	1 000 000	155 000	155 000
(u)y	2 1915	1 000 000	160 000	160 000
, u,y	0 1915	1 000 000	1 075 000	1 000 000
	16 1915	1 000 000	524,000	524 000
	23 1015	1 000 000	850 000	860 000
	90 1915	1 000 000	843 000	860 DCC 170 849 000
August	6 1915	1 000 000	455 000	455 000
- 6	12 1915	1 000 000	345 000	345 00n
	20 1915	1 000 000	15 000	15 000
e ptembe	r 3 1915	1 000 000		FO CO-
	13 1915	1 000 000	50 000	50 000
	24 1915	1 000 000	1	ii.
October	1 191.	1 000 000	1	¥I
	7 1915	1 000 000	1	1V

AAA 880Mu	MEOSE BLYERUE IN INDIA AND EMOLARD	DIA AND EN		(13 ROP+140E)	13=			
HEADS OF REVENUE.	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1009-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
PETROPAL HEADS OF REVENUE	41	48	4	247	3	3 22 00	200 364 807	300 00
Land Revenue	18 885,086	19 793 791 5 660 598	18 719 424	5 884 788	5 534 083.	7 581,068	•	1
Option	4,876 410	4 362 706	3 888	3 276 159	2 819 518	3 125,050		
Stamps	3,920 394	806 650 ¥	220	4 344,106	6 5.87 854	7 030 314		
Mileson Company	953	510 671	252	533 505	8			
Chalotte	4 848 017	4 361 692	9		4 986 11B	6,619,009		
Assessed Taxes	1 321 893	1 423 787	32		1 725 886	4 =	1 962,170	Î
Rogerston Rogerston Tylories from Valive States	361 859	37.0 500 986 986	415 311	680 986 689 689	4.30 877 6.88 307	425,855	445 868 595,005	482,022 622,542
TOTAL	47,557 889	48 786 935	47,556 838	10,294 535	51 089 875	55 040 985	54,805,240	65,689 830
Jaran 1857	924 181	872 193	966,757	987 325	1 184 349	1 465 439	1 648,741	1 478,709
Post Office	1 850 24	1 751 146	1 823 909	1 825 820	1 927 229	1 996 922	2,184 279	2,252,438
THE CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF TH	909 854	923 006	J 006 797	978 097	902 851	997 159	1 087,425	1,174 124
TH. AT	321 188	419,488	443 918	102,004	125 939	196 110	867,100	487 359
REGISTERS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS Law and Justice Convey of Inw	275 588	}	Š	280 117	291 339	810 668	323 660	
Jakla	169,872		158	156 123	280 155	155 373	127,738	
Ports and Pilotage Education	186 486	149 942	158 870	139 988	140 088 165 875	168 531	205 619	154,746 226 126
Medical Solentific and other Minor Departments	69 316 84 323		8 2	56 549 106 536	109 435	113 432	114 185	
TOTAL	1 134,210	1 100 889	1 097 919	1 145 977	1 148 075	1 211,128	1 238 131	1,384,847
MESCRIAL FROUGE RECEIPTS Receipts in aid of Supersumation &c Realtonery and Printing Fractions	196 421 78 715 82 870 334 487	191 887 78 745 190 092 478 947	221 636 91 472 94,511	105 011 05 568	192,086 96 324 44,481 378 997	195 489 97 656 70 084 314 668	201 470 96,891 106,697 409 018	200 206 92,078 106,879 371,864
TOTAL	687 498	8	711 681	1	705,889		818,076	766,207

GROSS REVERUR IN INDIA ARD	AT TIGHT AT	P BEGLAND	1R £ (15	RUPLES = \$1) - (confd.)	(contd.)				_
Haads of Bevery	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-6	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12.	1918-13	
Date in A we	9	¥	42	વર	23	ut	4	cat.	
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	88 589,579	25 781 078	27 296 944	26 799 888	28,928 931	30,629 756	88 579 129	30 686,364	
Defeat— Working Exponses and Surplus Profits paid to Companies	11 647,231	18 252 245	15 078 8%	16 913 089	16 536,801	16 787 641	17 745,049	19 301 729	
Not Beeslyts Cuaracted Companies (Not Traffo Receipts) Subsiditive Companies (Government slikes of Surpix Profits and Repsyment of Advances of Interest).	11,942,348 621 975 42,628	12 628 833 898,801 56,189	12 219 110 425 615 52 606	9 888 789 72 208	12 387 180 48 68 596	18 842 115 39 346	15 884 080	17 294 685 8 980 78,174	
TOTAL	12,906 951	12 968 828	12 499 381	180 898'6	12 445 378	18,881 461	15 891 725	17 371 789	
Lindartos Major Vories Direct Recepte Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1 869 156 968-779	2,842,281	2 208 014 1 040 588	2,247 624 1 091 044	2,807 077	2 288 061 1 178 00a	2,881,638 1,851,485	2,607,478 1,588,945	
Minor Works and Kavigation	164 678	183 705	232,046	210 334	236 691	228 466	247,054	567 99E	
TOTAL	8 002,608	₹ 582,917	8 480,592	8 558 002	8 680 166	8 694,521	3,880 (152	4 411,217	
OTHER CITYL PUBLIC WORLS	254 604	287 863	990 673	287 938	268 786	298 833	826,924	866 447	
Brokips dy Military Drparthery: Army Army Effective Non-effective Re-organisation	1 068,873 131 028	1 095 514	808 549 118 930	764 740 98 199	875,557 102 171	948 154	1 061,080	1 107,244	
OF D	1 189 696 143,770 49 306	1,217,569 148 175 50,999	1 022 479 87 686 57 268	862 989 185 449 69,254	977,728 88 400 75 773	2 058 649 91 787 70 593	1 179 866 84 900 78,791	1,227,808 87,600 72,163	
	1 882 772	1 416 748	1 167 438	1 047 041	1 136 961	1,221 029	1848,057	1,887 684	
000 000 45 000 15 000	70 841 869	73 144 554	71 008 275	69 761 535	74 698 495	80 682 478	82,885,750	863,838,598	
									_

The Currency Commission.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency or supplementary to the recommendations and Finance was appointed in April 1913, in order to inquire into certain questions arising particularly with regard to the 1604, more own of the management of the indian currency position, and employment of the Gold Stan system and the control of Indian finance. For the existing practice in these matters is concrists of 1907 when the Indian currency system was severely tried, much critichten had been levelled against the manner in which the prin cipies taid down by the Fowler Committee of to the suitability of the India Office and 1896 had been developed, and against the trend of the inquiry it is necessary to have acted to which Indian funds and reserves backs, all this The nurrency when Indian funds and reserves backs, all this The nurrency watern of India. was severely tried, much critisism had been levelled against the nunner in which the principles taid down by the Fowler Committee of 1898 had been developed, and against the extent to which Indian funds and reserves had been drawn to London These criticisms were broughs to a head when strong complaint was made in Parliament of the agency through which large purchases of silver were made for the Government of India in 1912.

which large purchases or silver were made for the Government of India in 1912. It was to settle these issues that the Commission was appointed, and it took evidence throughout the latter part of the year 1913. The Royal warrant appointing the Commission named Mr Austen Chamberdah Mr Austen Chamberdah Mr Austen Chambers, Lord Kilbracken Bur Robert Chalmers, Sir Emest Cable, Sir Bhapuryl Broacha, Sir James Begble Mr E. W Gillan CS L, Mr H N Gladetone, and Mr John Maynard Keynes. The personnel of the Commission commanded a wide measure of confidence. Mr Austen Chamberlain's long connection with the Treasury made him an excellent Chamberlain story of the Country Bauferra Association, Lord Kilbracken was long connected as the organiser of the Country Bankers Asso-ciation. Lord Kilbracken was long connected with the India Omee as Sir Arthur Godley Sir Henry Chaimers in addition to his long experience at the Treasury, was Secretary to the Fowler Committee (he was appointed Governor of Ceylon and left England during the recess) Sir Ernest Cable is one of the best known business men of Calcutta, Sir Shapuryi Broacha is the forcement indian broker of Bombay Sir James Begibt, a Presidency Banker and conomists of great experience, in the senior Presidency Banker in India Mr Cillian after filling the office of Comptroller General and head Com-missioner of Paper Currency in India with distinction holds the post of Financial Secre-tary to the Government of India Mr Gilad tary to the Government of India Mr Glad stone is partner in an important Calcutta firm and adds to his Indian experience a knowledge of business conditions in London and Mr Keynes is a well-known writer on economics who has devoted a considerable amount of attention to the Indian currency system. But part from the actual personnel of the Com-mission, it was recognized that the Govern-ment, in appointing to the Commission none who were strongly identified with the system under criticism had given conspicuous evidence of their defers to investigate the second

back a little The currency system of India until 1863 was based on the free coinage of nilver Anyone tendering silver bullion at the Indian minits was cattlied to receive an equivasilver Anyone tendering allver bullion at the indian mints was entitled to receive an equivalent quantity of ellver rupees, whose par value was two shillings. But the discovery and development of the allver mines in America and chewbere so varily increased the quantity of silver produced that its value measured in gold rapidly declined. At one time the gold rapidly declined At one time the gold rapidly declined At one time the gold rapidly declined At one time the gold rapidly declined and say a fraction over a shilling. This caused great embarrasment to the Government of India, which has every year to meet in gold in England large sums included generally under the name of the Home Charges. These include interest on the sterling debt, pensions and furlough allowances payable in England and stores. They amount roughly to eighteen million pouruds sterling a year. The depreciation in the sterling value of the rupes necessitated the devoken of a larger and larger number of rupees to the purpose, until the alternatives were either the imposition of sold integures and larger and larger runter the receiver of the rupes of the super Politically dangerous, or the adoption of soule measures to raise the exchange value of the rupes. Between 1878 and 1802, where these defeated in the second of the rupes and second or the content of the rupes and second or the content of the rupes and the second of the rupes and the second of the rupes and the second of the rupes are second or the second of the rupes and the second of the rupes are second or the second of the rupes are second or the second of the rupes are second or the second of the rupes are second or the second of the rupes are second or the second of the rupes are second or the second or the second of the rupes are second or the second or the second of the rupes are second or the second or t value of the rupes. Between 1878 and 1892, when these difficulties were most acute the main object of the Government of India was to facilitate an international agreement which might cause a rise in the gold price of alver and thus duningsh the inconvenience arising from the retention of a silver standard for India. But when the prospects of an inter-national agreement receded it was then decided national agreement received it was true designed to take independent action. Acting on the recommendations of a Committee which was appointed in 1892 and reported in 1898, commonly called after its President, the Hernchell monly called after its freedant, the herichest Committee the Government devided to close the Indian Mints to the free collage of silver and to announce that although closed to the public, the mints would be us rupees to the public in exchange for gold at the ratio of fifteen to one, equivalent to one shilling and four pence the rupee.

apart from the actual personnel of the Commission, it was recognised that the Government, in appointing to the Commission none who were strongly identified with the system under criticism had given conspicuous evidence who were strongly identified with the system that their desire to investigate impartially the whole question.

Terms of Reference

The specific points referred to the Commission were to inquire into the location and paragraphs of the general belances of the Herschell Commission prediced over by both Government of India, the sale in London of Sir Henry Fower which reported in 1886 flowed Reference in London of Sir Henry Fower which reported in 1886 flowed Reference in London of Sir Henry Fower which reported in 1886 flowed Reference in London Commission produced a report of remark the commission produced a report of remarks the first produced in the commission produced a report of remarks the commission produced a report of remarks the commission produced a report of remarks the commission produced a report of remarks the commission produced a report of remarks the commission produced a report of remarks the commission produced a report of remarks the commission produced a report of remarks the commission produced a report of remarks the commission produced a report of remarks the commission produced a report of remarks the commission produced a report of remarks the commission produced a report of remarks the commission produced are port of remarks the commission produced that a gold standard

should be established, and the ratio between and all attempts to have these funds placed the rupes and the sovereign was to be fifteen at the disposal of the market had met with a to eac. The mints were to be opened for the practical son pessenses to see. The rimits were to be opened for the codesage of gold but to remain closed to the public for the coh age of aliver. Government sacks were to have the right to coke after, subject to directions laid down and the profits accumulated from this colonge were to be accumulated to form a special reserve in gold. assummated to form a special reserve in gold-it is of the greatest importance to remember that the Fowler Committee recommended that there should be the normal accompaniment of a gold standard—a gold currency and a gold munt, and emphatically put adde the suggestion that there should be a gold standard without a gold currency—a system which has whenous a gold currency—a system which has since obtained some measure of academic support under the name of the gold exchange standard. The chief criticisms of the policy scitally pursued centre round the broad asset that whilst accepting the Fowler Committee's recommendations in principle the Government of India, or rather the Secretary of State acting the the service of a Plance Committee on which on the stivice of a Finance Committee on which on use suppose of a finance committee on which the Indian element was reduced until it dis appeared, departed from them in practice With this introduction, we can consider the criticisms levelled at the practices specifically referred to the Chamberlain Committee.

Cash Beliances.

The cash beliances of the Government of India are held in part in India and in part in London This arises from the necessity of heeting obligations in both countries. For menty the Secretary of State risanged his distinguishments with a balance of between four and five militans steriling. But from 1907 enwards this policy was reversed and enormous balances were beaped up in London

The growth of these balances is illustrated by the tollowing fleures.

	£
1907	4 607,266
1908	7 988,898
1909	12,709 090
1910	16 697,245
1911	15,292,688
1018	18 890 013

It was contended that these balances should have been retained in India, and there used either for the reduction of taxation or for expenditure on ameliorative works like educa tion, sanitation and medical relief. The official explanation was that these balances were drawn to London to meet the convenience of trade which had grown used to the convenience afforded by the sale of Council Bills far in excess of the Secretary of State's budget-ed demands. Arising out of this question was a subsidiary one. It was remarked that the whole of the Secretary of State's cash belances were lead in London at low rates of interest. In part these went to "approved" borrowers, on security, and when these were flutted, to the tion, moitation and medical relief. The official

Council Mils.

Arising out of this question of the balances in London was the subsidiary one of the rates at which the Secretary of State sold Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on India. The Secretary Telegraphic Transfers on India. The Secretary of State has to meet his Home Charges in London To do this he sells what are called Council Bills swery week. These Bills are conferred for tender at the Bank of Ragiand every Wednesday morning and successful tenderers are given Bills on Bombay Calcutta and Madras, which are cashed at the Treasffres In amment as a fortught is lost by the time in transit, it is worth paying extra to obtain what are called Teisgraphic Transfers by means of which rupees san be obtained from the lower rates were accepted than might have been obtained and that Bills against the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Receives were sold below gold export point, thereby diverting the natural flow of gold to India.

Exchange Value of the Rupee.

The buttress of the gold standard under the system recommended by the Fowler Commitsystem recommended by the Fowlar Committee was to have been twofold—a gold ourrency and a special reserve, built up out of
the profits on coloning. It was made the ground
of criticlem that having deedled to adopt these
principles, the India Office did practically
nothing to establish an effective gold dreal
lation. After one abortive attempt, the policy
of accustoming the people to a gold circulation
was abandoned On the other hand, the
coining of rupees was predigiously heavyDuring the years 1905-07 £42 prillions' worth
of rupees were added to the token ourrency
which is said to be the heaviest coinage in the
listory of the world. The result was that history of the world The result was that instead of endowing India with a gold our rency and a subsidiary token cohage, the vast bulk of the metallic circulation was in rupes of trade which had grown used to the om bulk of the metallic circulation was in rupes venience afforded by the sale of Comed Bills are necess of the Secretary of State a budgetted demands. Arising out of this question was a subsidiary one, it was remarked that it was remarked that it was remarked that the whole of the Secretary of State's cash behaves were level in London at low rates of internet one bulk amount of gold has made up of survey level in London at low rates of internet of the London joint stock banks—including those banks represented on the Finance Committee to fish india Office Comedi—without security and laid passed into the circulation of the India Office Comedi—without security the sovereign, and the fairty to open the Coverning of the India of India were withdrawed to the the prodigious coining of token rupes for the name; market and locked up in the sovereign and the fairty to open the Indian wints to the coinage of a gold piece of more convenient value than the fifteen rupes form the name; market and locked up in the sovereign, had resulted is the establishment of India in India were withdrawed of a system naver convenient value than the fifteen rupes form the name; with the effect of making of a system naver convenient by the Fawlet makes of sealers of states of the convenient of the sealers of making of a system naver convenient by the Fawlet makes of sealers of making of a system naver convenient by the Fawlet makes of the fifteen rupes and the fairly the sealers of making of a system naver convenient by the Fawlet makes great Gasedwallage of the Indian trade, recy with a small fell described in the convenient of the sealers of the convenient of the sealers of making of the small fell described in the convenient of the sealers of making of the small fell described in the convenient of the sealers of making of the small sealers of making of the small fell described in the convenient of the sealers of making of the small fell described in the convenient of the convenient of the sealers of m

Gold Standard Reserve

Falling an effective gold circulation fund formed from the profits on coining, called the Gold Standard Reserve became the only the Gold Standard Reserve became the only affective britaris of exchange It was com-plained that whereas the principles laid down for the management of this tund were clear and definite they had been systematically departed from in practice. For instance, it is now admitted that the Fowler Committee meant that this fund should be held in gold meant that this fund should be beld in gold in India. Contrary to the express desire of the Government of india, the Secretary of State decided that it should be held in securities in London Then in 1906 in order to meet an embarrassing demand for ropecs at the height of the busy season in India it was decided to hold £4 millions of the Reserve in silver in India. In 1907 pressed to find money for railway construction in India, the India Council decided to devote that the profits on column to capital expenditure on railways These changes were made without consulting These changes were made without consulting the great commercial interests affected and so far as the diversion of a moiety of the profits or coining were concerned in direct opposition to the policy of the Government of India.

The critics maintained that their position was made good by the results of the crisis in America in 1907. The sudden ceasation of the demand for Indian produce caused by the financial collapse in the United States combined with a partial famine in India and the heavy arrival of imports in response to long dated contracts, reversed the tide of exchange for the first time since the order was for the first time since the gold standard was established There was a den and for gold in London rather than for rupees in India The Gold Standard Reserve, which should have been readily available for this purpose, then stood at £50 000 in money at short notice and £14 million in securities. There is no doubt that the weakness of the position thus revealed paralysed the action of the Govern ment when the emergency arose Council Bills were unsaleable Gold was released only in driblets of £10 000 at a time, and exchange which was to have been maintained at one and which was to have been maintained at one and four pence full to one-obbre eleven-states that I taken the Ludia Office had to agree to will stertling bills on London at gold export point and £8 millions were taken in this way before the demand was stayed Various other expedients had to be adopted in order to weather the storm and it has been calculated that the deterioration in the Secretary of States position in the year of the crisis was not far short of £25 millions. This experience has been cited as illustrative of the necessit of strents. cited as illustrative of the necessity of strength solution as intermative of the necessity of attempth solution gold reserves of India without my further tampering with the Gold Standard Reserve, of allowing that Reserve to prove without limit, and of keeping a substantial portion, if not the whole in actual gold

tate the purchase of silver for tolning. On the other hand critics pointed out that inespress are owner many critice pointed out that measurem as the Paper Oursency was only redeemable in India, the proper place for the Paper Cur-rency Baserre was in India and not in London Further, that although the fund was specially removed to London for the purchase of allver, allyer had since been purchased from the cosh balances

Financial Organization of the India Office.

The financial business of the India Office is managed by the Finance Committee. This Committee exercises very wide powers in practice, it is said the powers of the India Uffice are mushly exercised by the different committees into which it is divided The collective authority and influence of the Council collective authority and minence of the Council are weak, and the Secretary of State and the Committees are supreme Whilst this generally applies to the work of the India Office, it applies with particular force to the work of the Fmance Committee Finance is a technical subject, with which few of the members of the Council are competent to deal Moreover, much of the work must be done from day to day and cannot warf for the work weakly meeting day, and cannot wart for the weekly meeting of the Council It was made a matter of complaint that the constitution of this Committee which to use the words of an ex Vicercy mittee which to use the words of an ex vicesury Lord Curnon exercises wide powers, and acts, not only as financial arbiter but almost financial autocrat had undergone a marked change. Whilst formarily there used to be upon it some member who had served the Government of India in the Finance Department, and on occasion a member who had been to the department and on occasion a member who had been to the presidency from out the Presidency Ranka. m the employ of one of the Presidency Banks, this Indian element had been gradually reduced to vanishing point, until the Finance Com-mittee of the India Office Council consisted of two London punt stock bankers and one member of the Home Civil Service none of whom had any experience of Indian condi-tions. It was argued that the Finance De-partment of the Government of India should always be represented on this Committee, by a relired officer and if practicable, the Presi-dency Banks and Indian Commerce and in dustry

The Evidence

The Commission commenced his sittings on May 27th, and rose for the recess on August 6th It then bewed what has been called an interim report but which never pretended to be anything of the sort, and was commend to a reprint of the evidence given up to that point without comment of any description This blue book contained the important correspondence which had passed between the Government of India and the India Office on currency and finance questions, together with memoranda from the India Office outwith memoranda from the India Office outportion, if not the whole in actual gold
Apart from the withdrawal of the Gold Stan
dard Reserve to London and its investment
there, under an Act of 1905 a sum of £ 6 million
of gold in the Paper Currercy Reserve was
withdrawn from the Indian treasuries and with the India Office — Mr Wewmarch, Financial Secretapy of the Bearchary of State for
targetized in the Bank of Begland under the
turnstetered control of the Secretary of State. (I.S.L. Accountant General at the India Office
The declared object of this fund was to facility. of State in Council. Then followed many misosfamous witnesses, whose names and qualifications are given below

Sir Daniel Mackinnon Hamilton nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Indian landowner

Br J A Toomey Manager of the National Bank of India, Limited Mr T Fraver Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Nomi nated as their representatives by the Exchange Banks doing business in India.

Mr O T Barrow C.S.I., formerly Comp-broller and Auditor General in India (1905-1910) retired Witness on behalf of the Gov ernment of India

Mr Alfred Clayton Cole, Governor of the Bank of England, 1911 1913

Mr Harry Marshall Ross retired Calcutta Export Merchant, late Honorary Secretary Central Committee, Indian Curroncy Associa-tion Nommated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce

Sir Alexander McRobert Indian Woollen Manufacturer a former President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and a forner Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces Nominated by the United Pro

whose Covernment.

Mr Bhupendra Nath Mitra, CLE. Assistant Scoretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department. Witness on behalf of the Government of India

Mr James N Graham nominated by the

Bombay Chamber of Commerce
The Hon Montagu de P Webb C.L. Chair
man of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce

Mr William Bernard Hunter Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Madras and Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Com

Mr. Charles Campbell McLeod, nominated charles Charles Chamber of Commerce and the London Chamber of Commerce and the london of the London Chamber of Commerce. of Commerce

Mr Marshall F Reld C.I'R Mercha Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay Merchant.

Mr Le Marchant, a former Member of the indian Council and a former Chairman of its Finance Committee A Member of the Indian Currency Committee of 1898

Mr L G Dunbar, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal

Mr H F Howard, O.E. 10.8. Collector of ustoms Calcutta Witness on behalf of the Customs Calcutta Government of India.

Mr Thomas Smith nominated by the Government of the United Provinces for his know ledge of the Currency and Banking problems of North India

Mr M R. Sundara Iver Secretary to the Economic Association Madras Nominated by the Madras Government

Final Meetings.

The Committee re-assembled on October 23rd and sat until November 14th During this period it heard the following witnesses:

Sir James Meston K'C.B! Licutenant Governor of the United Provinces and formerly Secretary to Government in the Financial Department

Mr Morton Frewen

Mr Vidya Ragar Pandya, Secretary of the Indian Bank Ld., Madras Nominated by the Madras Government

Mr Stanley Reed LLD Editor of Times of India Bombay The

Mr F C Harrison CSI., Indian Civil Service (retired) who has held various posts in the Fin nance Department.

Mr Laurence Currie Member of the Indian Council and its Finance Committee.

Lord Inchesp a firmer member of the Indian Council and a former Chaleman of its Finance Committee.

Sir Felix Schuster Bart Member of the Indian Council and Chairman of its I mance (omnuttee

Mr Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal Senior Partner

Bir Cuy D A Flortwood Wilson GCLE. ECB ECMG late Finance Member of the Vice-roy's Council

Mr Lionel Abrahams, C.B. Assistant Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir T W Holderness, E C S.I., Under Secretary of btate for India

THE REPORT

The report was dated February 24th, 1914 some delay occurring through the necessity of referring the 5th Henry Chalmers, who had taken up his poet as tovernor of Ceyton and 8tr 8ha puril Broachs, who had been obliged to return Bombay on acrount of the severe financial criss consequent on the failure of certain of the swadeshi banks. The report was long and detail ed, so the Communion furnished a summary of it which condensed their opmions and recommendations in the following passages -

- The establishment of the exchange value of the rupes on a stable basis has been and is of the first importance to India.
- 2. The measures adopted for the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupes have been necessarily and rightly rather sup-

- plementary to than in all respects directly in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee of 1898
- 3 These measures worked well in the crists of 190 -06 the only occasion upon which they have been severely tested hitherto.
- 4. The time has now arrived for a reconsideration of the nitimate goal of the Indian Currency system. The belief of the Committee of 1898 was that a Gold Currency in active circulation is an essential condition of the maintenance of the Gold Standard in India, but the history of the last 16 years shows that the Gold Standard has been firmly secured without this condition.

- It would not be to India a advantage to encourage an increased use of gold in the internal circulation
- The people of India neither desire nor need any considerable amount of gold for cir culation as currency and the currency most generally suitable for the internal needs of India consists of rupees and notes.
- 7 a mint for the colongs of gold is not needed for purposes of entremy or exchange, but if Indian sentiment genumely dumands it and the dovernment of India are prepared to incur the exponse there is no objection in principle to its establishment either from the Indian or from the Imperial standpoint provided that the columnted is the soverism (or the haif sover eign), and it is pre-eminently a question in which Indian neutrent should reveal
- If a mint for the comage of gold is not established refined gold should be received at the Bombay Mint in ex change for ourrency
- J The Government should continue to aim at giving the people the form of currency which they demand whether rupees, notes or guid, but the use of notes should be enoursæed.
- 10 The essents it point is that this internal currency should be supported for exchange purposes by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and stating
- 11 Voilmit can at present be fix it to the smount up to which the Gold Stanlard Besorve should be secumulated
- 12 The profits on comagn of rupers should for the present continue to be credited exclusively to the Reserve
- 13 A much larger proportion of the Reserve should be held in actual gold. By an exchange of assets between this Reserve, and the Paper Carrence Hearter, a total of about £10 000 000 in gold can be at once secured. This total should be raised as opportunity off its to £15 000,000 and thereafter the authorities should aim at keeping one-half of the total Reserve in actual gold.
- 14 The Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve in which rupress are now held should be abolished the rupres being hunded over to the Paper Currency Reserve in exchange for gold
- 1. The proper place for the location of the whole of the Gold Standard Reserve is London
- 16 The Government should definitely under take to still hills in Indiaon London at the rate of 1s 3 29 32d per rupee when ever called upon to do so
- 17 The Paper Currency system of India should be made more elastic. The fiduciary portion of the note issue should be in creased at once from 14 crows to 20 crores, and thereafter fixed at a maximum of the amount of notes held by Government in the Reserve Treasuries pine one-third of the net deculation, and the Government should take power to make

- temporary investments or loans from the fiduciary portion within this maximum in India and in London, as an alternative to investment in permanent securities.
- 18 We recommend the immediate universall sation of the 500 upper note and the increase of the facilities for the encashment of notes.
- 19 The aggregate balances in India and London in recent years have been unusually large. This has been due mainly though not entirely to accidental causes and to the exceptional properties of India.
- 20 Caution is justifiable in framing Budgets in India, but has been carried rather fur ther than was necessary in recent years.
- 21 A change in the date of the commencement of the financial year from the 1st April to the 1st November of the 1st January would probably nable the Government of india to traine more accurate Budgets such a change would also enable the India Office to fix the amount of their borrowings in London with closer regard to immediate needs. We commend this proposal for favourable conditeration.
- 22 The practice of transferring revenue sat pluses to London to be used in avoiding or reducing tresh borrowings for capital exp-nditure has been thoroughly justified in the interest of India, and the Secretary of State has made good use for this purpose or for actual reduction of debt, of the balances from time to time accumulated in his hands.
- 3 But the recommendations which we make as regards loans by Government in Indias may lead to a revision of the occa sions though not of the extent, of transfers of money to London
- 24. The independent Treasury system of the Indian Government is not an ideal one. It is partly responsible for the stringency which recurs annually in the Indian money markets.
- We recommend that the Government of India should make a regular practice of granting loans to the Presidency Banks from their surplus balances in India against security on terms to be negotiated with the Presidency Banks.
- 26 In deciding upon the location of surplus balances, the Government of India and the Secretary of State should act in consultation, and while the transmission of the necessary funds to London at favour able rates of exchange is the first conideration the authority should have regard to all the factors including the possibility of utilizing surplus balances for loans in India.
- 27 In carrying out these recommendations, the authorities should proceed tentatively and with caution
- 28. We recommend that the amount of the annual rupee loans in India should be increased as much as possible. The figures of recent loans appear to have been somewhat over cardious. We call attention to the questions of relaring

- present regulations in regard to endorsements on rupes paper and of creating new forms of securities
- 29 The Secretary of State sells Council Drafts, not for the courselesce of trade but to provide the funds needed in London to meet the requirements of the Secretary of State on Indias behalf
- So The India Office perhaps sold Council Drafts unnecessarily at very low rates on coossions when the London balance was in no need of replenshment but we do not recommend any restrictions upon the absolute discretion of the Bereitary of State as to the amount of drafts sold or the rate at which they are sold, provided that it is within the gold points. The amount and conssion of sales should be fixed with reference to the urgency of the Government's requirements and the rate of exchange obtainable, whether the drafts are against Treasury balances or against the Reserves.
- 51 There has been some excess of caution in the renewal of debt by the India Office during recent years.
- 32. The system of placing portions of the India Office balance out on short lean with approved borrowers in the city of London is on the whole well managed but we draw attention to—
 - (a) The term for which loans are made
 - (b) The describility of giving greater publicity to the methods by which admission is gained to the list of approved bor
 - (c) Some detects in the list of approved accounties and especially its narrow range.
- 33 There is no ground for the taggestion that the City members of the Scoretary of State a Council showed any kind of favour time in placing on deposit with certain banks, with the directorates of which they were connected, a part of the India Office balance at a time when it was too large to be placed entirely with the approved borrowers. But we call the attention of the Secretary of State to the destrability of avoiding as far as prostible all occasion for such criticism, though it may be immobile on projectice and ignorance of the facts.
- 34. We observe that in our opinion the time has come for a general review of the relations of the India Office to the Bank of England.
- 35 The working of the present arrangements for the remuneration of the Secretary of fitste's broker should be watched, and if necessary they should be revised.
- 36 We record our high opinion of the way in which the permanent staff, both in India and in London, have performed the oon pitested and difficult financial duties pieced upon them
- 67 We recommend a continuouse of a Pinance Consmittee of Council as providing the matchinery must estable for the work yearshed.

- The Finance Committee should, if posnible, comfain three members with financial experience representing —
 - (a) Indian Official Pinance.
 - (b) Indian Banking and Commerce.
 - (c) The London Muney Market.
 - In any case there should be at least one member with Indian financial experience. The absence of any representative of Indian finance on the Committee since 1911 has resulted in giving undue prominence to the representation of London City experience.
- While we suggest that the changes recently proposed and now under discussion in the constitution of the India Council may require some modification in order to provide for the continuance of a Finance Committee of Council we are in sympathy with the desira for expediting financial business, which is one of the objects in view.
- 40. The present arrangement under which the Assistant Under Secretary of State, having financial experience, is able to share with the Kinancial Secretary the responsibility for financial business in the India Office has many advantages. For the inture we recommend that either (1) the Under Secretary or Assistant Under Secretary of State should have financial experience as at present, or (2) there should be two Assistant Under Secretacles, of whom one should have financial experience.
- 41 We are not in a position to report either for or against the establishment of a State or Central Bank but we regard the subject as one which deserves early and careful consideration and suggests the ap-
- pointment of a small expert committee to examine the whole question in India, and either to pronounce against the proposal or to work out in full detail a concrete scheme capable of immediate adoption.

A Note of Dissent.

The report was signed by Sir James Begble subject to a note of dissent. In this he pointed out that the currency policy directed to the attainment of stability in the exchange value of the rupes by means of gold reserves collected from the profits realized on the coinage of rupes had brought into existence an extensive token currency which was not a desirable form of currency for a country which absorbe gold on a very large scale. Sir James Begble therefore held the view

That the true line of advance for the currency policy is to discourage an extension of the token currency by providing increased facilities for the distribution of gold when further increases in the currency become necessary. These greater facilities should, I consider, include the issue of gold colors from an Indian mint of a value more suitable for general currency use than the soverign and half-coverage, for the purpose of assisting the distribution of gold when, as is frequently the raise, the beliance of trade is strong in Indias is server and gold survive in considerable quasi-

I also think that supplies of gold coins i should be laid down in the up-country districts with the object of giving the general public effective opportunities of obtaining gold coins.

Action in India

The publication of the report around surpris-ingly little interest. Only one paper in India, and none in Ragiand, exhaustively analysed it Broadly speaking, it may be said that the report was approved by those engaged in the foreign trade, whilst a strong body of those interested in the internal trade shared the views of Sir James Begble. The statement of the Commission that India neither desires nor needs a gold cur rency, was warmly canvased and in an address to the Finance Member in July the Indian Mer chants' Bureau declared that the currency needs of India are silver and gold not notes, and gold rather than allver

But whilst artion on the report as a phote has been deferred until after the termination of the war-indeed it is doubtful if any sort of general pronouncement will be made on the order to meet immediate necessities. Thus in 1914 the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve was abolished the ruptes held in that reserve being exchanged for an equivalent in gold taken from the Paper Currency Reserve called the Gold Reserve Fund—now consists entirely of gold and gold securities. In 1914 a Notification was issued guaranteeing to insue

Ourrency and the Gold Standard Reserve (see suite) Another important step was taken by the Secretary of State when he amounced that he had exchanged the Consol holding in the Gold Standard Beserve for the new four and a cour reancard Reserve for the new four and a half per cent, loan The official communique said — the Secretary of State has converted the entire holdings of Consols in the Gold Standard Reserve amounting to £3,260,501 into stock of the new war loan to the value of \$2,177 594 This has been done partly by the sequisition of conversion rights from the public and to a smaller extent by a direct tender for the new loan In the autumn of 1914, when there seemed to be every likelihood of a complete break in the price of cotton unless special steps were taken to enable holders to carry the crop the Government of India stiffened the money market by offering the Presidency Banks loans from the Paper Currency Reserve in order to assist in the financing of threatened trades This help was not needed because cotton re covered its value with surprising celerity and there has been a surplus rather than a deficlency of money on account of the paralysis report because of the great changes effected of trade and the reduced demand. The question by the war-partial action has been taken in of a State Bank is in abeyance. When the scheme was first mooted its reception was generally hostile It was impossible to see how the interests of the three Presidency Banks and of the large Joint Stock and Exchange Banks could be reconciled with a great State institution. Since then there has been a certain revulation of feeling though opinion is still nicely divided and there are many who whilst not hostile to a State Bank per se are inclined to think that Government can be of more a volthestion was issued gustenering to issue not notific to a state course from the sections of state in to think that Government can be of more London—these are called for convenience assistance in time of crisis by remaining outside Reverse Councils—at cold export point on demand. The extent of this demand will be doubting and placing its resources at the disposal demand. The extent of this demand will be found in the section dealing with the Paper time of presure.

The Railways.

serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great
serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great
serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great
lee great social political and commercial ad
vaniages of connecting the chief clies by rail
be suggested a great scheme of trunk lines
finking the Presidences with each other and
the misand regions with the principal country.

In 1879 embarrassed by famina and be the private capital in India available for railway; construction, English Companies, the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with The East Indian (2) the Great Indian Penis wis (3) the Madras (+) the Bombay Baroda and Ceptral India (5) the Savtern Bengal, (3) the Indian Pranch now the Ondh and Bohikkund State Railwa (7) the Sind Punjab and Delhi now merged in the North Western State Railway (8) the Great South-ern of India now the South Indian Railway The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway system as it exists to-day

Early Disappointments.

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward. This This guarantee was five per cent, coupled with the free grant of all the land required in return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met the interest charges were calculated at 22d to the the Railways were to be sold to Gov armood on fixed terms at the close of twenty aver and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and work Swe years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and work has The early results were disappointing per cent, but the dividend might rise to four Whilst the Railways greatly increased the cent of the gross earnings. Under these construction of the troops the trade of the country and the Prantel, the South Behar and the Southern movement of the population, they failed to Prantel, the South Behar and the Southern movement of the population, they failed to Prantel, the South Behar and the Southern movement of the population, they failed to Prantel, the South Behar and the Southern movement of the population, they failed to Prantel, the South Behar and the Southern movement of the population, they failed to Prantel, the South Behar and the Southern movement of the population of construction intered the field without any generate, and adopted and to the engineers ignorance of with rolling stock designed to fillustrate the local condition the Railway budget was Ra 1664 terms being found unattractive in view of the lakes. Seeking for some more economical competition of a per cest, trustee stocks, method of construction, the Government they were revised in 1896 to provide for an

The history of Indian Railways very closely reflects the Fnancial versitudes of the country for for some time after the establishment of fallways in England was their construction for the purpose, the metre gange being adopted Railways in England was their construction for the purpose, the metre gange being adopted is India contemplated, and then to test their applicability to Raistern conditions three experimental lines were senctioned in 1845. These were from Calvuita to Rainway (120 miles) the Railway Endian Railway and Madras Indian Railway Building on a serious scale dates from Lord Daihousie's great Bengai (1891) were constructed under guaran minute of 1853 wherein after dwilling upon it test but on easier terms than the first comments and the building of lines by reflects the state Agency, and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre gange being adopted for chespness. Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to our verting the Sind and Punjab lines from motive to broad gauge for strategie for reasons. Government had therefore again to resort to the Peninsula street of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1828 E5) since absorbed by the Great Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Daihousie's great Bengai (1891) were constructed under guaran minute of 1853 wherein after dwilling upon item to the first and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre gange being adopted for chespness. Funds soon lapsed and the one of the purpose, the metre gange being adopted for chespness. Funds soon lapsed and the one of the purpose, the metre gange being adopted for chespness. Funds soon lapsed and the one of the purpose, the metre gange being adopted for the purpose, the metre gange being adopted for the purpose, the metre gange being adopted for the purpose, the metre gange being adopted for the purpose, the metre gange being adopted for the purpose, the metre gange being adopted for the purpose, the metre gange being adopted for the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of

In 1879 embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupes, Sov Inking the Presidences with each other and the miant regions with the principal ports fall of the exchange value of the rupes. Boy the rectors of the East India Company and it private enterprise Four companies were was powerfully reinforced when during the hunting the barriers imposed on free communications. North-Western The first became bankrupt, was no North-Western The first became bankrupt, and third secretical companies. North-Western 1be IRI because passages the second and third received guarantees and the Tirbut Railway had to be leased to the fourth A step of even greater in A step of seven greater in A step of seven greater in the second s construction, English Companies, the interest and the Tirbut Railway had to be leased on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, to the fourth A step of even greater in were formed for the purpose. By the only portance was taken when latine States of 1859 contracts had been entered into with were invited to undertake construction of 500 their own territories, and the Nizam's Gov miles of inc, involving a guaranteed capital eriment guaranteed the interest on 330 miles of 1.22 miles a passantee were (1) of line in the State of Hydershad This was
The East Indian (2) the Great Indian Penin the first of the large system of Native State the first of the large system of Native State
Railways. In the first period up to 1870
4 255 miles were opened of which all cave
45 were on the broad gauge during the next
ten years there were opened 4.239 making ten years there were opened 4.299 making the total 8494 (on the broad gauge 6 562 the metre 1 865 and narrow 87). Then ensued a period of financial case It was broken by the fall in exchange and the coatly lines built on the fronter. The Penjadeh incident which heave the Chest Britals and Branch to warrance. brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war necessitated the connection of our outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines. The sections through the desolate Harnat and Bolan Passes were enormously costly it is said that they might have been ballasted with rapers the long tannel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessary but unprofitable outlay.

Rebate Terms Established.

This induced the fourth period—the system of relates Instead of a gold subsidy com-panies were offered a relate on the gross earn ings of the traffic interchanged with the main ment of their own not earnings the total being limited to 3½ per cent. on the capital outlay Under these terms a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted As these terms did not at first attain their purpose they were further revised and in heu was substituted an increase in the rate of guar antee from 8 to 34 per cent and of rebate from 34 to 5 per cent with equal division of surplus profits over 6 per cent in both cases At last the requirements of the market were met and there has since been a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stands at a sub stantial premium.

Rallway Profits Commence.

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic development of the country vastiv increased the traffic both passenger and goods. The dilling in of the original contracts allowed Government to renew them on more favourable terms. The development of irrigation in the Punjab and Sind transformed the North-West. em State Railway Owng to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier lines this was the Cinderella Railway in India—the scapegoat of the critics who protested against the unwisdom of constructing railways from borrowed capital. But with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals the North of the Chonao and Jacob Canais the North Western became one of the great grain lines of the world, choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit seasons of the year and maning a rate promi-for the State In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State In succeeding years the net receipts gre-rapidly In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon 12 millions a year In the following year there was a relapse. Bad they averaged close upon 1.2 millions a year. In the following year there was a relapse. Bad hartests in India accompanied by the monetary pank caused by the American financial critic lied to a great failing off in receipts just when working expenses were rusing owing to the general increase in price? Instead of a profit, there was a deficit of £1 240 000 in the railway accounts for 1908 09 But in the following year there was a reversion to a pro fit and the net Rallway gain has steadily in creased For the year ended March 1913 this gain amounted to 25 49 million; (Rs 323 lakhs) Although in a country like India, where the mances are mainly dependent upon the character of the monsoon the railway revenue must fluctuate, there is no reason to anticipate a further defioit but every ground for hoping that the railway profits will fill the vacuum in the Indian revenues caused by the ceasation of the opinm trade with China.

Contracts Revised.

A very important factor in this changed position is the revision of the original con

absolute guarantee of 8 per cent with a share to fall in was the East Indian the great line of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full care connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the Northtent of the main lines net carnings in suppleto fall in was the East Indian the great line connecting Calcutts with Delhi and the Northern provinces. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annulties, derived from revenue carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The rail way thus become a State line, but it was reway thus became a State line but it was re-leased to the Company which actually works it Under these new conditions the Rast Indian Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges neducing the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the ine was made and interest on all capital outlay subsequent to the date. on all capital onliny subsequent to the date of purchase a clear profit of nearly ten mil ilons. At the end of seventy four years from 1880 when the annuity expires, the Government will come into receipt of a clear yearly income of upwards of £2 700 000 equivalent to the creation of a capital of surty to seventy millions sterling. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian because, in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line it possesses its own colliernes and eaploys cheap coal. But with allowance for these factors all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar. panies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired have proportionately swelled the revenue and as-icts of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counter balance the loss during the period when the According to one estimate it should be £50 mil lons But even if that figure be taken Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property

Improving Open Lines.

These changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Railway policy Up to 1900 the great work had been the provalen of trunk lines. But with the completion of of truck lines But with the completion of the hagds Mutra line providing an alter native bread gauge route from Bombay to Delbi through Lastern Rajputana, the truck system was virtually complete. A direct broad gauge route from Bombay to Sind is needed but chiefly for strategic purposes. The poor commercial prospects of the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch to any through line in his territories keep this scheme in the background. There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burms although several routes have been surveyed the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further Survey work was undertaken in November 1914 the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route, the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley the three routes to be surveyed being the coasts route, the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley route. The metre gauge systems of Northern and Sutbern India must also be connected and Karsoni given direct broad gauge connection with Delhi, a project that is now under investigation. But these works are subordi position is the revision of the original con volution in must age to connection tracts under which the guaranteed lines were Karsoni given direct broad gauge connection constructed. The five per cent. dividend with Delhi, a project that is now under transmitted at 23d, per rupce, and the half investigation But these works are subordil yearly settlements made these companies nate to the necessity for bringing the open a drain on the State at a time when their stock lines up to their tradic regirements and was at a high premium. The first contract providing them with feeders. The sudden in-

meent, provide new and better yards and terminal tacilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lucs have altogether overshadowed tha opon lucs have altogether overstandowed that provizion of new hose. Even then the rallway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the chairmanthip of Lord Inchespe, to consider way and means. This Committee found that the amount which countries sould be remuneratively spent on railway con struction in India was limited only by the capacity of the money market They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000 000 a year Even the reduced sum cannot always be provided

Government Control.

As the original contracts carried a definite As the original contracts carried a detailed dovernment guarantee of interest it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic For these purposes a staff of Consulting Bugineers was formed and a whole system of checks and counterchecks established leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As traffic developed, the Indian Railways out grew that dry nurling, and when the orlanal contracts expired and the interests of Govern ment and the Companies synchronised, it became act only versions but innecessary. Accordingly in 1901-02 Mr. Thomas Robertson was deputed by the Secretary of btate to examine the whole question of the organisation and working of the Indian Railways, and he recommended that the ensiting system should be replaced by a Railway Board constituing of a Chairman and two members with a Secretary The Board was formally constituted in March 1905 The Board is outside but subordinate to the The Board is outside but suborthaste to the Government of India in which it is represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry I by programme of expenditure and considers the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties include the construction of the c Its administrative duties increase the construc-tion of new lines by State agency the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improve-ment of rallway management with regard both to common and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the active-ment of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the convenience amountment over the working and the general supervision over the working and the general supervalou over the working and expenditure of the Company's lines. Two minor changes have taken place slace the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1906 to sacet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers the Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Charman were increased and he was

crease in the trade of India found the main Board with the Companies, an informal scientific to the trade of India found the main Board with the Companies, an informal scientific measurement to double lines, improve the bound differences. The constitution of the Board is now undergoing further inquiry and the development generally favoured in the establish-ment of a Bailway Member of the Vicercy's Executive Council

Management

The Railways managed by Compasies have Boards of Directors in London They are represented in India by an Agent, who has under him a Traffic Manager a Chief Engi neer, a Locomotive Superintendent, a Storekeeper a Police Superintendent, (who is appointed by Government) and an Auditor The State Railways are similarly organised.

Clearing Bouse.

Proposals have several times been made for the establishment of a Clearing House but the distances are too great. The work which would ordinarily be done by the Clearing House is done by the Audit Office of each Rallway

The Rallway Conference

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the trile of the Indian Rallway Conference Association It is under the direct con trol of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and it has done much useful work

The Indian Gauses.

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches When construction was started the broad gauge school was strong and it was thought adviable to have a broad gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones. But in 1870, when the State system was adopted m 1870, when the State system was adopted it was declied to find a more economical gauge for the open lines had cost \$17,000 a mile After much deliberation, the setre gauge of 3 fect \$4 inches was adopted, because at that time the ides of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre gauge lines provisional they were to be converted into broad gauge as soon as the traffic justified it consequently as soon as the trains product they were built very light. But the trains expanded with surprising rapidity and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre gauge lines than to convert them to the broad gauge. So except in the industry valley where the strategis situation demanded an unbroken gauge the metre gauge lines were improved and they become a persanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre gauge system north of the Ganges connected with the Rajputana lines and Kathia was a Aucher Sustem in Routhern india war Another Bystem in Bouthern India embracing the Bouthern Maratha and the Bouth India Systems. These are not yet connected but the necessary link from Khapdwa by way of the Nizam's Hydersbad-Godaveri Ballway of the Charman were increased and he was of the Mizzu a hyderstoal-doctavers assuming given the status of a Secretary to Government cannot be long delayed. All the Barman have with the right of independent scores to the are on the metre gauge. Since the opening of latter touncil as the representative of the East-line Berzal line, literating the expecting of latter touncil as the representative of the East-line Berzal line, literating the expecting of latter touncil as the representative of the East-line two fact six inch gauge, there has been way interest. In 1912 is consequence of our-developed a tendenry to construct stedens on plaints of the excessive interference of the time rather than on the tooks gauge.

STATISTICAL POSITION

In the report on the administration of the total ordiny thus amounted to Rs 4,65,98 35 Indian rallways for the year 1914-15 an important lacks, departure is made. The whole blatory of the Indian rallway system is reviewed and the process which led to its evolution is expunded. The difference between Eksteowene expunded. The difference between Eksteowene and Eksternal and Colors and managed lines between State-owned and com pany managed lines, and between private lines and those constructed under Branch Line terms is explained. This history is to be included in all subsequent reports and should be attitled by those who are in need of further information in the details of the Indian system

Capital.—The actual capital outlay (booked cost) on lines in which the State is financially on times in which the state is mancially interested (excluding premis for the purchase of Companies lines) from the commencement of operations on all lines open at the close of the year 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 4 61 89 79 lakhs and on lines their under construction to Rs 150 lakhs (£1 102 thousand) was expended 3 08 19 lakhs. In addition Rs 9137 lakhs in the form of amulty payments in redemption were expended on miscellaneous items To of capital

		Rs.
Open lines including suspe	пес	6 71 98,000
New Lines		1 34,81 000
Rolling Stock		9 07 99 000
1	OTAL	17 14, 78 000

Results of Working.

The financial result of the working of the State Railways during the year 1914-15 is a return of Rs 488 lakhs. Out of this a sum of

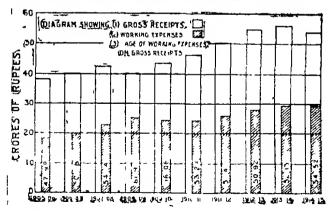
Yield Per Cent.

The gross carnings of all Indian railways during the year 1914-15 amounted in tound figures to Rs 6 942 91 laking compared with Rs 6 838 56 jaking in 1913-14, being a decrease of Rs 3165 5 lakin while the working expenses were only Re 18 84 lakis less than in 1913 14. The net earnings amounted to Rs 2 767 91 lakins against Rs 3066 62 lakins in 1913 14 or a decrease of Rs 207 71 lakins against Rs 3066 follows a policy of the second of the solid lakin. These net earnings yielded a return on the capital outiny (Rs 51 922 1 lakins) on open lines to on mileage carning revenue of 5 33 percent, as compared with 6 10 percent in 1913 14. The corresponding actual return per cent for the previous years is compared as follows -

190-	1906					1	1912		1914 15
0 07	5 96	86 د	4 33	4 81	5 48	5 87	6 77	6 19	5 33

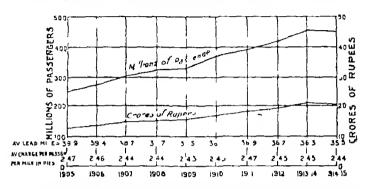
Percentage of Expenses

The following diagram shows graphically the ratio of aggregate revenue expenditure to gross recipts of State lines worked by the State and Companies for the past ten years —



Pastonger Earnings

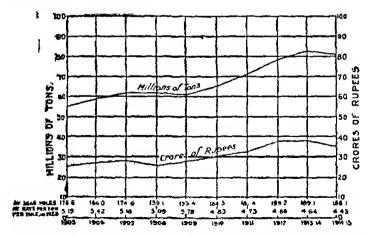
The number of passengers carried and the earnings therefrom are compared in the next diagram -



The degreese in the passenger traffic during the year under review was chiefly due to the effect of the war upon trade and to the absence of tourists and military officers from the country. But for the opening of new railways and the movement of troops consequent on the war thus decrease would have been still greater.

Goods Traffic.

A similar comparison of the tonnage of, and earnings from, goods traffic is afforded by the following diagram .--



The large failing off in the carnings from goods traffic which was not accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the quantity carried, was principally due to the low rated commodifies and and grain and policy carried and to the war and families conditions

Mileage.—During the year 1914-15 645 70 miles of railway were opened to traffic bringing the total mileage open (attre allowing for minor corrections due to realignments, etc.) up to 82,285 miles The additional mileage was made up as follows.

	5 6°	3 34 gauge	gauge gauge	2 -0" gauge	Total
	Willes	Miles	МДев	Miles.	Miles
State lines worked by the State State lines worked by Companies Branch line Companies railways under relate	104 1: 27 8		29 78		110 08 149 58
terms worked by the Branch line Com- pany Branch line Companies railways under rebate terms worked by the main line	72 6	,	1 15 123 79	89 50	60 55 196 36
Companies lines subsidized by the Government of India District Board lines Companies lines subsidized by District Boards		8 58	6 00 5 88		6 00 8 58 5 88
Native State lines worked by Native States Native State lines worked by the main line Companies lines guaranteed by Native States		37 39 14 72	7 95 41 82 14 72	12 00	57 34 56 54 14 72
TOTAL	194 1	168 97	231 00	51 BO	645 70

For the second year in succession the mileage on the 2 6 gauge opened to traffic during the year exceeds that on any other gauge. For the first time in the history of Indian reliways the imileage of railways which have been completed by Companies who have obtained concessions on rebate terms exceeds the mileage of railways which have been financed by any other one method and have been for any other one method and have been opened during the year. Of the total mileage of 237 financial in der there it ims 210 miles have been constructed with proney raised in India.

Ten Years Progress.-The progress made during the past ten years is summarised in the following table -

			3	dlicage o	pened at	the end	of			
Gauge	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 14	1914 15
5 67 3' 3] 2 6 2' 0"	15 028 11 959 880 828	15,548 12,149 1 071 329	15 821 12,613 1 234 342	15 951 12 863 1 394 368	16 300 13,823 1 448 415	16 701 13,530 1 436 432	17 016 13 759 1 632 432	14 165	14,389	2,402
Total	28,295	29 097	80 010	80 576	81 490	82,099	32,889	33,484	34,656	35,285

Feeder Railways —As noted in the intro-duction, efforts have been made to secure the participation of private capital in railway con-struction in India under what are called the branch line terms. In 1910 more liberal terms were offered for this purpose, and private enter prise was offered two alternative forms of amietanos

(1) A rebate paid by the parent line from its net earnings from trame brought to it by the freder reliews underent to make up 5 per cont on the paid up capital of the Branch Line Company, the liability of the main line being however limited to the total of the net earn ings from this traffic.

certain cases when the Branch Line Company so desires a guarantee may be offered in res-pect of a portion of the capital of the Company and a rebate in respect of the remainder

During the year ending March 1914, Rs. 224 lakhe of capital were raised under the Brench Line terms for the construction of 341 miles of railway while the lines similarly financed during the year under review aggregated 877 miles and involved a total capital outlay of Rs. 1971 lakhs. Negotiations were in addition concluded, and concessions granted for the construction of several other branch lines.

Notwithstanding the effect which the out (2) A firm guarantee from Government of a break of war has exercised on the money market.

3] per cent, return on the paid up capital. In three out of the eight lines included in the schedule were financed after its outbreak—after which testifies to the popularity of Companies goaled under the Branch Line terms Additional evidence of this popularity is fur nished by the fact that spart from the schemes for which concessons have actually been grant od, there were under negotiation at the close of the year 1014 15 proposals for the construction of 2,376 miles of railway on the 2 6 gauge 449 miles on the metre-gauge and 570 miles on the broad-gauge or an aggregate of 2,595 miles of railway involving a total capital out lay of nearly twenty crores of rupees or upwards of thirteen militions sterling.

But however attractive the Branch Line terms of 1913 may have proved in respect of the better developed provinces of India, it was recognised that in Assam, owing to the undeveloped state of the country further inducements than those held out by the Branch Line terms over percessary if private capital was to be attracted to railway projects. It was accordingly decided shat special terms should be offered for the construction of railways in that province and a Besolution was issued in January 1915 which permitted the grant for a limited number of years after opening of a railway to traffic of a provincial subsidy of 1 per cent by the Amam Administration in addition to the Imperial guarantee of 3 per cent. The number of proposals for the construction of feeder lines in Assam, which have been put forward since the publication of this Besolution shows that the value of this additional concession is fully appreciated by the public.

District Boards —The part taken by the Datatot Boards of the Madras Presidency in the development of railway communications in the Presidency in well known. Since the year 1884, District Boards in Madras have been ampowered to levy a special ceas not exceeding 5 piece per tupes of land revenue,—the proceeds of this ceas being reserved for the construction of feeder railways intended to develop the districts which mance and own them.

The Tanjore and Kista a District Board Rail ways were for some years the only examples of lines so constructed but recently the example of those Boards have been followed in several other parts of the Presidency During the year under review, the following lines were under construction at the cost of local funds—

- (1) Podanur Pollachi (3° \$4") by the District Board of Combatore 25 miles in length and estimated to cost Re 114 laths.
- 11) lakins.
 (3) Tenell Repail Rafiway (5 5') by the District Board of Guntur 23 miles in length and estimated at Ra. 14 lakins
- (3) Medimingsian Mamnergali and Thrist tunipped Vedardism Ballways (8' 34') by the Tanjore District Beard having a combined mileage of 311 and being estimated to cost approximately Bs 10 labus

For various reasons no new District Board Batterys were actually searctioned during the year, but at its close negotiations were in progress in connection with a number of important advance, which it was hoped would shortly susteristics. To encourage Datrict Board enterprise in the parts of India, permission to legislate for the levy of a railway ceas was extended during 1918 to all Local Governments dealing to introduce and legislation but it will probably be some years before any of the Local Boards in these provinces have accommlated sufficient funds to commence the construction of branch railways.

Accidents.—The total number of persons of all classes killed by causes beyond their control was 76 sgalant 117 and the number injured 329 against 217 in the previous year Out of a total of 451 09 millions against 466 0 millions of passengers travelling, and of 16022 86 millions of miles apainst 16512 58 millions of miles travelled, 16 passengers were killed and 140 injured against 58 killed and 104 injured against 58 killed and 104 injured in the previous year. This gives an average of one fatal casualty in 28 19 millions against one in 364 millions of persons travelling and an average of one in 1001 43 millions of miles travelled in 1914-15 millions of miles travelled in 1914-15 millions of miles travelled in 1914-15 millions of miles travelled in 1914-15 accidents. In the previous year an unusually large number of persons were killed two accidents alone causing the death of 56 persons

The following are particulars of the more serious train accidents —

A passer per train running through Sambhu station on the North Western Railway on the 20th November 1914 was pulled up by the driver in order to obtain permission to proceed to the nextstation. This permit should have been in the pouch which a picked up mechanically by the engine when a train does not such a station, but was missing on this occasion at a station, but was missing on this occasion at a station, but was missing on this occasion trains of the station and while standing on this position was run into from behind by a mail train which was following. Three rehicles were wrecked and 8 persons killed and 25 injured by the collision

The case was the subjet of departmental enquiry as a result of which the accident was at tributed to the action of the Assistant Station Master in lowering the signals for the mail trein in contravention of the rules and as allowing that train to enter the station before the line on which it was to be received was clear. The Assistant Station Master was subsequently prosecuted convicted and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and a fine of He 200.

A goods train while ascending the gradier t passing through a tunnel near Igatyner station on the Ghat section of the Great Indian Peninsula Rajiway on the 15th October 1914, parted between the 2nd and fird whiches from the leading engine and the rear portion ran back towards. Thut Ghat Revening station where it collided with a down goods train standing outside the station owing to the points leading to No 3 cotto stding, which is provided for such a contingency, being held over by the pointsman for the down main line instead of being allowed to centain in their normal position for the estell

siding Bight rallway servants were killed and twenty-two injured.

Two engines were working the train which was fitted with astomatic vanuum brakes. On alders like trouble had been experienced in hauling the train up the gradient owing to the engine in rear slipping and the train had on one occasion come to a stand in a tunnel situated lower down than the one in which it subsequently parted, owing to the vacuum brake connecting home pipe between two vehicles coming un coupled. In restarting the train the stail had neglected to restore this connection and conquently when the train parted in the tunnel further up by the breakage of a drawbar the rear portion ran beckward down the grade and could not be controlled owing to the vacuum brake laving been rendered inoperative after the first stoppage.

stoppage
The staff at fault were dealt with department ally

The question as to the best arrangement of the catch siding points so as to obviate a recurrence of the kind is still under investigation

An up Baraboni Pilot cellided with a down Baraboni Pilot between Ondal and Sonachors stations on the Last Indian Railway on the 4th April 1914, resulting in the death of three rail way servants including the driver who was primarily responsible for the accident and in juries to eight other railway servants. The rolling stock was also considerably damaged, the accident was due to the driver of the down Baraboni Pilot having started with a wrong line clear. The Assistant Station Master of Sona clora was also responsible for the accident masunch as he falled to give proper instructions as to the train for which the line clear was in tended, or to ensure that his instructions were fully understood and properly carried out as lequired by the rules.

The accident would have been averted, had the Assistant Station Master sent immediate warning to Ondai Junction cabin when he discovered that the down Barabon! Pilot had left with a wrong line clear. The staff at fault were departmentally pumlahed.

On the 21st May 1914 two third class carries of an up mixed train caught fire between Shedbal and Miral stations on the Poons Branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway train was brought to a stand and it was found that an Indian woman and a child, who had but themselves up in the lavatory in the front arriage had been burnt to death and that out of the ten passengers who had jumped from the carriages whilst the train was in motion five had received slight and five serious injuries The two carriages were burnt to the under Irames and, as the fire was burning too flereely to be extinguished the train was divided and the burning vehicles isolated. It is believed that the carriages were set on fire by a lighted digarette being dropped by one of the peasen gers into a window slot which was open at the bottom and to the current of air passing upwards between the inner and outerlinings of the window and faming the burning eigerette end into a flame.

To prevent similar condents in future it has been suggrated to Raiway Administration that some form of fire extinguishers be carried in the brake vans of mixed trains and that the bottom of window wells which are left open in certain carriages in order that articles dropped into the window slot might ordinarily fall on to the floor of the carriage be closed.

The Ceylon Boat Mail collided with a goods apecial near Samudram station on the South Alndian Railway on the 26th May 1914. An employee of the Railway who was travelling in the rear brake van of the goods train was slightly injured but the damage to rolling atock especially in the case of the goods train was considerable

A storm the night before had blown down trees which had damaged the wires connecting the block instruments. This had necessitated the suspension of the ordinary method of working trains on the Absolute Block Bystem and resort to the working of trains under special rules and regulations framed by the Company to meet such a contingency. Neglect by the station staff of ortain precattions imposed by these regulations led to the admission into the same block section of the mail and the goods train from opposite directions simultaneously and a further neglect on the part of the driver of the goods train from opposite directions as to speed resulted in the collision.

In investigating the cause of the accident it was found that the rules and regulations framed by the Company for the working of trains during the failure of telegraphic communication left too much to the discretion of the staff and it was consequently decided to revise the rules. The staff at fault were dealt with department ally

Early on the morning of the 20th November 1914 a glancing collision occurred at Koruk kuppetta; a small station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Bailway in the outskirts of Madras

Two goods trains had to cross at this place. The up train arrived first and entered the loop siding. The down train was then received on the platform a line—it was a long train and was brought to a stand before the rare brake van had been drawn fully clear of the points. The fact of the points being fould appears to have escaped notice and the up train was permitted to resume its journey towards Madrae with the result that the engine collided with the rear of the down train and dersiled the last three vehi cles on it.

The Assistant Station Master who was in a great measure responsible for the accident was found dead under one of the wagons. The guard of the down train who was equally responsible was prosecuted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo three months rinorous imprisonment.

Railway Staff—The total number of ser vants in railway employ at the close of the year was 600 116 of which number 7 640 were Europeans, 10,345 Anglo-Indians, and 582,131 Indians, Of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 15,981 were circlied as Yolmteers. At the close of 1914 15 there were 10,664 children and 19,163 appreciations and workmen attending the Railway Schools.

THE CHIEF PAILWAYS IN INDIA

The Asam Bengal Rallway which is constructed on the metre gauge, starts from Chittagons and runs through Surms Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assem. It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company whose contract is terminable in 1921. The man line as an open mileage of 84798. The total capital outlay is Ra. 1624 lakhs, gross earnings 68 lakhs net carnings, 17 lakhs and the percentage of not earnings on the capital outlay 1 07. The loss to the State for 1914-16 was Rs. 24 01 028

Bengal and North Western.

The Bengal and North-Western Raflway was constructed on the nestre gange system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tribut State Raflway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North Western Raflway. Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections. It is connected with the Rafputana metric gange system at Cownpore and with the Eastern Bengal State Raflway at Khathar and the Outh and Robilkhand Raflway at Henares. The open milesge is 2,027 at Benares. The open milesge is 2,027 and the total capital outlay amounts to Rs. 991 lakbs gross carnings 198 lakbs, net carnings Rs. 86 lakbs and interest divided between the Government and Company Rs. 68 lakts percentage of total net income capital outlay Rs. 817 lakbs gross carnings Rs. 81 lakbs, gain to the State Rs. 26 lakbs, and percentage

Bengal-Nagpar

The Bengal Nagpur Ralway was commenced as a metre gauge from Nagpur to Chhatir garh in the Central Province in 1887 A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni. In 1901 a part of the Fasw Crass State Ballway from Cuttack to Vizagapatam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal fields and for a connection with the Branch or the East Indian Ballway at Harinappur Open mileage 2.72785 under construction or sanctioned 283°33 total 3 01108. The total capital outlay is Ba. 4 021 lakks, goes earnings Ra. 410 lakks, net camings 203 lakks, percentage of net earnings on capital outlay is 5 03. The gain to the State is 47 lakks.

Bombay Barods

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed and was a line of the original guaranteed and was a line of the commenced from Surat viz Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880 but the period was extended to 1905 and then renewed under system of Saute railway was based to the Company and bas since been Raginalization, giving broad gauge connections.

tion through Bastorn Rajputana with Delhi, the working was entrusted to this Company On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11 685,581. The statistical working of the broad gauge above a mileage of 998 80 the capital outlay 2 441 lakha, gross camings 841 lakha, nel earnings 165 lakhs, percentage of net carnings on the capital outlay 6 76 gain to the State 45 lakhs.

The metre gauge system of the Company above a mileage of 1816 64 total capital outlay 1710 lakins, gross carnings 286 lakins, net earnings 182 lakins percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay 7 7 gain to the State 75 lakins.

Burma Railways.

The Burms Rallway is an isolated line and although various routes have been surveyed there is little prospect of its being connected with the Rallway system of India on account of the difficult and sparsely populated country which intervenes. It was commenced as a State Rallway and transferred in 1898 to a Company under a guarantee The mileage is 1,541 85 total capital outlay Rs. 1 772 laking gross earnings 216 lakin net earnings 94 takin percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay 5 34 gain to the State 21 lakins. Bur ma extensions have a total mileage of 253 18.

Eastern Bengal.

The Bastera Bengal State Ballway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad gauge. The first portion of the line rouning to Calcutta over the Gauges was opened in 1862. In 1874 searction was granted for the construction on the motre gauge of the Northern Bengal State Ballway which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeing These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Ballway. The open milesge is 1639 06, capital total outlay 3,501 kikhs, gross carpings 382 lakhs, net carnings 114 lakhs, presentage of net earnings on capital outlay 3,28 Lopa to the State 18 lakhs.

The East Indian,

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways anothoned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howarh to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Muthny ran as far as Rangani It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcuta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1850 the Government purchased the line paying the shareholders by annutities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which is terminable in 1919. The open inleage is 2,715 45 under construction or sanction 59 67, total 2,806 18. Total capital outlay (on 3,445 miles Rs. 705 lakin, gross carnings I 035 lakin, not carnings Rs. 625 lakin, gross carnings of net sarings Rs. 625 lakin, serious serious of the State 236 lakin.

Great Indian Peninsula

The Great Indian Peninsula Ratiway is the The treat main remnals failway is the carliest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of a per cent, and the first section from Bombay to Thans was open for traffic in 1853. Sanction was given for the extension of this line was Poons to Rakchur where it connects with the Poons to Rakhur where it connects with the Madras Railway and to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Railway. The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats these sections being 15½ nulse on the Bhore Ghat and 9½ miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1181 and 972 feet. In 1900 the contract with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Miditand Rail way that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work. The open mileage is 3 088 60 under construction or sanction 265 90 total 3 364 66 The total capital outlay on the Company's own system of 2,499 64 miles is 6 257 lakhs, gross carnings, 771 lakhs, net carnings 288 lakhs, percentage of the carnings on capital outlay 4 57 gain to the State 8 1. Jakhs.

Madras Rallway

The Madras Rallway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental original ratiways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south westerly direction to Calicut. On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was smalgamated with the Bouth on the metre gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and released to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mainratta Ballway Company The mileage is 8 19163, under construction, or manction 3698 total 8 18859 The coon, or sanction 36996 total 3 188 59 The capital outlay on the Company's own system of 2,551 33 miles is 32 38 lakhs, gross earnings 878 lakhs, net earnings 163 lakhs, percentage of net earnings on capital outlay 6 04 loss to the State 44 skhs. (The annuity payment is Ra. 73 lakhs)

The North Western.

The North-Western State Railway began its existence at the Sind Punjab-Delhi Rail way which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delbi, Multan and Labore and from Karachi Deini, Multan and Landre and from Karacin to Kotri. The interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the rallway traffic was exchanged by a terry service. In 1871 72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Rallways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Rall way from Labore towards Peakswar was begun in 1885 the Sind Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two rallways under the name of the North-Western State Rallway It is the longest rallway Western State Railway It is the longest railway in India under one administration. The opened mileage is 5 229 83, under construction or sanction 168 66, total 5 487 90 The statistical results of the working of the State owned 40,1048 miles are total outlay Ra. 65 87 skrhs, gross earnings 817 lakha, net carolings 306 lakha, percentage of earnings on capital outlay 8 58, loss to the State 21 lakhs.

Oudh and Robilkhund.

Oudh and Rollikhand Rallway was another of the lines constructed under the original form of guarantees It began from the north bank of the Ganges running through Ecolikhand as far as Saharanpur where it joins the North-Western State Railway It was not mutil 1887 that the bridge over the Ganges was com pleted and connected with the East Indian Railway To effect a connection between the Eallway To effect a connection between the metre gauge systems to the North and those to the South of the Gangee, a third rail was laid between Bhurlwal and Cawnpore. The Company's contract expired in 1889 when the Railway was purchased by the State Railway The opened mileage is 1716 04 under construction and sanction 64 55 total 178 59 The total capital outlay on the State system of 1682 miles is 2215 lakhs, gross cernings 208 lakhs net carnings 91 lakhs percentage of net carnings on applied outlay 4 12. Loss to the State was 2 lakhs.

The South Indian.

The South Indian Rallway was one the original guaranteed railways It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad gauge line but was con verted after the seventles to the metre gauge. This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the South in India, south of the south west line of the Madras Railway Between Tutlcorin and Ceylon a ferry service was for merly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon our Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914 As the original contract ended in 1907 a new contract was entered upended in 1907 a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January
1908 The open mileage is 1,782.82 under
construction or sanction 87 31 total 1850 13
The statistical results of the working of the
Company's system of 1456 17 miles gives a
capital outlay 1876 lakhs, gross earnings 272
lakhs, net earnings 115 lakhs, percentage of
net earnings to capital outlay 0 6 14 gain
to the State 56 lakhs.

The Native States.

The principal Native State Bailways are The principal Native State Ballways are The Nizams, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State the Kathiswar system of rallways, constructed by subscriptions, among the sevent Chiefs in Kathiswar the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway, constructed by the Jodhpur and Blaner Chiefs the system of railways in the Punjab constructed by the Patials Jind, Maler Kotla, and Kashmir Chiefs and the railways in Mysore State the than Waysor State. constructed by the Mysore State

The Sara Bridge.

The Lower Ganges Bridge at Ears was formal ly opened to all kinds of traffic on 4th March 1915 and was named the Hardinge Bridge

The necessity for bridging the Ganges at some point in Lower Bengal arose from the increasing volume of traffic of all descriptions and kinds which has now to be carried in both directions over the Rastern Bengal Railway between Cal outts and Northern Bengel and Assam Hither-to the traffic has been taken across the Ganges in barges supplemented, as the traffic increased by metre and broad gauge wagon ferries

P A PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM INDIA TO CEYLON

k Q constant changing of the river channels the of traffic when the main staples (jute tea, rice, etc.) have had to be moved, and the break of gauge of the Railways on the Northern (metre) and Southern (broad gauge) banks of the Ganges have for years combined to produce conditions with which neither the Railway ad ministration nor its clients were content. The Bridge is an engineering work of greater magni-tude than any previously undertaken in the Rast and takes its place as one of the most interesting and important engineering works of the world. The bridge consists of 15 spans of or use worst. The prings consists of 15 spans of 15 14 gighters from centre to centre of bearings with three land spans of 75 each at each end, siving a total kingth of 5,000 feet, that is to say approximately 11 miles. It carries a double line of ralls and a footway for pedestrians. The foundations consist of wells such from 120 feet. foundations consist of wells sunk from 150 to 160 feet below low water level This great depth was considered necessary owing to the alluvial nature of the soil in the river bed and its liability to be scound to a depth of 100 feet. The wells carry masonry pers the tops of which are at high flood level, while on the piers are iron trestes Jij feet in height, which in turn carry the girders Each well weighs about 16 000 tons and the wells and piers and trestles of the entire bridge weigh over 900 000 tons

A headway of 40 feet above highest-flood level has been provided to permit of the free passage of river craft of all kinds at all seasons Some 29 million cubic feet of stone have been used in the bridge and training works com-bined At highest flood not less than 21 million cubic fret of water flow under the bridge persecond

Each span of girders weighs 1 250 tons and there are 30 000 tons of steel work in the whole Before the design of the girders was taken in hand a careful inquiry into the maxinum weight, which engines and vehicles used on the standard gauge might be expected to attain was carried out. The result of this in quiry was to show the desirability of enhancing the scale of loading in the case of this bridge

The existing scale laid down in 1908 as a stand and for all India was accordingly increased. For Chord Members the increase amounted to 6 4 per cent for Web Members to 12 per cent, and for Floor Members to 20 per cent This is equivalent in respect of the main girders to a train of vehicles weighing 1 6 tons per foot hauled by two 8-wheel coupled locomotives with 20 ton axie loads on each of the coupled wheels and in respect of the floor system to an 8 wheel coupled locomotive with 23-ton axle loads on each of the coupled wheels Some 1 700 000 rivets were riveted up at site For this pneu matic and hydraulic power were employed. In ceiment concrete was freely used, concrete blocks weighing from 6 to "tops each being moulded in the blockyards and after being allowed to set, carried to the works and used in place of bricks Riccircity was employed for the trans mission of power over the whole of the work. The cost of the whole work is estimated to amount to some 360 lakhs of rupees made up of 100 lakes for the River Training works, 72 lakhs for the approaches and 188 lakhs for the Bridge structure proper

The construction of the Hardinge Bridge will very largely remove the inconveniences to which the traine has hitherto been subjected, although transhipment of the greater part of the traffic from matre to broad gauge will still necessary at one or more points north of the river. This transhipment will now however be carried out in permanent tranship yards the site of which will not depend on the vagaries of the river while the very great expanse of maintaining a farry service under unusually unfavourable conditions will be avoided thus bringing about large savings in working expenses moreover the greater rapidity and or rainty of transport is expected to result in a very great increase in the volume of traffic on existing lines while extensions such as the Bara-Serajgan | Railway now under construction will bring much new traffic which the Eastern Bengal Railway with out the bridge would have been unable to deal with.

INDIA AND CEYLON

of Rameswaram Island, and the Grylon Gov ernment Railway to Talaimannar on Mannar Island two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the project has again been investigated with the idea of connecting these two terminal stations by a rollway constructed on a solld embankment raised on the sand bank known as

The possibility of connecting India and Cey ! Dhanushkedi Point on the Indian side to Talai lon by a railway across the bank of sand extend | mannar Point on the Ceylon side a length of ing the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar 20 05 miles of which 7 19 will be upon the dry has been reported on from time to time since land of the various lands and 12 88 will be in 1895 various schemes having been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi the southermost point sent no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way A double row of reinforced concrete piles pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand. These piles will tren be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chapts stations by a milway constructed on a solid tembarkment raised on the sand bank known as Adams Bridge to supersed the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points.

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company and a project has now been prepared. This project contends to be size of the sand of the seasoft templates the construction of a causeway from to six feet above high water level, and the rails

will be iaid at that level. The sinking of the plies and siabs will be done by means of water jets. This causeway it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the ournests, to estite on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswarm island and Mannar island.

If this method of construction is adopted, it is estimated that the total cost of the sauseway and works at the two terminal points our — Bhantshkodl and Talamannar will be approximately 111 lakin.

Indo-Burma Connection.

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma stimuated the demand for a direct railway con nection between India and Burma, Govern ment socepied the position and appointed Mr Richards M. Inst C E to be the engineer-in-charge of the surveys to determine the best route for a railway from India to Burna coast route appears to be the favoured one This would start from Chitagong, which is the terminus and head quarters of the Assam Bengal Raijway and a seaport for the produce of Amen. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier 94 miles from the town of Chittagong For about 180 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kalidan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide About 200 miles from Unitagong the rallway would run into the region of mangrove awamps which fringe the seaconst north and south of the harbour of Kaukkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from

Arraian Yona have to be grossed. Yona in a mountain ridge which extends from Cape hegrals northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Livab and Chittagong At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher. It is a formidable obstacle to railway nomuniciation between India and Barma. This route is estimated to out about \$7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by breach lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be

added to the £7,000 000 already referred to
The other routes examined have been the The other route examined have even the flukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr R. A. Way many years ago. The Manipur route is esti-mated to cost about £5 000 000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with aummit levels of 2,650 3,000 and 8 900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive un dulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong valley route seems to be the cheapest one as it is estimated to cost £3 500 000 This line is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route One hundred and fifty mike of this route its in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel of 5 000 feet long at a height of 2 500 feet. Their are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,500 ft aggregate of rise and fall

wamps which fringe the seasonat north and south of the harbour of Kaukkphu stretching to be practised, and it was cear that funds out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from would not be available for the purposes of the hackbon innumerable spurs of the railway the survey parties were withdrawn

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1	Particulars		1901	1908	1909	1910	1811	1912	1918-14	1014-15
	Mileage open at close of the calen dar year	f the calen	20 057	80,678	31 490	33 (199	92,838	83 484	34 658	35,288
	Total Capital outlay, including the form of the form of the follow (in thousands of rupoes)	including t on open frupces) Ra	3,91 86 93	4 11 91 71	4,29 83 20	4 39 04 78	4 50 08 80	4,65,15 00	4,95 09 64	\$ 19,22,18
	Gross earnings (in thousands of rapees)	to sparage	47 30 51	44 82,89	47 06 38	51 14,23	55 27 92	61 65 07	83,58,56	60,42,01
	Gross earnings per mile open	nodo s	15 794	14 663	14 948	15 936	16 833	18 412	18,350	17,123
	Gross earnings per mile open per week	le open per	804	282	287	306	324	354	88	22
-	Gross earnings per train mile	. elle	8 78	3 51	3 67	8 85	3 87	₹ 04	4 07	78 5
	Total working expenses (in thou sands of rupees)	es (in thou	24 32 21	27 00 2 ,	25 38 48	27 15 72	28 83 92	30 15 92	32 93,04	32 74 10
•	Working expenses per mile open	maile open	8 121	8 833	8 380	8 462	8 783	9 007	F09 6	92,79
•	Working expenses per train mile	trate mile	1 95	Z 11	8	2 04	37 84	88 =	2 11	88
9	Percentage of working expenses to gross samings	g expenses Per cent	51 42	60 21	99	63 10	52 17	76 87	81 79	64 19
=	Met carnings (in thousands rupees)	ousands of	22 98 20	17 82,44	20 67 90	23 96 50	26 44 00	81 69 18	30 66,52	27 67 91
=	Net earnings per mile open	ned	7 673	6 830	6 568	7 474	8 051	9 405	8 846	7.844
*	Net earnings per train mile	milte	184	1 40	1 61	1 81	1 85	8	8	1 70
:	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outing (floors?) Per cent	Mong 2) - Per cent	5 86	4 33	4 81	6 46	5 87	6 77	6 19	2 33
2	Constring train miles (in then	(h thou Train-miles	43 258	47,885	48 191	49 698	50 833	68 093	56,972	58,569

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t	Particulars,		1907	1908	8061	1910	1911	1912	1018 14	1914 15
*	Goods train miles (to thousands)	Irain Miles	46 869	44 875	11 065	47 690	58 210	39 992	57 933	54,839
=	Mixed train miles (in thousands)	=	30 142	39,94	30 860	31 986	83 746	34,940	34,681	85,514
2	Total, including inlecellaneous train miles (in thousands)	1	124 786	127,881	128,260	1\$2,823	142,944	12,761	150,276	157142
=	Unit-milwage of parsongers (in thousands) 11,840 640	alles	11,840 649	12,102 929	12,364 579	13 432 477	14 872,943	15 319,872	16,614,088	16 022,849
2	Treight ton mileage of goods (in thousands) Tou-miles	nlles	10 840,885	9 925,830	9 340,441	12 092,910	12 092,910 13 858 564	16 628 595	15,623,235	15,225 957
#	Average tailes a ten of goods was carried	Miles	174 58	159 07	168 87	184 99	187 46	199 15	162 11	188 04
#	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	Pies	81.9	88	5 78	88	4 73	8	78	4 48
	Average miles a passenger tons confidence									
822	list class find class Intermediate class	\$ 1.2	100 80 70 91 8 93	100 71 26 88 88	22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	\$ 73 25 07 41	111 60 76 37 57 27	100 54 74 77 51 90	118 46 74 68 51 13	25.5 25.5 25.5
222	and class. Second and Vendors tlakets Total	T	39 65 9 81 17 88	20°	28 85 28 85 28 85	87 12 8 79 36 15	37 78 8 78 8 87	97 81 8 84 72	87 40 8 71 8 80	88.88 \$4.53
222	decays not charged per presenter 1st class 2nd class Intermediate class	P.	21 et et 20 et et 20 et et	12 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	78 80 94 94	14 6 65 15	14 80 6 73 8 10	14 6 94 3 18	400 400	233 900
***	fird class Season and Vendors' tickets Total	. 1	하드의 8644	282 282	844 844	하나 의 없습규	2 4 4 8 8 4 4 4 4 8 8 4 4 4 8 8 4 4 4 8 8 4 4 8 8 4 4 8 8 8 4 4 8	844 844	840 833	844 844
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t Mileage of Bajlway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year

Паппара	2041	1901	one T	1808	1901	1908	1909	1910	1161	191
STATE LIFES	_									
Lates Delhi Chord.	7778	120 775	25 25	277	188 775	126	3E	21 E	25	86.58
Eria Kotah	-		+	•	•	14	€.	3,	3.	\$
	33		-	1 608	104	+1	- 2	- 000		***
The state of the s	1,002	1	1000	200	1 (3	17/4	TAJ. T	36	700	1
thenal-Items	187	155	18	38	13	12	15	182	3 =	4 5
markey, Barnda & Central India"	200	20.5	9	200	109	2	200	3	Ž	2,769
	1 387	340	1840	1 840	1,475	1.527	1.527	1,527	1 527	1,629
Townspare-Burbwal	86	98	œ	æ	98	8	8	88	38	중:
	100		940	384.0	900	2	700	200	22 5	2
Market Market	222	0.12	1.235	1 272	1.274	1 974	1 503	155	2200	1,520
onthe Chands		:		i		148	158	183	181	181
cest Indian Penhaula	1 562	1 563	1 662	1 662	1 662	\$ 599	1,598	1,606	2,420	2,50
odlar Midland	808	605	808	810	810	813	818	818	++	**
ediper Hyderabad*	124	124	124	184	124	121	124	121	124	7
orthat Provincial State	3	8	8	22	27.50	25	60	8	27	23
abbalpore-Gondia"	77	72	3	242	25	3	2	276	22	2
	8	88	200	8	8	200	38	32	3	8 %
Andrea Barelle	283	287	283	2337	237	282	72	287	95.9	3
ladras and Southern Mahintta.	2,559	2,563	2 639	3	2,647	2.543	2 646	2,563	2 563	2,565
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t Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year-confd

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t Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year-cond

* CENTRY	1903	1904	1902	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	181	1912.
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istisya Light Sendushwar Magra Light	31	- 93	38	33	£	33	ಜ	88	SS	8
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Bondal Porbandar	- : -	2	:	!	2	3	}	3	148	
Beator Light	127	184	184	184	184	208	250	250	955	
Bladeper*	19	21	19	19	19	21	51	51	120	
Hyderabad-Godavari Valiny*	301	891	391	391	391	166	391	391	108	35
'alpar'			88	32	73	23	73	73	2	78
smmu and Kashmir	16	16	91	10	16	16	10	16	10	9
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t Misage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year-concluded

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NATIVE STATE LIEBSconfd.											
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Foreign Life Kasikal-Peram Postichery* West of India Fortugues*		15 8 8 61	15 8 51	15 8 16	25 8 81	218	52 g 25	16 8 51	22 % S. 13	202	70.2
	Total	3.4	7.4	72	7.6	7.4	72	7.4	11	72	7.4
Gran	Grand Total	26,956	27,565	28,205	29 097	30 010	30,576	31,490	82,099	54,839	28,484
* Worked by a Company		These	formerly ure the lat-	† Formerly worked as part of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad Porbandar Railway These are the latest figures published in 1915	part of th	Bhavna	ar-Gonda	J-Juneand	Porband	ter Ballen	

Irrigation.

In the West irrication is a rare luxury de-should be constructed through direct agency, since where it crists to increase the production and should be constructed by the State from tivity of a soil sure of a certain crop under a loan funds as productive public works. signed where it exists to increase the producer a topions and well distributed rainfall. In great parts of the East, and especially in India, it is necessity to existence. For in India there are necessity to existence. For in India there are large tracts, such as the deserts of Sind and the bouth West Punjab which are practically rain less there are others, such as the Deccan plateau, where outlivation is exceedingly pre-carious, owing to the irregularity of the rainfall and the long intervals when the crops may be expected to a blasting sun and a dessicating wind, there are some crops, like rice and sugar-cane, which, except in a few highly favoured districts. an only be matured by the aid of irrigation.

There are great areas where a single crop which is called the *kharif* or main crop can in normal years be raised by the unassisted rainfall, but where the second crop, the rabi or cold weather crop, is largely dependent on irrigation. Inas-much as in India sixty-five per cent of the popu intion is still dependent upon agriculture for the means of livelihood this brist summary indi-cates the enormous importance of irrigation to the community

Its Early History

It is natural, in such conditions, that irrigation in India should have been practiced from time immemorial. In the history and imagery of the Rest there is no figure more familiar than the well, with primitive means for raising the water weat, with primitive means for rasing the water followed to-day much as they were in Bible days. In the early records of the peoples of India, dating back to many years before the Christian era, there are frequent references to the practice of irrigation. Wells have been in use from time immemorial most of the innumerable tanks in Southern India have been in use for many generations—the practice of drawing off the flood waters of the Indus and its tributaries by means of small inundation canals has been followed from a very early date—and in the submontane districts of Northern India are still to be found the remains of ancient hri are sain to be found the remains or ancient first gation channels, which have been buried for centuries in the undergrowth of the forests. But in the direction of constructing large and scientific works for the utilisation of the surplus waters of the great river little was done before the advent of Eritish rule, and they are com paratively of recent date

The State Intervenes.

Irrigation works in India may be divided into three main heads—wells, tanks and canals. The greatest and the most impressive are the canals. and these may arrest attention first, because they constitute one of the most enduring monu ments to British rule. They have in British India been constructed by direct State agency India been constructed by direct state agency in the early days of modern irrigation, certain works in the Madras Presidency were carried out by a guaranteed company, and the Orisma canal project was commenced through the same agency Both Companies fall into difficulties, and this system into dislavour, during the Victoryalty of Lord Lawrence it was decided that all metation marks which remarked.

The British Inheritance.

The British Government in India inherited a few major irrigation works. One of these was the Grand Anieut—the local term for barrage the Grand Anicit—the notal term for detrage-stretching across the width of the Canvery River in Madma. In the Punjab there were a two canals, chiefly inundation—that is above the normal bed of the river and ted from the flood normal bed of the river and red from one more current—constructed by the Muhammedan and Blkh rulers, and owing to its proximity to Delhi the waters of the Junna were brought to the neighbourhood of the city by the Mugnah; it is doubtful if these works ever irrigated any considerable areas or conferred much benefit on the people, but they suggested the model on which the British engineers worked. In South ern India, Bir Arthur Cotton constructed the upper Anicut across the Coleroon River so as to secure the full level required for the utilization of the Grand Ankent across the Cauvery He also designed the works which constructed and improved at an outlay of three crores, irrigate more than two million acres in the Godsyeri and Kistna deltas in Northern India Sir Probya Cautley constructed the great Ganges Canal, which takes off from the river near Hardwar and which in magnitude and boldness of design and which in magnitude and boldness of design has not been surpassed by any trigation work in India or elsewhere. In this way were laid the foundations of the trigation system in India. The work was gradually pushed for ward. In Northern India a great system of canals was constructed, chiefly in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Some of these like the great Chenab Canal, ought to be classed amongst the wooders of the world. It prigates amongst themso Cahal, ought to be chassed amongst the wonders of the world. It irrigates nearly two million acres, or about two-fiths of the outlitable area in Egypt, with an ordinary discharge of eleven thousand cubic feet per second or about at times that of the Thames at Teddington. The Chonab and the Iberson Canals brought under Irrigation great areas of Government waste, and threaby allowed the system of State colonization, which releved the system of State colonization, and the supplies the most been the despite about 10 nonads. In the Bombay Deccas a few protective works were constructed, like Lake Fife and Lake Whiting drawing their supplies from the Ghets and spilling them over the arid tracts of the Deccan. In Madras there was completed the boldest and most imaginative irrigation work in the world by the device of irrigation work in the world by the device of inflation work in the world by the between or constructing a reservoir at Pertyar on the outer slopes of the ghats, and carrying the water by means of a tunnel through the intervening hill the Madras Government turned the river back on its watershed and poured its waters over fortile lands starved by want of moisture. But these Deccan works did not pay. The oniti-vators would not use the water in years of good rainfall, and there was not enough to go far in seasons of drought, the inevitable result of such and the system into dishyour, charing the conditions was to concentrate attention upon victorysky of Lord Lawrence it was decided the remanerative works on the rivers of the that all frigation works which presented a Punjah, and to leave protective brightion to reasonable return on the capital expenditure with for want of brude.

The Irritation Commission.
In order to substitute policy for spannodic effort, the Irrigation commission was appointed by Lord Corson's Government in 1901 by Lord Ourson's Government in 1901 It mads a detailed survey of the conditions of the country, and produced the report which is the formation of Indian Irrigation policy to-day The figures compiled by the Commission Illustrate the progress which had been made up to that period. They showed that out of an area of 225 million acres annually under crop in the trigating provinces of British India in round numbers 44 millions acres, or 194 per cent, were codinarily irrigated 0f the total area irrigated 194 million acres or 42 per cent, was watered by State works (canals and tanks) and 254 million States works (canals and tanks) and 254 million State works (canals and tanks) and 254 million acres, or 58 per cent, from private works of

which rather more than one half was from well-During the previous quarter of a century the area integrated by Government works had been increased by 8 million acres, or by eighty per cent and the Commission estimated that during the same period the area under private brigation had becreased by at least three million acres or a total addition to the irrigated area in British India of 11 million acres or 33 per cent. Inched ing the Native States the area under irrigation annually within the British Empire was placed at 58 million acres (19 million from canals 16 million from wells, 10 million from tanks, and 8 million from other sources) The financial results for works of all classes are shown in the following table -

Class of Work	Capital Outay to end of 1900-01 Lakbe of Rupecs.	Interest charges at 4 per cent on Capital Outlay Lakhs of Rupers.	Net Revenue in 1900-01 Lakhs of Rupees	Net Revenue less charges for Interest. Likhs of Rupees.
Major Works Minor Works for which capi tal accounts have been kept. Other Minor Works	98 63 72 320 04	148 55 12 80	259 70 19 18 87 87	113 15 6 88 87 87
Total	\$9.83.76	159 35	386 76	207 40

In round numbers the State irrigation works then yielded a net revenue after meeting all charges, including interest of about two crores of rupees and irrigated annually over ninetoen milition acres

The Commission a Programme.

The Commission reported that the field for the construction of new works of any magnitude on which the net revenue would exceed the interest charges was limited, being restricted to the Punjab Smd and parts of Madras—tracts for the most part not liable to famine. They recommended that works of this class should be constructed as fast as possible, not only because they would be profitable investments but also because they would increase the food supply of the country Then addressing themselves to the question of famine protection they worked out a very interesting equation. Taking the out a very interesting equation. Taking the district of Sholapur in the Bombay Decran perhaps the most famme succeptible district in India they calculated that the cost of famine: relief in it was 5 lakes of rupees a year. From this deduction, and making allowance for the advantage of famine avoidance as compared with famine relief, they mid that the State was just: sed in protecting the land in such a district at a sost of 221 rupess per acre. For the general protection of the Bombay Decean they recom-mended canals fed from storage lakes in the Chats, where the mintall has never been known Chatz, where the rainisst man never over any to full even in the driest years. For Madras they recommended the investigation of the old Tongashadra project, and of a scheme for storage work on the Kistna. They proposed that Government should undertake the construction of protective works for the rice-growing districts of the Central Provinces and the Ken Canal project in Bundelkhand. The Commis-sion further sketched out a rough programme of

parts of India, which would cost not less than 44 crores of rupees and would result in an in-orease of 6 500 000 acres to the irrigated area. They estimated that the construction of these works would impose a permanent yearly burden of nearly 74 stains on the State, through the ex ress of interest charges on capital cost over the net revenue produced from the works Against this would have to be set the reduction in the cost of future famines resulting from the construction of the works, which the Commission put at 31 lakin per annum. The balance of 45 lakin would represent the net annual cost of the works to the State, or the price to be paid for the protection from lamine which the works would afford, and for all other indirect advantages which might be attributed to them,

The New Policy

The principal effect of the Irrigation Commisalon's report was to substitute policy for spassour a report was to suscende pointy for span-modic effort, and the progress since made has been remarkable. The action taken on the recommendation of the Commission is thus summarised by the Government of India in their last annual review —

Punjab Triple Project.—In the year 1901 a project was submitted to the Government of India for the irrigation of the lower Bari doab by means of a canal taking out of the Sutlej river. It was suggested to the Irrigation Commission that it would be more advantageous to carry out this work as an adjunct of a more comprehensive scheme for the irrigation of the Jech and Eaches and lower Baci deals new major works to be constructed in different. This scheme relied on the possibility of utilising the ample surplus waters of the Jhelum river to serve these wast areas, thus leaving the Suttley and Beas waters free for utilization in the Sutile) valley Subsequent investigations showed that this idea was feasible and the project consisting of three distinct systems, the Upper Jhelum, the Upper Chenab and the Lower Bari Doab canals was sanctioned in 1904. It has now been practically completed the only important work which still remains to finish being the headworks of the Upper Jhelum canal at Mangia It was hoped that the Upper Jhelum canal the remaining link in the chain, will be opened in Docember The total estimated cost of the combined system is 10; crores of rupes

Sind Sagar Canal,—The Irrigation Commission expressed a hope that it would be possible in the future to undertake the construction of a canal drawing its waters from the Indus for the irrigation of the wide expanse of desert in the Misawali and Muzaffargarh districts known as the Sind Bagar dook The investigation of the project has been deferred until other far more promising schemes are advanced.

Wooler Lake Storage.—It was suggested to the Commission that the Woolar lake in Kashmir should be on verted into a storage reservoir for the purpose of augmenting the water supply of the Triple project. This proposal was however dropped in 1905 because the dovernment of India were advised that the areas to be served by the Triple Canal system would not require more water than was already available in the rivers from which the canab derived their supplies. It has since been found however that the dredging operations by lowering the bed of the lake have diminished the flow of the Ibrium river at cortain periods it will consequently become necessary to construct a dam across the Jhelum in order to give an adequate supply of water to the several systems dependent on the odd wester supply of the river and the Government of India have recently ordered the preparation of a project for this purpose

Sutiej Valley Project.—The Commission drew attention to the possibility of increasing irrigation in the Buthj valley by the construction of wairs on the riverso as to give a more assured and regular supply of water in all seasons to the exitting British inundation can also in that tract Subsequent in vestigations have shown that a more extended system of irrigation is possible by which the Native States of Bahawaipur and Biranir would also benefit. A preliminary Project is now under investigation

Sind.—The question of converting the net work of intundation canals in Sind into perennial channels by means of weirs agrees the river indus has been considered at various intervals during the past 50 years. As a result of the investigations that were made a soleme was drawn up for the construction, at a cost of some 74 crores, of a barrage at Sukkur with a canal on the left bank which would have been the largest irrigating channel in India. The project as drawn up did not meet with the approval of the technical advisors of the Becortary of State and it is being further in vestigated by the Boombay Hamisson.

Rombey Deceme.—The Chankapur project has been finished the Godavari canals are approaching completion while work on the Pravara project is in progress. The Nirs Right Bank canal project was sanctioned and commenced in 1912. In respect of size and coet it is the most important irrigation work of the protective class undertaken in India. The work involves the enlargement of the reservoir on Lake Whiting which feeds the existing left bank canal so that the capacity of the reservoir will be increased from 5 300 to 24,800 million cubic feet. A canal 109 miles long will be constructed and the waters will be distributed by 4 branches and 63 distributaries. The work which is estimated to coet 257 laking the work which is estimated to coet 257 laking frupees and to occupy eleven years in construction will afford protection to a tract in the Shokapur district which has the reputation of being one of the most liable to famine in the whole of India. Another important protective scheme the Gokak canal has revently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State 1 to contempates the protection of some 493,000 seres in the Bijapur and Belgaum districts in British erricity and in the Native States of Kothapur Mudhol Jamkhandi, Eangil and Kurundwad at a cost of Rs 107 lakhs

Madrag.—The Commission recommended the investigation of three very important works for this presidency ext the Tungahadra project, and the Kistna and the Cauvery Reservoir projects, not the Kistna and the Cauvery Reservoir projects. Detailed investigations have shewn that the first could not be carried out except at prohibitive oost and the project has accordingly been abandoned. The other two promise to prove productive The plans and estimates of the Cauvery project which will involve the construction of the largest dam of its kind in the world, have been approved by the technical advisers of the Government of India. The consideration of the project cannot, however be further proceeded with until a settlement has been arrived at in respect of the claims of the Mysore Durbar in the watern of the Cauvery River Plans and estimates for the Kistna Reservoir project have also been prepared and are being revised in the hight of certain suggestions made by the Inspector General of Irrigation in India. A project to reclaim Davi Island, a fertile detaio tract at the mouth of the Kistna, by means of flood banks and to Irrigate this area by a pumping installation which was approved by the Irrigation Commission has been carried out.

United Provinces.—The Commission deline ated in rough outline a project for the utilitation of the waters of the Sarda river in Could for supplementing the supplies of canal ayatems which derive their water from the Ganges and Junna rivers. The proposals were thoroughly investigated, and a project estimated to can some 61 corner was prepared on the line suggested by the Commission. In view of certain difficulties inherent in this scheme the Government of the United Provinces has drawn up an alternative project, estimated to cost Rs. 330 laking which is now engaging consideration.

lakhs which is now engaging consideration.
The Commission recommended the investi
gation of can als from the rivers flowing through
Bundelkhand, and the Mirsapore and Allaha-

were previously so hable to famine are now fairly well protected.

Central Provinces.—A number of small and on net profit 200. precarions tracts from famine have come into rivers after which they have been named have been sanctioned. The last named has aiready come into operation

Results of the New Policy

bad Districts. The investigations have resulted. The following table shows the developments in the execution of the Ken and Disassan canals, effected on works now in operation in the Bankwan Reservoir project, and many twenty-four years ending with the trianning other results result is intended in 1908-11. The percentages of the advancements trans-Jumna Districts of these Provinces which in this triemman over the figures of 1837-66 were previously so habits to famine are now firstly well protected.

The average capital outlay for the triennium 1908-11 was £31 491,£55 After meeting all the existence as a result of the measures taken charges for maintaining and operating the on the Commission's recommendation in process and also all because the new taken the new taken the new taken the new taken the new taken taken the new taken tak existence as a result of the members of the Commissions are commendation. In works, and also all latered shapes, the net addition three large can also stems known as the profit which accuract to Government during the Tendula, the Weingangs and the Mahanadi twenty from years ending with 1910-11 was can also which will derive their supplies from the £25,087,835 and this more than repeal the \$25,057,555 and this more usual repeat use entire capital outlay on the works in operation from the commencement of British rule up to the end of the period mentioned. In the following table the areas are in millions of scree and

Triennium.	Capital Outlay	Arca.	Value of Crops.	Direct Profit to Government.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay
1908-11 1908-08 1908-05 1908-05 1808-09 1808-09 1808-09 1890-08 1897-90	31 49 30 32 28 78 26 00 35 01 22 94 21 64 20 42	\$2 10 \$1 86 \$0 09 19 05 17 55 14 49 18 85 13 16	51 74 48 25 43 66 39 67 87 40 29 88 26 87 24 38	2 28 2 08 1 58 1 55 1 53 1 03 0 85 0 76	10 76 10 44 9 71 9 68 10 09 8 25 7 60 7 51

The results for the last year when figures are available (1913 14) are given in a subsequent page. The following striking table shows them for the latest triennium -

	Capital Outlay (Direct sind Indirect) to end of Year	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses.	Net Recripts	Percentage of Net Receipts on (apital Outlay	Ap a irrigate d
	£	£	Ł	£	<u>{</u>	Acres.
Major Works	41 100 183	4 499 123	1 838,761	3,160 862	7 69	15 242,939
Minor Works	4 396,422	344 676	151 774	192,902	4 39	1 710,506
Total for 1918-14	49 496 907	4,843,799	1,490 535	J 353,264	7 87	16,9 9 445
Total for 1912-13	43,442,258	4,543 262	1 449 295	8,093,966	7 12	16,490 160
Total for 1911 12	41 510 000	4 116,000	1 590 000	2,725,000	6.6	17 099,000

advantages of integration. They are —The studies of the country is greatly increased that military rescrits are enhanced famine exine rallway receptia are enhanced famine exestambances reduced. Nor do they take account of the propose made in Maire States, some of which, like Gwalior and Mysore, have shown complessors liberality

Pature of Irridation.

It is negactions asserted, by those who take this is a described view of Indian inclusion that militans)

These figures take no account of the indirect, we are approaching the end of the programme translages of infrastics. They are —The orders of the country is greatly increased in the country is greatly increased in the country is greatly increased in the country is greatly increased. There is now under consideration, as explained in the section where the action taken on the Commission a recommendations is summarised, a project for the improvement of irrigation in a project for the improvement or irrigation in Sind, by the construction of a werr at Sakker and the digging of a series of main canals, the substitution of personals for fundation canals, and flow instead of life irrigation. The cost of this is estimated at Rs. 781 lakes (55 311 millions) This soleme is estimated to confir the benefits of assured irrigation on 1,847,847 acres, which now receive a precarious supply and to add 588,703 acres of new irrigation. The return on capital expenditure estimated at 5 10 resum on capital expendence committed at 5 10 per cent with an enhanced land revenue, and 4 17 per cent if the land revenue is not enhanc ed. The Lower Sutlej Canal in the Punjab which will use the Beas water now under investi gation will prigate a million and a half acree The great Barda-Ganges-Jamna feeder in the Punjab and the United Provinces now under investigation would cost £4 500 000 return 7 per cent on the capital, and benefit twenty five dustricts and three Native States. If after the construction of the Sukker Barrage there are found to be surplus waters in the Indus, the round to be surplus waters in the indus, the Trianto Sind-Sagar scheme may become practi-oable. The scope for irrigation in India is apparent from the fact that in addition to works under construction or sanctioned, there are under consideration or investigation estimated to cost Rs. 4 330 to Rs 4 657 lakhs of rupees

Economic Changes

Nor does this estimate represent anything like the full possibinties of progration in India. The country is undergoing a great economic revolution. The rise in the prices of produce the increased economic strength of the people are making profitable works which a decade ago were economically impracticable. This process will continue. The indirect benefits of irriga-tion are more fully realised. In no case is this more marked than in the railway receipls. The principal factors in converting the North Western Railway from a drain on the Exchequer into a source of profit. The accumulation of capital, the spread of the co-operative credit capital, the spirature in the cooperative relative tends of movement the increasing use of power such as oil engines working pumps and cheap electricity from hydro-electric projects, will bring under cultivation militors of artes of fallow and waste It may be said with confidence that for a gederation at least the demands for irrigation in Indu will more than absorb the money producing power of the Government.

irrigation Dues.

The charges for irrigation whother taken in the form of enhanced land revenue or of occu-

ecostancy of the demand, and the value of brigation in moreowing the outturn. In the immediate vicinity of Poons a rate of Ra. 50 an acre is paid for sugarsans. This is quite an exceptional rate it obtains over only a limited area and is made practicable only because the outlivators, by high manuring can raise a crop valued at nearly eight-hundred rupers an acro, On other parts of the Mutha canal the note varies from Rs 40 to Rs. 12 and on other varies from his ab to me. 12 and on other canals in the Bombay Deccan from Rs. 25 to Rs 10 per acre In Madras the maximum rate for sugarcane is Rs. 10 and in the Penjab it does not exceed Rs. 8-8 The rate charged for the varies in Madras from Rs. 5 to 2, and in Bengal from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 1-8 per acre. In both these provinces irregation as practically confined to rice in the Punjab where this crop confined to fice in the Punjab where this error is not extensively grown the rate varies from Rs 7 to Rs. 3-4 per acre. The ordinary rate in the Punjab for wheat which is the principal crop varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-12 and for fodder crops from Rs. 3 to 2-8 per acre. The average rate realised from major works for irrigation of all kinds is about Rs. 3-6 per acre, the pro-thecial averages being Rs. 1-9 in Sind and Hengal Rs. 8-4 in the Punjab Rs. 4-6 in Madras, the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan The charges for irrigation may be taken as varying from 10 to 12 per cent of the walue of the crop except in Bengal and the Bombay Deccan where the average is little more than six per cent. more than six per cent.

Canals and Navigation.

Twenty years ago a great deal was heard about the desirability of constructing navigation canals, either in conjunction with irrigation, or for transport pure and simple. The idea is now exploded. It received a certain stimulus from the unprofitable character of Indian rall ways and the handsome carnings of the irriga-tion works it received its quietus when the railways turned the corner Broadly speaking it may be said that navigation and irrigation rights clash navigation is not only costly but it cannot be maintained during the season of short supply, except to the dertinent of irriga-tion Outside the deltal, tracts of Bengal, Orlssa, Madras and Bind navigable canab will never be of much use for the purpose of inland the form of subanced hand revenue or of occur navigation. There is however considerable pers' and owners' rates vary very much scope for connecting canals to improve the depending on the kind of crop, the quantity of lacilities for navigation on the great rate water required for it and the time when it is of Eastern Bengal. This is a question which is required, the quality of the soil, the intensity or now engaging the attention of the Government.

WELLS AND TANKS

So far we have dealt only with the great uri gation schemes. They are essentially exotic the products of British rule, the real eastern hydrument is the well. The most recent figures instrument is the well. The most recent figures give thirty per cent of the irrigated area in India as being under wells. Moreover the well is an extremely efficient instrument of irrigation. When the cultivator has to raise every drop of When the cultivator has to raise every drop of water which he uses from a varying depth he is more careful in the use of it well water time. They may be just holes in the ground, exerts at least three times as much duty as such to subsoil level, used for a year or two and canal water Again owing to the cost of lifting, then allowed to full into decay These are the substanted that well irrigated leads produce at least eachful more than canal watered land water that water of land to the wells or they may be least eachful more than canal watered land vary from the kacha well costing a few supers, although the huge areas known tender cultiva-

tion by a single canal scheme tend to reduce the son up a single cause better cent to request the disproportion between the two systems, it must be remembered that the spread of canala in creases the possibilities of well irrigation by adding, through seepare, to the store of subsoli water and raising the level.

Varieties of Wells.

sands, or in the sandy wastes of Bikanir periods, the term generally being long enough to recoup the owner the capital sunk to recoup the owner the capital sunk of raising the water vary in equal degree. There is the plotted or weighted lever, raising a booket at the end of a phytotel pole, just as is of one on the banks of the Rile. This is rarely result in the sand of the result in the sand or the result in the raising the result of the result in the raising the result of the result of the result of the raising the result of t generally harnessed to the not, or leather bag which is passed over a pulley overhanging the well, then raised by bullocks who walk down a ramp of a length approximating to the depth of the well. Sometimes the mot is just a leather bag more often it is a self acting arrangement, which discharges the water into a sump auto which discharges the water into a sump auto-matically on reaching the surface. By this means from thurty to forty gallons of water are used at a time and in its simplicity and the case with which the appearance can be construc-ted and repaired by village labour, the mot is unsurpassed in efficiency There is also the Persan wheel, an endless chain of earthenware refer manip regards. rersian wheel, an endless chain of carthenware pots running round a wheel. Recently attempts have been made, particularly in Madras, to substitute mechanical power, furnished by oil orgaines, for the bullock. This has been found economical where the water supply is sufficiently large, especially where two or three wells can be finded. Government have aystematically finked Government have systematically encouraged well irrigation by advancing funds for the purpose and exempting well-watered lands from extra assessment due to improvement These advances, termed taken, are freely made These advances, termed takers, are treety made extremely precarious. So far from tanks being a approved applicants, the general rate of a retige in famine they are often quite useless interest being of per cens. In Madina and insemuch as the rainfail does not suffice to fill bombay ryots who construct wells, or other them and they remain dry throughout the works of agricultural improvement, are exempt from enhanced accessments on that account. In gated lands in 1918 14 was Ra. 81 other provinces the exemption lasts for specific cores

Tanks.

Next to the well, the indigenous instrument of irreaction is the tank. The village or the roadwide tank is one of the most complement features in the Indian scene. The Indian tank may be any size, it may vary from a great work like lakes file and Whiting in the Bombay Presidency or the Pertyar Lake in Travancore bolding up from four to seven billion cubic feet of water and spreading their waters through great chains of canel to the little village tank irrigating ten acres. They date back to a very early stage in Indian civil sation. Some of these works in Madras are of great size, bolding from three to four billion cubic feet, with water spreads of nine miles. cubic feet, with water spreads of nine miles.

The inscriptions of two large tanks in the Chingleput district of Madras, which still ird. gate from two to four thousand arres are said to be over 1 100 years old Tank irrigation is practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind, but it is found in some form or other in all other provinces, including Burms and finds its highest development in Madras In the ryotwari tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the small eet tanks are controlled by Government. In the zemmdari tracts only the large tanks are State works. According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight rallion acres, but in many cases the supply is extremely precarious. So far from tanks being

CANAL COLONIES.

CANAL COLONIES.

The canal colonies represent the extreme access, and the whole colony is now as well case of improvement in agricultural conditions is consisted by irrigation. In the Punjab uplands now watered by the Lower Chenab and Lower the population had increased to ever 10,000 labelen Canals, irrigation has completely addressed the face of the country so that it say that the end of 1901-02 some 2,470 square altered the face of the country so that it say miles out of a total allottable area are presented as a gift sails with case at £15 an acre remained as a gift sails with case at £15 an acre remained as a gift sails with case at £15 an acre remained as a gift sails with case at £15 an acre remained as a gift sails with case at £15 an acre remained as a gift sails with case at £15 an acre remained as a gift sails with case at £15 an acre remained as a gift sails with case at £15 an acre remained at least of some 2,470 square miles and the stress access, and at the canal colonies, the Checub Calony on the Lower remained at least the canal street of the canal colonies, the Checub calon of 190 000 tons. The helpun Canal Colony on the Lower shoose total numbers were estimated at less of State land in the Shahpur District, and is the state of the case and its distributaries were intended to span in 1902, and was conducted on lines as rest as the canal and its distributaries were stimated at the case adopted in the Checab Colony in the Checab Colony. As fast as the carel and its distributaries were constructed, the hand (which was waste and owned by Government) was allotted to various classes of grantes, the bulk of the grants being made to immigrant peasants, including meen from the best agricultural districts in the men from the best agricultural districts in the caree, and 1911 the population of the county. Frivince. Since its foundation the colony proper increased from 72,730 to 618,950. Up has enjoyed remarkable prospectly. The notable according to the set of the colony and the set of an ellottable area of about ellotted, though without any previous know allotted, nd the set of an ellottable area of about 190 square sailes.

The Chemian Colony, a much smaller colony on the Bail Doal Caratia the Labore District, on the set of

began in 1902, and was conducted on lines similar to those adopted in the Chesab Colony but a large proportion of the grants were made on the condition that a suitable mare should be maintained for breeding purposes. Between 1908 when an informal centus was taken, and 1911 the population of the colony proper increased from 73,734 to 161,905. Up to September 1912 some 630 separe miles had been allotted cut of an allottable area of about 730 senses retires.

district, had by the beginning of the period ander review reached their full development and become merged in the arrounding districts. Before the end of the decade coloni sation in the newer colonies also had been practically completed, and their administra-tion had been almost completely assimilated to that of ordinary districts.

Colonbation has also been carried out on a considerable scale since 1901 on the Jameso Nasrat, and Dad canals in Sind.

Schemes for colonisation on the canals in cluded in the Punjab Triple Canal Project

h we been propared

A concession of some importance was made to peasant colonists in the Punjab in 1910 when it was decided to allow them to purchase proprietary rights, on very favourable terms in all colonies except the Jhelum Colony. The concession was made possible by the passing Upper Justum Colony of the Alienation of Land Act, which secures mitted to Government.

triction of the peasant s right to an inallemable right of occupancy was intended to schleve.

clating from 1897, was returned in 1812 as in another way the result that the former repairs total allottable area of less than 130 triction of the peasants right to an inalignable state allotted. The population was 18,458 in 1901 and 43,494 in 1911

Other old canal Colomies in the Punjab such as the Sobag Para Colomy in the Montgomery district, and the Sidhnal Colony in the Montgomery district has the former way the result that the former way the result that the function of the peasants right to an inalignable right of occupancy was intended to schieve.

In the Administration Report for the Punjab such described.—The Lower Chenab Lower Jheliu and Chunjan Colonies continued to prospe In the Administration Report for the Punjab, 1913 14 the condition of these colonies is thus 1933 14 the continuou of these consules is also described —The Lower Chenab Lower Jaclium and Chunian Colonies continued to prosper. Allotment in those colonies is now almost at an and though still presenting features in administration which require special attention, their administration is assimilating more and more to that of an ordinary district. It is in these new colonies that enterprise and a progressive spirit should specially appear and this is evident in the rapid progress of the co-operative movement in all three in the establishment by private enterprise of towns such as Warbur-ton and Mankana and in the success of the Zamindar Trading Company in the Lower Jacium Colony which sold 87 lakes worth of grain during the year Re-assessment on the grain during the year in-assessment on the Lower Chenab has resulted in a substantial increas of revenue and the re-assessment on the Lower Ibelium has been accepted without demur Preliminary work in the Lower Barl Doab Colony is proceeding, colonisation has been begun on the Upper Chenab and the Upper Judum Colony seleme has been aub-

PRESENT POSITION OF IRRIGATION

During the year 1913-14 the total area irri in Bombay and Madras Nine are purely gated by all the productive public works inavigation works. The net revenue paid by exclading branches in Native States of the works of this category amounted to Ba. 90 1, 700 Punjab amounted to 16 30 500 acres To exciteding navigation canals) or a return of wards this total the Punjab canals contributed nearly 7 million acres Madras 3½ the United Provinces 3 and Sind 1½ million acres 17 00 per cent on the capital onlisy signals to United Provinces 3 and Sind 1½ million acres all the milnor works in Sind return exceptionally in Behar and Orleas an area of 810 000 acres high percentages but as some large projects when the control of the c was attained The return on capital is highest in the Punjab where the canal, yielded 15 45 per cent The next province in this respect is per cent The next province in this respect is Madras where a return of 1826 per cent, was realised in the United Provinces and Sind the returns realised were 8 10 per cent and 5 39 per cent, respectively Details regarding o so per other respondences of the provinces and administrations will be found in Statement I The return on productive works as a whole excluding those under construction and not carming revenue, was 9 74 per cent. on the capital outlay

Protective Works.-There were in opera tion 30 protective works which together irrigated a total of 558 200 acres. The most important works are the Ramtek reservoir in the Central Provinces the Betwa and Ken canala in the United Provinces the Bushikulya in Madras and the Nira and Godavari systems in the Bombay Presidency A number of small but interesting tank works are to be found in the Central Provinces. They were sanctioned as experimental works, in accordance with the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission in order to test how far the people were willing to resort to irrigation for the maturing of their crops and what water rates they were prepared to pay. The results obtained are gratifying to pay The results obtained are beginning to and show that the people are beginning to

high percentages but as some large projects with which it is intended to amalgamate many which works are under consideration their transfer to the major works class has been postpoored for the present The total area served by works of this class was 2,250,700 acres. This figure includes the area shown under Burms rue 489 570 seres which is not under actual irrigation but represents the area of cultivation on lands reclaimed by river flood embenkments

There are numerous works which maintain only revenus accounts They are credited with a share of the land revenue depending on their maintenance and are debited with all expenditure incurred on construction, extension, improvements and maintenance During the year reviewed these works irrigated an area of 2} million acres and returned a net revenue of Rs 33,27 007

Practically all the works of the class which have neither capital nor revenue accounts are nave neither capital nor revenue accomis are situated in the Madras Presidency They counts of some 37 000 tanks and irrigation channels mainly the former, the improvements and repairs of which are executed by the Public inity repairs or super are executed by the Public Works Department, or in the case of the studies works, by civil officers. The areas lerigated by works of this class in 1913-14 aggregated to 2,275 200 acres. The area irrigated in 1912-12 was 3,421,917 acres.

Missor Works.—There were 119 works so The Lower Chenab Canal continues to show classed in 1918 16, the majority of which are a record of remarkable progress. It serves

At 15 per cent on capital outlay | dent capaed a set back The Lower Judium Canal also continues to opened in December 1915

show improvement, the net revenue having snow up to 80 82 per cent. The large ingreases protective irrigation works in the Bombay Deceas.—All the important protective irrigation works in the Bombay Chemals (21 75 on capital ostilay against 5 of Freidemory are situated in the Joccan Irrigation per ome. In the previous year) is attributable to Division of the works in being the Nirst table better condition of the river and the canals. Lett. Bank Canal as the largest in the Deceas. during 1912-13

2,245,596 acres and earned a gross revenue of the autumn of 1914, but in April the river mans then Rs. 1544 latin. The net revenue bund breached, and the foundation pit and resulted from this canal was equivalent to deep cutting beyond were flooded. This acci-dent canard a set back but the consil was

during 1912-13 this increased the rabi area and lies in the south of the Fonon District on those canal, and so affected the collections area intrinsicled on this canal has steadily of the year under report. The project is a reason of the showed a falling off of \$5.890 aere as compared protective works the Godavari Canala project with the project forecast, but the figures of the two years (1912-13 and 1913-14, the years of its working) taken tog ther were well in law of its working taken tog ther were well in law of the forecast for those years, ver than is yet required for the canala on the 250 272 acres against 240 000 sores.

The Lower Bari Doab Canal was formally Decoan where an increase of 55 000 acres above opened on the 12th April 1913 and irrigation was beginn in July 1913. The result of the first year's working was highly satisfactory the atraction in the Deccan are (1) the Pravars actual area irrigated being considerably more lister Works project, and (2) the Nira Right Bank Canal project. The atorage for the former is at Bhandardara and is termed Lake arthur Hill I will be three or four years before an appreciable quantity of story dwater been completed as they cannot get a cold ten be let down from Lake Arthur Hill for

been completed as they cannot get a cold can be let down from Lake Arthur Hill for weather supply until the surplus water of the irrigation under the Prayara Canals. Although weather supply until the surplus water of the Irrigation under the Pravits Canas, Although Jhelam river can be made available to suppose to write the Right Bank Canas was some the supplies in the Chenab and Ravi on which what hampered by scarrity of labour on the tabe Upper Chenab and Lower Bari systems are the present dependent.

Very satisfactory progress was made during over Rs. 264 lakes. This work, on completion the year in the Upper Jhelim Canas. It was will be largest protective irrigation work in expected that the canas would be opened in India.

Results of irrigation works in operation.

The following table summarises the results of irrigation works for all India during 1913-14

Chas of work.	Capital out- lay to end of the year on works in operation	Gross reve- nue during the year	Net revenue during the year	Percentage of net revenue of capital outlay to end of year	Net profit during the year t e net revenue loss interest charges	Area irrigated,
	Re.	Ra.	Bs	Per cent	Rs	Acres.
I Productive	47 90 13,000				3 12,57 188	
II,Protective	6,71 62,146		7 80 160		-13,57 731	
III.~Minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept (includ- ing works imder construction)	8,59 48,330	ı	28 93,531		I4,8°,767	
IV Minor works for which only, revenue accounts are kept		58 28,516	88 27,097	Į		2 513,800
Which neither ca- pital ner revenue appoints are kept		1 51,86 847	97 44 262			8,276, 20 0
Total 1915-14	81,81,21,442	0 44,71,850	6,88,70,878	(a) R 22		24,918,400
Total 1912-13	69.56.11.600		5.78.98.082			24,515 185
Tetal 1911-12	\$5,04,00,B11				ļ	23,297,044

(a) Percentage extendated on works of classes L II and RIL

Expenditure by the State.

The subjoined table exhibits the onliny incurred by the State during the year 1913 14 on all classes of irrigation works -

	Capital outlay (direct charges)	Minor additions, maintenance, and working expenses (direct charges)
Works under construction.	Ra	Re.
Productive Protective Minor	1 23 29,821 29,21,752 6 54,883	
Total	1,59 06 456	
Works in operation		
Productive Protective Minor	71 82,010 63 98,518 7 05 051	1 80 43,560 9,52,144 22,06 724
Total	1 32,35 579	2 12,02,228
Works under clauses IV and V		91,05 823
Grand Total	2,91 42,035	8,08,07 551

Value of the Crops.

A comparison of the acreage of crops matured by means of the Sovernment irrigation systems, with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below -

Province	Net area eropped	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works	Percentage of irrigated area to total cropped area.	to end of 1918- 14 in lakes of	value of crops
	Acres.	Acres	Per cent.		
		457.000		616	478
Burma	14,147 000	157 000 104 000	89	210 2220	02
Bengal	24 289 000	104 000		وعن	
Bihar and Orlass	7,810 000	856 000	11 0	869	364
United Provinces of	82,633,000	3,450,000	10 5	1 203	1,590
Ajmer Merwara	284 000	14,000	4 9	35	4
Pentab	22,873,000	7 812 000	84.1	1 684	9,645
North-West Proptier	2,838,000	24,,000	8 8	63	133
		1			
Shad	4 544 000	3,584,000	77 2	817	790
Bombay Deccan	28,616 000	869,000	1 8	496	205
Central Provinces (ex	17,489,000	75,000	0 4	94	41
chading Berar).		N 3 40 000	18 6	1,967	1831
Madras	88,344,000	7145,000	23 3	35	1 2 3
Beluchistan	21,000	7,000		•••	
Total	193,968,000	24,814,009	19 8	6,181	5,142

Land for Soldiers.

On October 13th 1915, the Government of India (saured in a mon complete form than has hitherto been available a nummary of the recipilation policy which is of appellal interest in rejection to the provision of land for excellent the course of this they said.

The older canaly left unumgated the upper portions of the Jech and the Regima Doabs and the lower parts of the Barl lines. The canals the triple project—the upper linelium the upper themab and the lower Barl Doub canals will bring water to much of the land in the will bring wint to factor to in learn it with the unit to portlone of these three flower Tr first and second of the causal though they will irrigate some 150 000 and do 000 and a restrictively give little stops for schemes of colonization as the ares of the irrigation are comparatively aleahing small On the lower Barr Doad canal however the an a available for colonization is something like I 200 000 sens for built of the land about 750 000 tens (or 10 000 n (tangles of a) seres api ex) is to be given out on terms which will encourage the brading of here- and make About 12 (MU certrugies will be distributed for the most part in grant- of one retingle each to peasant colone to and a veoldi to fir cultiva tion to conditions in a gard to horse and male breeding will strach to the tenun of these rectangles but the grantees will be eligible for extra rectangles to which such condition apply Of they J. One restangles about 7 000 have been set apart for exsolders and for the rest weletions have already been made from the passants of direct, lving wast of the Sath I

Of the r maining 10 000 rectangles 7 000 win constitute the borse and mult breeding grants. For these the holders of the 17 000 r ctangles mentioned above will compete. The land will be given out on the years leaves on condition that the tenant of each rectangle maintains a mare. A large proportion of the compatitors will be military men. Fire strong multary element among the colonists should be a long way to ensure the success of this part of the scheme in conditions and probably although make first rate breeders. Phe solder grantes will be subjected by the military authorities after the way and will probably be for the most part retired officers and

There are only about 78,000 acre of Gos eniment land arigated by the Upper Chemab t mal and of this \$2,000 acres will receive persit nisi irrigation whilst the remainder will be irrigated for the khariff have t only On the I pper Chenab tanal and on the Typer Jholma (anal no more than 40 not man a and the tor colonization Out or this provision has been misde up to a maximum of 1 a (HR) & restor n ward grants to persons in the I sustpinds divi ion who r nden d and tance to the communal admini tratem . 1800 acre an to be given as compusation grant and another 6000 area will b h principally for mardy to the grant 6 000 a ms have been provided for tenuntanow holdle gland on the Lower thelum (anal whom it desired to remove in order to allow for the I thusbon if I rish r gimental horse runs I thu serve are dished for special reward grade to military others, and the balance will provide for grazing grounds and mis ellaneous r auto m ats

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investigat
*Bder
Projects

Province	Rame and probatle classification of work	ration of work	*Estimated or approximate direct cont in taking of rupees	Irrigable area In acres	Districts benefited	Principal crops that will be produced
Madras	(fauver newvole projet. "I reductive Kleina iz cerode projet. "I reductive Lover Bhavand to Negrate projett Rannalier estiemes Usinis pr	I reductive I to I to I to I to I to I to I to I to	885 109 109 747 144	473 000 Lianlyre %2 000 Liveta 1108 200 Colmbat 61 000 (Annota 12,000 (Annota 12,	73 (WO Lianlyre S. 1997) Listing and Grutter See Colombatro 61 (WO Extraod Chupter Nellor Kumool Chupter Anablapur and Mater	3100
	Gokak canal extension pro- l'r vertive	Pryective	183	132 000	132 000 Belgaum Dijapur and the Native States of Kollapur Kunio Jumkindi Sangil and Kurandwad	
Bombay	Mutha Right Bink count I reductive	Lroductive	175	340 000	Position	Sugarcan: groundnut bajri jowari wheat, rice grain etc
	Right Bath canoffron the Unor tall unter of the Ion inc inc ite in inc	Winor	27	13 500	13 5t0 Thans uttil Kolabii	
8iod	Robri canal Sukkur Bar Productive rage and wilening Earl Fart ern Rupply	Imdactive	762	7 824 000	The whole Left Bank Divi Cotton sion comprising three, rice Revenue districts ver any abstraction of the side of the side Person and they and Parker	* heat
	Sultanwals Begari canal	8	91	17 700	Sukkur and Upper Blad	Sind Bire jonari bajri, wheat and oil seeds
Bengul	Damodar canal	2	88	170 000	Durdwan	Blee
	f Extension of the friben Protective	Profective	16	20 000	50 000 Champaran	80
Bihar and Orises	Karamaasa project	8	1-	30 (0)	30 (00 Shahabad	De la
Colted Provinces	Belan canal	å	15	30 600	30 500 Khaltagarh Pargana	Blee and wheat

* Sanctioned by Secretary of State in Fel runy 1915

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		Projects	Projects under Investigation-cond	Hation—con		
Province	Kame and probable classification of work	ation of work	Estimated or approximate direct cost in lakis of rupees	Irrigabio aros in acres	Districts benefited	Principal crops that will be produ.ed
United Provinces	Saria-Ganges, I um n a leeden projects	Productive	976	1 524,000	In the United Proclemes—All Rampur State, Pillable Shale, All Rampur, Hacrios Barelly Moradabad, Budaun, Saha manger Manafarnagas Merret, Buanchadur, All	All the principal Rabi and Ehery Grope grown in the United Frovinces.
Allegnatite					Mainpuri Parakhabal Mainpuri Parakhabal Etawah Cawnpore Fatch pore and Allahabad In the Punjah Delbi Rottak Hissar, Petiah Rottak Hissar, Petiah	
United Provinces	Sarda Kicha Forder and Sarda caual for Outh	og •	830	745 800	and Jhind States Pilibhit Shahishan pur Kheri Barduy Hardoi	В
Prosjeb .	antiel Valley project	Do	873	8 000 000	Luckhow and Unao Lahore, Perosepare, Mont Romery, Multan, Bikaneer	Wheat, gram forms
Petras	Ž	2	15		Red Hanswalpur States Kynukas	RJ Ce
Cantral Provinces	Nells tank	pro-Protective	91	33 000	Bhandara '	2
	Deena Radi Tank project Anamber reservoir project Torwal reservoir project	Do Productive Do	14 to 25	45 280 80 000 4,000	Ganda Loralai Do	Do Wheat and barley Wheat, barley and
Balochetas	Gamboli reservoir project Zhob project	22	58	208 000	albi Zhob	Wheat and barier
~~	Barshore reservoir project	8	16	Jupplement to Khush dilkben	Supplement (metta Peabla to Khush dilkban	Wheat and barky
		Total	4,330 to 4 657' p 441 424 to	0 441 424 to		

uildings and Roads.

The Buildings and Roads branch of the Public Works Department embraces all the operations of the Department which are not cleared grader the appeals bead of Realwars and Impative I the footstruction and maintenance of the road system, the construction and regalt and it to britishings required for the proper dictaings of the functions of government in all the branches and a large miscellances class of worth of public improvement including required for the proper dictaing of the function of some and entered supply and sanitation of forms.

ure on which is chiedy The operations of this branch of the Department are classed primacity under the head of Civil Works, the expendature on which is not from provincial resources. The classification of this expenditure for 1913 14 under the various heads is shown in the following table —

	Central Pro vinces and Berar	Barme	4 99am	Dengal	Bibar and Orlean	United Pro- Three of Agra and Ough	Punjab	North- West Frontier Pro	Vadras	Bombay India General	India General	Total
	w	44		a)	3	al.	4	з	ម	ઝ	બ	u
Imperial	17 724	7 31	£ 805	110 455	13 849	117 91	41 637	218 934	31 058	56 687	256 70\$	910 318
Previncial*	458 919	674 107	411,162	411,162 681,244	254 917	600 203	646 300		1 099 316	1 099 316 798,508		5 940,834
Total	536,643	878 878	443 967	791 67 3	368 765	676 478	676 478 687 937	218 974	1 170 978	850 285	t .	236,703 6 860,136
• Includes expenditure by the Civil Department in addition to that by the Public Works Department	ture by th	e Civil De	partment	in additio	g	Expen	Expenditure by Civil On Expenditure in England	Expenditure by Civil Officers from Imperal Tunds Expenditure in England	топ Іпра	Jal Tunds	લ્લા હતા	47,304
									Grand Total	2	41	7 008 624

The extension of local Government in India has thrown a large portion of the smaller class of public works. Into the hards of the local Boards Speaking generally the boards maintain their own extablishments butto the case of any works of unusual difficulty they have recourse to the pracessional skill of the Public Works Officers

Posts and Telegraphs POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs ments. The Presidency Postmasters, indeed of India is vested in an officer designated Di have one or more Superintendents subordinate rector-General of Posts and Telegraphs who to them. When the duties of the Postmaster works in subordination to the Government of a head office become as our course that be in works in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and

For postal purposes, the Indian Empire is divided into eight circles as shown below, each in charge of a Postmaster General —Bengal and team, Biliar and Drissa, Bonbay Burms, Central Madras, Puniah and North West Frontier and United Provinces. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputona Agencies

The Postmasters General are responsible to the Director General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles the exception of those connected with the con veyance of mails by rallways and inland steam ers which are entrusted to four officers bearing the designation of Inspector General of Railway Mail Bervice and Borting All the Pestmasters-tioneral are provided with Personal Assistants while those in charge of the largest circles are also assisted by Deputy Postmanters-General The eight Postal Circles and the jurisdictions of the four Inspectors-General are divided into Divisions each in charge of a Superint adent and each Superintendent in assisted by a certain number of officials styled inspectors or Assistant; Manuscin London to

Generally there is a head Post Office at the head-quarters of each revenue district and other post edges in the same district and usually subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts The Postmustern of the (nst-cutta, Borates) and Madras General Post impections appointments leave and punish graph revenue is also credited

unable to perform them fully himself, a Deputy Industry The superior staff of the Direction, Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some in addition to the Director-General himself of them and it still further relief is required consists on the postal side of two Deputy Directors one or more Amistant Postmarters are employed, tom-General (who are officers of the rank of The more Important of the offices subordinate Postmarter-General) four Assistant Directors to the head office are designated sub-offices and General (whose status is similar to that of are usually established only to lowed of some Deputy Postmasters-General) and two Personal importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public submit accounts beperintendents) portal business with the public authorit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries The officer in charge of such an office works it either single handed or with the amintance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents such as school masters shopkeepers Land holders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted the Accountant-General Post Office and Telegraphs who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director General The Accomptant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants General all but one of whom with the necessary staff of clerks perform at separate headquarters the actual audit work of

a contain number of postal circles
In accordance with an arrangement which
has been in force since 1883 a large number of sulpost offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their poetal work and are known by the name of combined officer The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by ordning critta, Borabai and Madras General Post a number of cheap telegraph offices working Offices and of the larger of the other head post under the control of the Post Office. The offices are directly under the Postmaster General telegraph (spenditure on account of these and the least of them exercises the same powers combined offices is borne by the Telegraph as a Superintendent of Post Offices in respect of Department to which the whole of their tele inspections a number of the partment to which the whole of their tele

Inland Tariff is as follows --

	700		
Lettem	When the postage is prepart	When the postage is wishly nupaid	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid
Mot exceeding) tota	Anna.) 3,	18
Recording 1 tola but not exceeding 10 tolas	1	prepared ()	, geb
Rvery additional 10 toles or part of that weight	1	the the	4 0 5 4 0 5 4 0 5 4 0 5 4 0 5
Book and pattern packate Every 10 tolse or part of that weight	ŧ	} 8 ± 8	Dog Se
_	·-		

Posteards.			1.
Siagle { su	AS.		
Reply			ı
(The postage on cards of private manu- must be propaid in full)	act	are.	1
Parode (prepayment compulsory)			1
Every 40 toles or part of that weight	B8.	2.	
up to 440 tolas	0	2	١
Exceeding 440 tolas but not exceeding 480 tolas	8	0	
Exery additional 40 tolar or part of that weight up to 800 tolar	0	4	
Regulation fee			
For each letter postcard book or pat- turn packet or parcel to be registered	0	2	,
Ordinary Money Order fees			ž
On any sum not exceeding its 5	O	1	1
On any sum exceeding Rs 5 but not exceeding Rs 10	0	2	
On any sum exceeding Rs 10 but not exceeding Rs 15	0	3	ι,
On any sum exceeding Rs 15 but not exceeding Rs 25	0	4	•
On any sum exceeding Rs 25 up to Bs 600	0	4	
for each complete sum of Rs 25 and 4	ab	nas	•
for the rimainder provided that if i mainder does not exceed Ba, 5 the char	tie Tre	It for	
it shall be only I amms. If it does not	exc	eed	,
Rs 10 the charge for it shall be only 2 and if it does not exceed Rs 15 the cha	Qn.	BAS	E
it shall be only 3 annas	. Ko	w	

Telegraphic money order fees.—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders plus as relegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram actual number of the continues according as the telegram is to be sent as an Lupress or as an Ordinary message

Yalus-psyable fees.—These are calculated on the amount specified for remutance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders

Insurance face -For every Re 50 of insured value 1 anna

Acknowledgment fee -For each registered article 1 anna

Cosion and Portuguese India are regarded as Inland for the purpose of the tariffgiven above except with regard to unsurance fees

The Foreign Tariff (which as noted above is not applicable to Ceylon and Portuguese India, except as regards insurance fees) is as follows —

Letters

To the United King
dom, other British
Possessions and
Egypt, including
the foudan

One same for each ounce or part of that weight.

To other countries, colonies or places	ľ	anditio
	- 1	

21 amas for the first ounce soil 14 amas for avery additional ounce or part of that weight

Postcards Single Reply l enus. 2 annas.

Printed Papers — annu for every 2 ownces or part of that weight

Runness Powers — annu for every 2 ownces

Business Popers — anna for every 2 owness or part of that weight subject to a minimum charge of 23 annas for each packet

Samples—1 anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight subject to a minimum charge of 1 anna for each packet

(The rates shown above are those chargeable whom the postage is prepaid)

Parcels—(Prepayment compulsory). The rates vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates to the United Kingdom are—

	Gı	bra ar	i	Over		
	Rs		p	Rs	2	p
Not over 3 lbs	O	12	0	1	8	0
-	1	8	0	2	4	0
11	2	4	0	٩	0	0

Requirestion for -2 annas for each letter postcard or packet

Money Orders.—To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in respec our rency, the rates of Commission are the same as in the case of inland money orders

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling, the rates are as follows —

		AUDES.
Not exceeding il		å
Exceeding £1 but not exceeding	12	5
£	±3	8
£J	£4	10
14 ,	£5	13
2.5		12

for each complete sum of £2 and 12 annas for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1 the charge for 1s shall be 3 annas. If it does not exceed £2, the charge for it shall be 5 annas. If it does not exceed £2, the charge for it shall be 8 annas. and if it does not exceed £4, the charge for it shall be 10 annas.

Insurance fees-

To countries other than those named below 3 annuas for every £5

To Ceylon and Portuguese India 2 annus per every Rs.

To Mauritius the Sey cheiles Eanzibar and the British East Africa, Uganda, and Somatiland Protoc-

torates 4 annas per every Rs.

Acknowledgment for.—2 unner for each resistanted article.

place the issue number of registered letters and packets posted amounted to ver 1030 millions. The number of parcel mall articles given out for delivery in the former year was about 21 millions as compared with over 121 millions as compared with over 121 millions of mon stricles posted during the latter year. The total number and value of money orders issued increased from 9,676,937 and Rs. 25,351,0,974 in 1894-93 to 30,952,362 and Rs. 56,070 04 16 respectively in with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 3,60 68,952 in 1914-15 During the former year the number of articles insured for transmission by post was a sum of Rs. 31,65,381 to Native Futary 250 275 with an aggregate declared value of Rs. 5,86,860 and the corresponding figures for 1910-11 were 1,159 423 and Rs. 56,88,78,925 das the result, however mainly of the introducplus the issue number of registered letters and

Grewith of the Peat Office.—At the end of tion is 1911 13 of the rule under which island 1884.66 the total number of Post Offices was articles containing currency acts or portions 10,714 and the total length of mail lines 120,171 thereof must be insured, the figures for 1914-15 whiles. For the Rist March 1915 the corresponded at 2,969,968 and Es. 74,89,55,762. The wonding figures were 19,186 and 156 673. Durming the year 1894-66 the total number of letters, Post Office Savings Sank grow from 61,047 pestcards, newspapers and packets given out for on the 31st March 1896 to 1,644,074 at the end delivery was about 392 millions, while for the of 1914-15 with an increase from Es. 8,61,77,937. The same clauses given out for delivery at the credit of depositors. The total standing articles of the same clauses given out for delivery at the credit of depositors. The total standing size the issue number of foreigned letters and in the department on the Sixt March 1915. or 1414-10 with an increase from HS. 8, 40,17,087 to Hs 14,89,20,329 in the total amount standing at the credit of depositors. The total stand of the department on the Sizt March 1915 aumbered 96 433. The net financial result of the working of the Post Office for the year

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Telegraphs.—Up to 1912 the telegraph sidered necessary and the engineering work system in India was administered as a separate in in charge of the Postmaster General, Turma Department by an officer designated Director Circle, who is a Telegraph officer specially selected General of Telegraphs who worked directly for the purpose. These four Circles are divided under the Government of India in the Department into twenty divisions such of which is it; causing of Department and India two in that was it of a Superintendent of Telegraph Replacement. of Commerce and Industry In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental ascenary with a view to the oventual assaigamation of the two Departments.

tion of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amagination of the two services was introduced in the Bombay and Central Circles from the Lis July 1912. The frandamental principle of this wokene which follows closely the system in force to the United Kingdom and several other Newyeau countries are that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Foutments General who is assisted by a Deputy Foutment-General and a satistic sumber of stateched officers while the engineering branch is controlled by a Director of Telegraphs in charge of the two Circles. Subordinate to this collect there are several Divisional Superintendents who are amissed by a number of attached officers.

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was anactioned by the Socre-tary of State and introduced from 1st April. tary of State and introduced from lat April. The superior staff of the direction in addition in the Director-General Immed counts on the Engineering side of a Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, with an Anistant and a Personal Assistant to the Director-General. For tradio work there is a Director-General with an Assistant and an Assistant Director-General with an Assistant and an Assistant Director-General. In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced ablieve the scheme which has been introduced some referred to above. For telegraph regiment ing purposes India is divided up into three Classes such in charge of a Director-of Telegraphs. For Burnes aprellal arrangements were con-

of a Superintendent of Telegraph Engineering.

The telegraph traffic work is now under the control of the Postmaster-General each of whom is assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General with a suitable staff of attached officers.

The audit work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Port Office, entranted to the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, amisted by a staff of Deputy and Amistant Accountants-General.

iniand Tariff -The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows --

Signalling by flag phore to or from a telegram	of some	r 8 annas	!
Boat hire		Amount ally sary	
Copies of telegrams words or less	each 100) 4 admas	
P	7680		
	Kx	Ordi	
	press Rs. a.	nary Ra a	
Minimum charge	1 0	0 8) £ &
bech additional 6 we over 48	ords 0 2	0 1	} ##
(Ceylon is not reg Portuguese India is)	arded as	Inlan	d but
Foreign Tariff	The char	ges for	foreign

entrement vary with the countries to which they are e-4 reased. The rates per word for private and let regrams to all countries in Europe except Russia and Turkev are as follow—

		Luvate				
		Rs	a	Rs.		
T Let	Turkey	1	б			
	Inde	1	4	0	12	
	In اطالب	1	4	U	10	

losses worked by the Post Office rose from 1,109 to \$199 The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the

TOTO WITH THE STATE	_
1	1804-95 1914-15
Inland Privat	e \$ 206,859 13 084,815 586 571 1,651 980 26 202 232,774
Foreign State	8 564 202 1,214,500 6,804 85 688
Press	3 094 9, 169
Tota	1 4 891,226 16,190,565

Wireless. -- The total number of wireless Wireless.—The total number of wireless telegraph stations open for traffic at the end of 1914 to was seventeen, viz. Port. Blair. Hangoon Duamond Island, Table Island, Victoria. Peint, Madras Bombay Sandheads, Caloutta Karachi Delhi Simla, Allahabad, Lahore Nagpur, Prahawar Quetta, and Secundersbad the total number of messages of all kinds daposed with the contraction of by the ten coast stations during the year was 65 518.

Telephona.—On the 31st December 1814 the number of telephone exchanges established by the department was 175 the total number of connectoms being 5 756 and there were also 1830 offices on non exchange circuits. The Inde

1 4 0 12

Telegraph Traffic.—At the end of 1304 95
(the first and able as compared with

4 and 3 30 033 niles respectively on The total capital expenditure of the partment of the partment of the workshop during 1916 17 represented a total value of the first and cable as compared with staff of the department number of department of the partment in previous issues of the Indian Year Book was on the whole prosporous the mesoson (1914-18) a general survey of the economic had been good, the agricultural outlook was conditions governing the trade of India was satisfactory and though there were one or two given. These conditions are briefly that India depressing tactors like the overstocking of a still an agricultural country therefore the piecegoods a good year strade was looked upon principal exports are lookstuffs and raw must are as a certainty. The first shock of war was risk and the imports are manufactured articles, idisastrous and gave rise to the gloomlest anticle. rial and the imports are manufactured articles. Idisastrous and gave rise to the geomiest anticy at the same time loads has every year heavy pations regarding two main stapies cotton and charges to meet in London approximately, into in which the Continent has always been 18.5 millions, so that the balance of trade must a heavy buyer. Government were implered be in her favour. In the last official year, to take steps to finance a big carry-over to keep these conditions were overshadowed entirely by holders and growers from ruin. Government the disturbance set up be the war. It is true however acted cautiously and whilst under the disturbance set up by the war. It is true however acted cautiously and whilst under that only in a certain very limited sense did taking to keep the Presidency Banks will the war come directly home to the counstry supplied with funds in order that they taight Save for the few weeks when the German cruiser accommodate trade wisely declined to assume Eniden was raiding shipping in the Bay of the responsibility for bolatering up any partiflengal and the approaches to Ceylon and the cular branch thereof. Afterwards the trade we manutes when she throw shalls into Madras, ladaped itself to war conclions and a certain the clash of arms was distant. But India is lequilibrium was set up. Nevertheleas the effect now closely intertwined commercially with the of the war on trade was accree. The world. The great bulk of the import trade is falling off in the value of exports in 1915 was atill done with the United Kingdom and the nearly as great as the entire export of raw Relists Kingdom the the larger portion of the octoor and girtle in the previous tear. Export export trade is with the continent of Europe of merchandisc in the eight months August to said Germany in particular has been a big buyer March, fell off as ecomonered with the correspond

Appare steam is when one combinent of Europe 10 merchandise in the eight months. August to and Germany in particular has been a big buyer. March, fell off ascompared with the corrispond of Indian produce as well as an increasing ing months of the previous year as follows—competitor in the import trade

From Rs 166 crores (E110 6 millions) to Rs 25 competitor in the import trade

The influence of the war on Indian trade of the previous cere as follows—

The influence of the war on Indian trade of the previous cere as follows—

From Rs. 166 crores (£10 6 millions) to Rs. 9.

crotes (£63 3 millions) or 14 per cent imports 1/1 India by the Director-General of Statistics off in the same period from Rs. 127 crores (£85 millions) or 43 per cent imports 1/1 India by the Director-General of Statistics off in the same period from Rs. 127 crores (£85 millions) or 74 per cent Both in imports and experts the of the year divides itself into two distinct parts of the year divides itself into two distinct parts of the year divides itself into two distinct parts if the year divides itself into two distinct parts if the year divides itself into two distinct parts if the year divides itself into two distinct parts if the year divides itself into two distinct parts if the year divides itself into two distinct parts if the year divides itself into two distinct parts if the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides itself into two distinct parts in the year divides in the year

THE TRADE OF THE YEAR.

The total sta borne trade of British India in of foreign goods were about its 4 erores or 1816-15 amounded to Re 354 croves or 1236 perify 15 millions. The total treasure imported millions an against its 491 croves or 1.237 was nearly 18-22 croves of 150 millions—1 millions in 1912-14 Imports were valued at decrease as against Re 33 croves in 1911-12 Re 187 croves of 1125 millions.

A Re 187 croves of 1125 millions. The total imports of private merchandise below those of the preciding two properties and Government stores (excluding treasure) years and one hasto go back to the fear 1911 in 1914 15 were Rs 145 crores or E97 millions 12 for a similar total value just as it is need to be total exports of Indian produce were sary in the case of exports to go back to the Rs. 178 crores of £118 millions. The re-exports year 1909 19

From the table below it will be seen that the total trade of 1914-13 in private merchandisc decreased 28 per cent as against that of 1913-14-25 per cent in lapports 27 per cent in exports and 12 per cent in re-exports. The trade in treasure declined 43 per cent (53 per cent in exports and 41 per cent in imports).

			1913 14 Rs (lakhs)	1914 15 Rs (lakhs).	Decrease as compared with 1913-14	Prr cent
	MERCHANDISK					
Imports			1 83 2.	1 37 93	45 32	2.5
Exports			2,44 20	1 77 48	86 2	27
Re-provis			4.68	411	67	25 27 1 3
		Total	4,32 18	3 19 52	1,12 61	26
_	TREASE RE				. }	
Imports		ļ	J5 62	21 77	14 85	41
Exports		ł	705	3.30	8 75	41 53
		Total	48 67	25,07	18,00	43

Way influence.—In order to gauge as far as possible the dislocation of trade owing to the way, it is convenient, to divide the year under review and the preceding year into two periods (1) April to July and (2) August to March. The loss from August to March which may be assumed to be largely, if not antirely due to the way was Rs 44 crores or £29 millions in imports, Rs 704 crores or £47 millions in exports and Rs 62 takes or £400 000 in re-exports. The total decrease in the war period as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year is Re 115 crores or art millious. This is equivalent to a decrease of 39 per cent

	, -		, ~	_	, -		
	1913-14		1914	1914-15		Increase (+) or Decrease ()	
•	April to July	August to Varch	April fo July	Angust to Varch	April to July	August to March,	
	Ru (laicha)	Ra (lakh=)	R« (lakhs]	R« Makh«	Ra (lakh 1	Rs. (lakha).	
Imports	80.	1 27 90	J4 77	8316	-1 28	⊸14 (4	
Feports	°8 12	1 66 08	82 01	0 , 47	+3 80	-70 61	
Ri = xport*	1 4	3 14	1 59	2 12	i +5	-62	

To sum up it will be seen that in the pre war goods accounted for about a half on the whole period of four months April to July imports decrease metals over Rs 8 crores and hardwaye declined by Rs 13 crores while in the war Rs 2 crores The total exports showed an period the re was a dealine of over Rs 44 crores lines are of about Rs 33 crores and hardwaye and the second control of the official year due mainly to by Rs 39 lakes in the pre war period but in lawy sulpments of cotton raw to some extent warp riod this class showed a have decline as toff by restricted exports of grain pulse and for Rs 49 lakins imports of raw materials declined by over Rs 70 crores extiles (mainly also advanced by Rs 24 lakins in the pre war, cotton and jute raw) accounting for half of priod but declined by Rs 14 lakins in the pre war, cotton and jute raw) accounting for half of priod but declined by Rs 14 lakins in the pre war, cotton and jute raw) accounting for half of priod but declined by Rs 14 lakins in the bits decrease grain pulse and for Rs 2 crores war period. Manufactured articles import and seeds Rs 11 crores. Manufactured articles od declined by Rs 2 crores of which by Grain and proper and composed declined by Rs 9 crores of which by Over Rs 8 crores. To villes mainly cotton

THE IMPORT TRADE.

The value of the import trade in cach of the classes under which articles are grouped in the inder all the principal beads as often counts was as shown below. The total value of the imports decreased in all classes. The other metals (Rs. 16 99 iskins) iron and steel (Rs. 624 iskins) and to sugar 18 1). A and above (Rs. 449 woollens (iii. 197 iskins) glasses and ratherware circles are stables). The other metals (Rs. 203 iskins) hardware cuttlers (Rs. 215 iskins) the only noticeable increase being inder grain pulse and flour and molanes (Rs. 18 iskins) days and coolins (Rs. 75 iskins) and iskins rach pulse and flour and molanes (Rs. 18 iskins) days and coolins (Rs. 75 iskins) and iskins rach) and to a (Rs. 4 iskins). The decrease to (Rs. 21 iskins). The only noticeable increases are under matchers (Rs. 21 iskins) was presenting a loss on account of smaller quantity and of the principal beads as coolins (Rs. 21 iskins) and cooling stock (Rs. 21 iskins) parts of ships (Rs. 75 iskins), rubbet (Rs. 21 iskins) and chamiles and convented and coolins are convented to the principal beads are counts for heavy decreases. of R. & 49 lakins under sugar 10.0 S and above is made up of Ra 6 62 lakins or 46 7 per cent representing a loss on account of smaller quantity, not off by an increase of Ra 2.1 i takins or 128 per cent on account of smaller quantity, not off by an increase of Ra 2.1 i takins or 128 per cent on account of a rise in prices. The (Ra 6 lakins) and chomicals and coment of sings I in class II important decreases we have the lakins and chomicals and coment of sings. In class II important decreases we have a laken and the microsactive problematics. The trade in cotton goods of sings. In class II important decreases we have continuing and partly to the overnoticeable under precions stones and pearls trading of the successively greeding three names. (Ra 28 lakins) and silk raw (Ra 12 takins), power of the prople. The prices of manufactual continuing the cont

						42	the previous	
70 X Y	WITH	DED FOR THE	ON B	INTERNATION	as maringt	THE REAL PROPERTY.	CAN DE LA GENERAL COMP.	70 M

	_	1914-15 Ra (lakhr)	Relative share per cent	Di crease as compared with 1913 14 Rs. (lakha)	Per cent
L	Food Drink and Tobacco	19 58	14 2	108	20 6
п	Raw Material	9 32	. 68	1 24	11 7
m,	Vanualactored Articles	1 06 67	773	38 49	26 5
12.	Miscellaneous	2 36	17	JI J	1 0
	Total	1 3 99	100	4 1/2	24 7

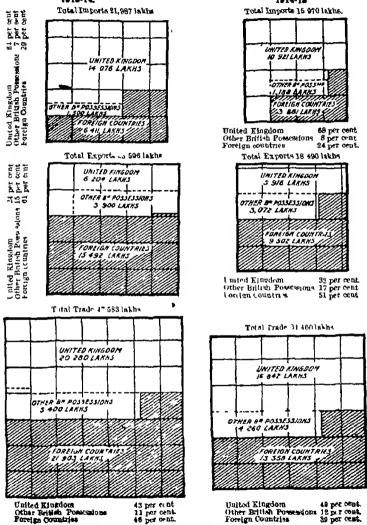
THE EXPORT TRADE.

The total exports of Indian merchandise de clined 2" per cent as against 25 per cent in imports. If the articles are classified into the four main groups as they are in the trade ac counts it will be seen from the figures below that the decrease is contributed more or less by all classes The contraction in Class I was due to a decline in the exports of grain pulse and flour amounting to Rs 16 10 lakes of which rice accounted for Rg 9 45 takhs wheat and flour Rs 5,15 takhs bariey Rs 1 31 takhs and gram Ru 30 lakhs. The exportation of wheat or wheat flour was prohibited with effect from the 28th December 1914 except to the United Kingdom or British Possess on, the total quan mington or British Progress on, inclosed quantity to be thus exported up to the Sist March being limited to 78 000 toms. The trade in tea and coffee was satisfactor; and improved by Rs 55 lakhs and Rs 12 lakhs respectively. The curtailment of the export trade was most marked in Class II which supposed 45 me most unriced in Class II which represents 45 per cent of the total Almost all the articles showed a contraction. Textile materials accounted contraction. Textile staterials accounted for a decrease of Rs 25 72 lakhs namely Rs for a cerease of the 25 /2 same samely Rep. 17 92 lakhs under raw jute and Re 7 5. lakhs under raw cotion. The high price area ised for jute in 1918-14 were not mantained. With large sowings in 1914-15 accompanied by favourable agricultural conditions, a record crop was harvested resulting in an appreciable fall in prices. Owing to the disturbed condition fall in prices. Owing to the disturbed condition of the market due to the lack of townsgs buy ers were unable to take delivery under existing ers were unable to take delivery under existing contracts, and the milliowers were not read to buy largely except at very low priors. During the last quarter of the year under review the demand for buts row rapidly on account of the demand for bugs for trade and millitary purposes. The position of the cotion market was also for from satisfactory when the war broke cost, there being a girt in the place-goods market which was scenariosted by the war. With the

shutting off of large foreign markets and with a promising good harvest there was a resultant slump in the price of raw cotton. A decline in the price of raw jute cotton etc restricted the purchasing power of the propie and their demand for imported goods such as cotton plecegoods India is one of if not the larg at consumer of piecegoods in the world Officers accounted for a decrease of Rs 1102 inkins of which Rs 2 6. lakbs were under rapeweed Rs 2 61 lakbs under groundnuts Its 163 lakhs under sena mum Rs 143 lakhs under finseed Rs 84 lakhs under castor and Ra 62 lakhs under cotton seed. The trade in seeds is manuly conducted with the continent of Europe and the effect of the war was directly 11t Similarly raw hides and skins fell in value by Rs 901 lakhs manganese ore by Rs 46 lakhs lee by Rs 12t of the continent of the Rs 36 lakes bones for manure by Pa 90 lakes and coal by Rs 16 lakes. The only increase and come to the 16 laking 1 for only increase es notices to this class are under rubber raw (Rs. 10 lakin) and coccumpt oil Rs. 14 laking). In Class III the total decline amounted to Rs 8 01 lakhs of which cotton arm and goods were responsible for Rs 4 11 lakhs gunny were responsible for Rs 411 lakhs gunn-cioth for Rs 249 tahks optum for Rs 106 lakhs osleakes and corr Rs E takhs each and tanned skins Rs 31 lakhs Tannd haks no the other hand improved by Rs 82 lakhs ladigo by Rs 69 lakhs paradin wax by Rs 15 lakhs and satiperte by Rs 12 lakhs of these articles indigs showed a marked rise in price in the year due to a stronger demand for it in the absence of the dyes in the world's respect, which had believer been surrilled. market which had hitherto been supplied by newage which had differed been support of fermany the declared import value per owt in the case of the United Kingdom being e.g., in December 1913 Dr seed hides also improved in price although the price of akins, raw and dressed slightly fell as compared with prices of the previous year. Optum and raw rubber fell

Distribution of trade of British India between British Peasestions and Parcign Countries in 1914 15, as compared with the year 1915-14.

It will be seen India imports chiefly from the British Ampire and exports to countries outside the Empire. 1913-14.



Note.—Total trade includes private merchandise and treasure on private account.

The dotted lists indicate the share of the United Kingdom.

in:	orice	and th	e reice	of or fice	TAR JOHET	than in 1	919 14.
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_		1914 15 Ra (lakis)	Rulative share per cent	Decreased as compared with 1913 14 Re dashe)	Per cent
I	Food Drink and Tobacco	48.97	. 7 6	15 7.	24 4
П	Raw Materials	80 U	45 1	42.79	34 6
пі	Wanufactured Articles	4n 8	20 1	801	14.7
IV	Me es flanecus	1 86	1	(6a	22 7
	Islan	1 77 48	100	66 72	27 3
_		, ,		, ,	

computatively unimportant with a total value of Rs 4 1 croses declined although not in the same proportion as the import and export trade. The trade is carried on chiefs through the ports of Bombay and Karachi which continus to set a ricerving and distributing cen-tres between Europe on the one hand and the Persian Gulf and the East | cast of Africa on the The articles of trade are mostly manu factured goods the most important claus being cotton good of which the value declined from Rs 156 lakhe to Rs 27 lakhe on account of ameller experts to Adde Arabis Bahrein Islands Pecela and Ceylon This decline was Islands Persia and Cejion. This define was parth made good by sugar which accounted for an increase of Re. Dakha sint to the United Almsdom. Persia and East African Protectomaintained its kvel with a slightly higher range of prices

Calculated Values.—The value of part of the trade in the year under review was inflated the trade in the year under restrict as sinfisted by increased prices in only to examine be eent was due to the analic volume of taste therefore receit with previous trade it is and Rs 10.67 tashs or 5 per cent to lower necessary to eliminate the effect of the varia prices. In short prices we 5 per cent lower tion of prices by the method that is universally than those of 1914 14 and the volume of im employed for this problem. It will be suffi ports and exports fell by 22 per cent

Re-exports.—The re-export trade which is vient to show here how the 1914 1, figures appear if alculated at the price and 1913 14. The cakulated unions in short represent what the value of the trade would have been had prices remained the same as In 1913 14. The difference therefore between these calculated values of the trade of 1914 1; and the values recorded in 1913 14 represents the change in the column of trade in the spar under review. The difference between the cakulated values and the actual values are the cakulated spaces to change in prices Under imports the decline of Rs 45 32 laking in made up of a decline of R4 40.02 laking or 20 per cent due to a decrease in the volume of trade set off de an increase of R4 70 laking or Similarly 5 per cent due to a rise in prices. Similarly in experts the fall of Rs. 66 "2 lakhels due to a deer are of its 49 % takhs or 20 per cent in the Raw wood imported over the land frontier volume of trade and of Rs in 17 lakes or 9 per talmed its level with a slightly higher range cent in prices. Taking the imports and ex ports together the total recorded decrease is Rs 1 12 04 lakhe of which Re 90 87 lakhe or 22

Balance of Trade -The excess of exports over imports of marchandis and treasure in 1914-15 was Rs 20 72 lakhs (£1 | 9 millions) including those rament transactions and Rs 25 20 lakha (116 8 millions) excluding Government transactions. The average for the past three years is Rs 23 48 lakha (£15 6 millions) and Rs 44 07 lakha (£22 7 millions) respectly 15. The following tables show the net figures of the rehandles used treasure (vehicling Covernment transactions for the years 1910-11 to 1914-15 -

		l diti xports of Werchandise Rs (lakhs)	Net imports of The sure Re (lakle)	Tetal Netexport Ra (lakha)
	-	ľ	,	
1910-11		80 53	92 64	47 09
1911-12		89.28	43.00	46.22
1912-13		84 09	44 15	40 94
1918-14		66 63	29 10	300,
1914-15		43 66	18 46	25 20

Prices.—Before the outbreak of war the at Re 105 per 100 mannes, or 106 per cent prices of coreals, pulses and ollareds except above the level of the outbreak of war lisseed were on the whole above thelevel of the arming of Labour - From an examination provious year while raw cotton and raw jute were below that level After the outbreak of were below that level After the onlores a country produce were unfortunately subject to great changes. The our tailment and in some cases the complete stoppage of demand in European markets led to a fall in Indian staples such as rice, offseeds raw jute and raw cotton. The average price of rice at the end of March 1915 was 12 per cent lower than in the period just previous to the outbreak of was Jawar bajra and majze were also cheaper on account of excellent har vests. Baw juic had fallen from the high level of the previous year to a price 83 per cent be low the level at the outbreak of war. In the on the provious year to a price 23 per cint be low the level at the outbreak of war. In the same period raw cotton fell 32 per cent session and its seed 13 per cent. With wheat grain barlev and sthardall was otherwise. Wheat rose in February lowing to the rise in world markets and in apit to thum the harizage 25 the maximum of \$1. per harvests) to its maximum of 45 per cent above the level prevailing in the last fortnight of July 1914 Imported sugar and imported salt rose more than other articles of import On 31st March 1915 Java sugar was selling in Calcutta at Rs 11 12 annes per method of 74 per cent above the level of July 1914. The rise in imported angar was due to the diversion of Java and Manritlus sugar to the United Kingdom I iverpool halt (ex-goish) in the last week of March 1915 was selling in Calcutts

Barnings of Labour - From an examination of the returns of wages in selected industries of the returns of wages in schooled industries it appears that in 1915 there was an increase of two per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1914. The scheeted industries were the cotton industry of Bombay haustres were the action industry of boundary the wooden industry of Campore the jute paper and mining (coal) industries of Bengal the tea industry of Assam the rice industry of the Punjab It is true that on the outbreak of war there was for a time considerable unemploy ment in the cotton and in a less degree in the jute trades As is well known however the worker in an Indian factory is usually if not always bound to the soil by ties of effection and returns to his home when necessary capeeighly before the arrival of the monsoon to pro-pare the soil The effects of unemployment are therefore loss severe than in western countries After the first shock of war in August and September, there was considerable activity in the jute industry owing to the demand for bags and other jute manufactures for commercial and military purposes Employment was good and wages were on a high level in the woollen induswages were on a nign sever in the wooden indus-try which had large war contracts on hand. The rise in the Bombay cotton bedustry was 3 per cut in the jute industry one per cent and in the wooden industry 12 per cent. No rise occurred in the paper rise or coalindustries in the year under review. In the testindustry there was an increase of one per cent

DIRECTION OF INDIAN TRADE

In ordinary years considerably more than half the totalforeign trade is with Europe and about a quarter with this. In 1913-14 the year before the outbreak of war 67 percent was with Europe 21 per cent with Asia 8 per cent with America Sparcent with Africa and I percent with Australia and New Zealand Of the Inc port trade in that year over 80 per cent was carried on with European countries. The exportbraic however was far more widely distributed. 57 per cent was with Europe 26 per cent with Asia, 12 per cent, with America chiefly the United Status 3 per cent with Africa and 2 per cent with Australia and New Z. sland 10 the wear under severa 1014-16 of the total In the year under review 1914-15 of the total trade 64 per cent was with Europe 22 per cent with Asia 9 per cent with America 3 per cent

Aminea mark 3 per cint cach and Austria-Hungary 2 per cint The shichlif distinations of India's vexports in the same year were the United Almedom (24 per cint) Germany (10 per cent). Japan and the United States of per cent.) Japan and the United States of America 9 per cent c.cch) France of per cent.) and Belgium (5 per cent.) It will be an that German, next to the United Lingdom was India a beat alsooner. Of India a import trade in the vear before the war (1913 14) which was valued at 122 millions Germany, supplied goods to the value of over \$174 millions and took exports to the value of over \$174 millions out of a total, xport, valued at \$166 millions. It that took the unporter was martin funcary. In that year the imports from Austria Hungary amounted to £2 9 millions and exports to £6 7 satisfied to the state of the same of the

Japan by 7 percent in imports and by 31 percent in exports and with the United States of America by 2 percent in imports and by 20 percent in exports

		1914 15	i		1913-14	L .	Decr	ease in 19	14 15
	Im ports.	Ex ports Includ lng Re-ex ports	Total,	Im ports.	Ex ports herud ing Re ex ports	Total	Im ports	Ex ports including Re-ex ports.	Total.
	Ra (lakha)		Rs. (lakhs)	Ra (lakhe)	R _h (lakha)	Re (lakhs)	Ra (lakha)	Rs (lakhs)	R. (lakhs)
Allies –			1		ı	,		1	
United Lingdom	92 94	57 64	1,50 58	1 17,58	5835	1 75 93	-24,64	-71	-2. 35
Belgium	1 63	5 27	6 90	4 20	12 10	16 36	2,63	6 83	-9 46
France	178	8 84	10 60	2 69	1" 2	20 41	~-9 ₃	—8 8R	9 61
Russia	4	187	1 91	6	2 4-	2 3 3	2	60	6 2
Italy	1 52	6 87	8 39	2 20	7 89	10 09	-68	102	1 70
Japan	4 44	1a 66	20 10	4 74	22 09	2-4	-34	-7 08	37
Total	1 112 39	9612	1 95 48	1 317	1 21 24	2 12 -8	9 24	-25 07	-54 31
Examy Countries—									
Germany	4 6.	10 20	14 85	12 66	26 42	39 08	-801	16 22	24 2 !
Austria Hungary	1 29	4 53	5 82	4 29	10 01	14 30	3 00	—5 48	-8 46
lurk y	33	1 75	208	58	304	3 F2	—2 5	1 29	-1 54
Total	6 27	16 48	22 75	17 53	J9 47	57 (H)	-11 26	27 88	-34 28
VECTRALS	28 38	68 96	98 29	34,15	86 19	1 22 34	-4 82	-19 23	-210
GRAND TOTAL Foreign (Sea-borne trade).	1,37,93	1,81 59	3 19,52	1,83,25	2 48 88	4,32 13	-45 32	—67 20	1 12 61

Trade with Foreign Countries.

The chief competitor in the import trade was undoubtedly Germany, which for years has made a baid bid for the Indian market Her exports undoubtedly Germany, which for years has made a build bif for the Indian market. Her exports such as cotton manufactures iron and steel hardware etc. have been serious competitors and at Rs 20 10 lakks (613-4 millions) hardware etc. have been serious competitors. Imports from Japan amounted to Rs 4.44 with Bettish goods of a similar kind, while her lakes (12 millions) while the exports to that imports from in 11s such as raw jute and cotton; seeds, hides and rice have been takin in large executions, hides and rice have been takin in large executions. Assistis-limpary sent augar and continuous and cook in return raw jute cotton, hides and skins. The United States and Japan, per the predominant position in India's trade especially the latter are seising the opportu-

nities for developing their trade, brought about by the curtailment of trade on the part of the bulligerents

in 1914-15 was raw cotton Japan taking 43 per cent of the total raw cotton exported. In regard to imports, it will be noted that the certain tines of the indian import rade such as aution hostery and precessods silks, glass and glassware copper matches unbrells dittings toys ofe Japan a pastion is yearly growing in importance Japan has stuffed the indian market more carefully than the majority of the importing countries, especially in regard to cheap and shown articles for which there is a large demand. The goods are placed on the Indian market in the way which they are required and although frequently of very inrequired and account requestry of very tim-furior quality are extremely cheap — Japan has a stablished commercial agencies and possesses the great advantages of a direct line of subsi-dised steamers and low freights to India — Short the stoppage of imports of matches from Austria Hungary and the curtailment of these imports sample of carefulation of error imports in an s or \$222 Sec. In grown in Java trade from Scandinavia the imports from Japan in has been almost entirely in her exports of sugar creased. The imports from August 1914 to and in her imports of Indian jute goods where the form the outbreak of war), optum and rice

amountate 8 per cent of the total import trade of and 9 per cent of the total export trade of India. Of the exports nearly 92 per cent of the exports nearly 92 per cent of the exports nearly 92 per cent of the leavest of the per cent of the total raw cotton. Japan taking 48 with which Japan saw a potential market on the per cent of the total raw cotton exported. In outbreak of war was in regard to Pilsener beer She had studied the market for light table bears and knew how to advertise and to market directly and cheaply. The imports rese from 5 334 gallons to 64 024 gallons. Instances could be multiplied. Notwithstanding the war there were noticeable increases in the year under re view in matches cotton grey piecegoods raw silk copper wrought (brasier and sheets), camphor glass bangles bottles funnels and globes, teachests wheat flour sugar 16 D S and above, cement liquors paper and pasteboard, and chemicals

Java has succeeded in capturing the sugar import market and like Japan is increasing her share of India simport trade. The year before dised steamers and low freights to India Short the war (1913-14) Janas total trade was ly after the outbreak of war Japan set about Rs 12 69 lakhs or £8 5 millions. Ten years increasing several of her exports to India With ago the trade was only Rs & 47 lakhs or £1 6 millions and twenty years ago only Rs 33 lakes or 1222 300 The growth in Java trade

FRONTIER TRADE.

Frontier trade is carried on with adjoining foreign countries across a land frontier of approx ely 6 830 miles. The value is comparatively small being in 1914-15 about 6 per cent of the mately 6 830 miles. The value is comparatively small being in 1914-15 about 6 per cent of the sa-borne trade. It has increased recently in a very satisfactory way except in 1914-15. The principal imports across the land frontier are recently in a very satisfactory way except in 1914-15. The principal imports across the land frontier are recently in a very satisfactory way except in 1914-15. The principal imports across the land frontier are recently in a very satisfactory way except in 1914-15. The subjected to a cattle of the form of ghi and pickled to a) cattle sheep and goats imported largely trom Nepal horses pomes and mules chief from the Shand State at & from Shan and Karennee in the eastern frontier of Burna other timber from the North West Frontier (Tirch) Dir Syat and Bajanc and Wattistan. raw wool mainly from Afghanistan and Fibet and fruits and veg tables chiefly from Afghanistan The principal exports are cotton manufactures and year mostly of foreign origin the other ax ports arming which spices in tells sugar tea and sail are the most important are on a much smaller scale. The tables below summaries some of the main facts of this trade

	(In lakis of rupees.)							
		1918 14			1914 15			
	Exports,	Import	Total	Exports.	Imports.	Total.		
N W Frontier—	1							
Alghanisten Dir, Swat and Bajaur Central Asia Persis	1 52 87 1 18 1 22	1,29 78 1 3	2,81 1 65 30 25	1 36 90 15 16	1,21 75 9 8	2,? 1,65 24 19		
N and N B. Frontier— Nepal Tibet Sikidm Bhutan	2,05 20 16 18	4,33 3J 31 21	6,38 53 47 39	1 91 1 18 1 16 18	3,85 85 29 22	5 76 53 45 40		
Eastern Frontier— Shan States W Ctime Stam Karennee (North Ten- amerim)	1,68 66 17	2,02 29 44 35	8,85 85 61 41	2,18 53 1 17	1,93 19 43	4 11 72 50		

Trade per head - India a trade per head of population is still low when compared with that of some other countries as will be seen from the following table -

Trade per head of Population in sciented Countries. (d)

	Popu lation in mil lions	1900	1 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Preentage
	}	Ra a	Rs. a.	Rs a	RA. a.	Rs a	Rs a.	R, a
India	315	6 4	1 8 8	10 11	11 6	12 8	13 3	11 13 —10
Ruesia	164	16 0	18 6	24 7	24 3	23 4	24 10	17 6 —20
United Kingdom	40 j	273 12	285 2	335 10	341 10	36" 15	386 2	3-6 0 - 3
France	40	135 14	1 147 10	202 8	214 8	£26 D	232 3	1:7 10 —28
Germany	65	135 12	156 6	198 6	200 1.	210 12	230 11	(h) (b)
Italy	35	56 6	68 4	91 1ə	95 11	100 10	106 5	87 7 —18
United States	92	90 6	9o 14	310 9	119 0	136 10	136 3	031 2 - 4
Јереп	J0	17 7	26 9	28 8	25 S	~3 9 '	39 7	ь ч[— н
Chiza	400	2 2	3 13	4 4	4 4	4 18	5 8	4 12 -15

⁽a) Figure 8 are for the calendar ve it

The share of trade per head of population in India is 1 per cent of that of the United King 40m 7 per cent of France and 9 per out of the United States of America. In view of the effect of was on trade the decrease per cent | per head of population as compared with the previous versity notworthy. It will be sen from the table whose that the dicrease in the case of India for the Calendar year 1914 is only 10 per cent

Trade by Provinces.—Bengal has a much larger export and import business than Bombas the trade of Bombas and Bind being alle at equal to that of Bengal as regards apport. Bugal does most of the trade with Farops America and Americal white Bombay does the greater part of the trade with Farops America and Americal white Bombay does the greater part of the trade with shall posts and Africa since the outbreak of war Bengal has don about half the exportery bing as follows—Bombay 19 per cent, Madras 12 per cent Burna 10 per cent and Blud 9 per cent

	Import Rs (lakhs)	Lyport Rs. (lukh)	lotal B- (lakh)	bhan pr cut.
Bengal Bihar and Ori sa	>-1-	74 47	1 B1 61	41 2
Bombay Sind	16 10 1 16 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	49 12 20 0 5	9 2 <u>.</u> 81 0 7	29 B 9 9
Мафти Ваума	12 62	_1 61 1 16_6	4 13 25 81	10 7 8 4
Total	1 47 93	1 81 50	3 19 32	100

Trade by Ports.—The trade of the chief ports and important subordinate ports is given badis passesses a very long sea board but very few harbours, and hence about by per out of the seroign trade passes through the Sive siste ports, two of which are situated at a considerable dis-

⁽b) Twelve menths av rage not available

tance from the ara	The volume of the total trade in private merchandles passing through them
in 1914 15 declined	by 26 per cept

		1903-04. B. (lajkhs)	Per cent.	1914 15 Rs ('akhs)	Per cent.
Calcutta Bombay Karachi Rangoon Hadrae Lutteerin Chittagong	**	1 68,59 1 31,99 42,82 02 20 89 6 9,	39 31 10 8 5 1	1,27 34 95 19 91 67 23 27 10 34 5 51 4 29	40 30 10 7 5 2
	Total	4,10 2	9,	3 0 61	95

Inland Trade — The inland trade of time show where the commodities after importa-tion of the portage for consumption and whence the portaginar the records for export. They in inlanted the extent to when the averal provinces intercharage their commodities that the fixed which alignment of your tennel of the same and in the averal provinces intercharage their constants of foodstuffs. The office is still a te of the initial trail for the whole year both in quantity and value gives the fol-lowing figure a important (yportach 144 000 tens, valued at Re 41) propagations, the tess imported with 17.1 (000 valued at Re 44 f. from (2.28 millions) in the propagations year.

INDIAN FISCAL POLICY

th imposition of the pres nit truff ar detailed r action. This has been intensified by the in uil rith is all (is-tomes(i)) the tariff saging or is in, competition of the Continuat of Europe in the office or in the literature of its continuation of the continuation of its continu to principle in strict dissiportation of name it use it rights a nilal for the industrials of the go and the right per of the good of the good of the good of the right per of the interest is good of which the half and from the late of the good of of professional country and the office of the country and a built per not relied to on all the cotton goods when in the indian null the gross and come of this impost or considered in the article on the Indian Cotton Duties Let (q1) I re look the general volume of Indian edware l pinton was in livour of a fee trade policy in it in co

The Baralsyst modificult may be described as the test. But with the growth of an apprecial on office trade with a modern tariff for every tion of the immune importance of developing a purpose. The various stays with 1 d to full in intustries there has been a considerable.

INDIA AND FREE TRADE.

British advocates of the maintenance of Irre irade for india that they are guilty of hypo-critical sendances and that their real object is to retain the Indian market for themselves

It is not infrequently charged against the resorts to Protection the moral ground for risks advocates of the maintenance of Free maintaining Free Frade in India will have stade for India that they are guilty of hypodisappeared, and in the event of the Govern-I rade for India that they are gullty of hypocritical sublatures and that their real object
is to retain the Indian market for themselves.

This allegation can only be advanced by controversialists who shut their even to facts,
and ignore the opposition which Free Traders
offer to attempts to introduce a Protective mark the hypocrate atthick which
and ignore the opposition which Free Traders
offer to attempts to introduce a Protective may be said here that if the policy of the Free
Farlff at Home in the interests of British manufacturers. The position adopted by the Free
Farlff at Home in the interests of British manufacturers. The position adopted by the Free
Farlff at Home in the interests of British conmerchandise purchased by India from
countergood of cvery country is most effectually
other countries, the epithets now applied to
merchandise purchased by India from
other countries, the epithets now applied to
this unjustity would be justifiable and appremarkets for the satisfaction of their needs
The people of India enjoy this right under
the protect of the question, then it undocitedly
free Trade as do the people of Great British
if the day should come when Great British
Reform party at Home secared a majority

in Partiansem, their real troubles would at indigenous industry. When this subject was case begin. It is one thing to indulge in vague placture instoric over the destrability of taxe oil some two years ago. Mr Midway asserted ing the foreigner's goods, and another to frame a Protective Tariff which would not cause duty of 80 per cent, or even more on imposing a serious dislocation of trade and inflict grave sagar. It was pointed out, however by firthern on large sections of the community. Gothale, that in order to give effective pro-Difficulties would also arise here if the advented on the processing of the community of the processing of the control of the c plactors riscorns over the centrality or au-ing the toregone's goods, and another to frame a Protective Tariff which would not cause serious dislocation of trade and infirst grave injury on large sections of the community Difficulties would also arise here if the advocates of Protection in this country were given a free hand to deal with import duties. Of the imports of foreign merchandise into India in the official year 1912 13 Bs. 23 crores consisted of food and drink A further Es. 123 crores was made up of Raw material and sisted of food and uring A number as age crores was made up of Raw material and produce and articles multily unmanufactured Manufactured articles amounted to Rs. 123 manufactures articles anciented to Hs. 123
recres, including large classes of manufactures which India does not produce. Considerably more than balf consists of cotton piece-goods and other articles of cithing The framer of a Protective Tariff would therefore be confronted with the facts in the first place that a large proportion of the imports com-prise goods which are not produced in India, and, in the second that unless he taxed the colding and the food of the masses his Pro-tective Tariff would be an exiguous quantity Among the food imports, sugar is by far the most important, amounting last year to Re. 141 crores. The commodity, because of its cheap-ess, it largely consumed by the poorer class-es. The greater portion of it comes, of course, from Java, where owing to the modern scien-tific methods adopted production is less costly and more efficient than in India. The most efficient than in India. The most efficient than in India. The most effective means of meeting the competition of the Java product is by improving the most design and unreasoning chamour would be receiving practical recognition. But the The grave possibilities that like here will be Protectiveal is dea is to shut out foreign wager by taxative, a device which would enhance of Protection to similar favours by taxative, a device which would enhance of Protection in the United States and are the price of a popular food and at the same acquainted with the conditions that obtain is time tend to perpetuate inefficiency in the India.

So per cent would be necessary

A widespread desire no doubt exists among
A midespread desire no doubt exists among
A modern cloth. The effect of such a tax
would be to risks the cost of the clothing of a would be to raise the cost of the electing of a population, the overwhelming majority of whom derive their livelihood from cultivating the soil. They have no voice in deciding the policy of the Government and no knowledge of the opinions and speeches of Indian public men. Their best interests are obviously served by enabling them to exchange their surplus produce on the most favourable terms for the manufactured articles which they require for their comfort or for the purposes of their daily their comfort or for the purposes of their daily avocations. This they can do under Free Trade, and it is the solemn duty of the Gov ernment to consider their needs rather than the claims of the wealthy and influential advo-cates of a Protective Tarif. Great industries have aprung up in India without the advoca-tions of the control titious aid of Protection, and there is every reason to hope that the field will be greatly extended when wealthy Indians show more willingness to embark their capital in industrial

INDIAN TARIFF POSSIBILITIES

Karachi Chamber of Commerce setting out the possibilities of a scientific tariff writes —

economic political and imperial consideration to the attainment of cheapness in consumption has never been recognised or admitted by Indian thinkers. For this reason the abolition of the general five per cent. Import duties in 1882 inobsolucce to the demands of English Free Traders aroused no enthusiasm in India. Mor didtheir re-imposition in 1894 (when the Governmeat of India, owing to financial stress, were
compelled to seek additional revenues), lead to
any general protect on the part of Indian con
sumers or others. The 1894 Customs Tariff'
is still in operation. Its general design and mod
finations forestadow a departure from the right
formulae of the extreme Free Trader Thus,
abitiough the reduction of the general 5 per cent.
duty by 34 per cent, in the case of contion piecegeneral five per cent Import duties in 1882 in duty to 14 per cent. in the case of cotton piece-goods and certain other manufactured cotton, eds,and the imposition of a 54 per cent Excise inty on the products of the Indian Cotton that Tariffs with the United Kingdom and tills, seven a deplorable sacrifies of Indian in meets to the demands of the ordion manufactures of the English Midlands, the lewer rate that would arise from the adoption of the principles.

Mr W. de P. We'lb, O.I.E., Chairman of the oil duty of mosper cent. on many from manufactured that the admission of Esliway material, possibilities of a scientific terrif writes—

The expediency of subordinating overy social, onemic political and impersal consideration chesus, and other aspecial articles free of stuy in the attainment of charpness in consumption discress a desire on the part of dovernment to utilibe the tariff for the encouragement of certain kinds of economic development in India This move in the direction of a scientific tariff is one that is beartify welcomed in India

> A further step towards a Tariff appropriate alke for Indian and Imperial requirements was taken in March, 1913 when the Hon Bir Gangadhur Chinavis, Member for the Central Prowhere moved the following Resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council — That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council the desirabi-

lity, in view of the loss of the opium revenue of considering financial measures for strength on constituting minimum incentive or strongers and the resources of the Government, with special reference to the possibility of increasing the revenue under a system of Preferential Tariffs with the United Khardom and

ciple here rudiested, would be well worth ternsi trade. Thus, the manufacture in India the price that India might have to pay of sugar shawis, cotton, goods of low qualities, therefore Bit Gey Flectwood Wilson on behalf of steel metal work, enamelied ware carpets lead the Government of India, sympathetically reviewed the general attraction at some length, mineral, toys, perfumes pendis lamps etc., and the process of superior of the consideration therefor Bir Gey Fleetwood Whom on behalf of the Government of India, sympathetically re-viewed the general attraction at some length, but suggested further consideration of the intricate and delicate issues before commit-ting the Imperial Council to the recommenda-tion embodied in Sir Gangadhur Chitavsis Resolution. The Resolution was according-ly withdrawn Bir Guy Fleetwood Whom's very able speech will repay careful study

Tariff Reform League's Views.

Some idea of the direction in which a scheme of inter Imperial Preferential Trade would tend, so far as India is concerned may be gather ed from the following extract from the official Handbook of the Tariff Beform League

Preference would mean to India that the United Kingdom and the Colonies would give freer entry to Indian tee coffee sugar wheat and all Indian staple products and it would mean to us that the Indian import duty on a large number of British manufactures would be either abolished or reduced "

The fact that India produces more wheat than any other part of the Empire and more tea, coffee, sugar cotton jute, indigo and other dye stuffs, oil-scode undressed leather and cord age than all the rest of the Empire put to gether makes India a position in any imperial schame of Preferential Trade one of paramount importance to all who aim at the progressive development of the Empire's Tariff Systems

Industrial Expansion needed.

One of India a important needs and legiti mate ambitions at the present day is industrial

none of which are supplied in large quantities by the United Kingdows could be encouraged by a scientific adjustment of the Indian Tariff With regard to Indian exports Great British could give encouragement to Indias wheat, jute indigo tes, collect tobacco etc whilst Foreign nations could be approached with confidence if India possessed retailatory powers with regard to her taring Bussia's preference for Chinese tea for example might be modified for Chinese tea for example might be modified if India's regard for Russian petroleum were restricted 80 too Germany's discrimination with regard to manufactured jute cleaned rice, etc might be met by an Indian discrimination with resard to German manufactures. The United States and France might be similarly considered and all without the slightest risk to Indian or British commercial interests.

Protection must come.

These considerations bring us to the concluand politically and little or nothing to be ear contained and politically and little or nothing to lose by proceeding a step further in the development of her Tariff As the late Sir Edward Law pointed out. It is the natural desire of the great protectionist countries of the world to keep the peoples of India in the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water for their (i.e. foreign manufacturers Ought nations) nations) manufacturers. Unght such a situation to be tolerated when we hold the remody in our own hands? Can we expect the people of India to accept it with equan-mity? Obviously not It is sometimes thought by ngid free traders in the United Kingdom that by figure the states in a state of the state of the first of the first of the first of the state mate ambitions at the present day is industrial is repained of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition for those located in district table to gain failure, and (3) to create a variety and militiplicity of awadeesh commercial undertakings and home markets estimate and profitable for an accordance with the views of India a in platter of the composition of the

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES ACT

The origin of this fiscal measure dates back to 1894 when the embarrasement caused to the finances of India by the fail in exchange drove the Government of India to the necessity of adopting measures to increase their sources of 1879 by the House of Commons, the first of the revenue. Among those measures was the re-which had condemned the levy of import duties imposition of the Customs Tariff which had been in force prior to 1862 subject, however, to this contrary to sound commercial policy, "which had forcemrely been subjected to an import duty, to serve in 1894, excluded from the list of dutiable articles. This partial re-imposition of import and the contract of the contract

reached on its merits as a sound fiscal measure, semoh less when it was an admitted fact that the Budget would still show a deficit

Excise Duties Imposed.—The opposi-tion to this measure though it failed to secure its rejection in the Legislative Council, was oppost strong enough to induce the Secretary of State to reconsider the matter Yielding to the unit to reconsider the matter Yesiding to the unit ed representations of the Government of India; and of India; and of India; public opinion, His Majesty's Government eventually agreed to the re-imposition of import duties on cotton yams and habries provided that it could be shown that such a measure was necessitated by the position of Indian finances, and that it was combined with an Excise duty which would deprive the import tax of any protective character. Accordingly in December 1894, consequent on the further deterioration in the financial position two bills were introduced in the Legislative Council were introduced in the Legislative Council The first of these subjected outlon yarms and fabrics to the general import duty of 5 per cent and valorem. The second imposed an Excise duty on all cotton yarms of 20 a and above produced by Mills in British India. In introducing this latter Bill the then Finance Minister, bir James Westland, was careful to explain that the policy underlying its provisions had been imposed on the Government of India by the Secretary of State in pursuance of the Bebeen imposed on the toverment of India by the Secretary of State in pursuance of the Re-solution of the House of Commons quoted above. The provisions of this particular Bill are of little interest. From the first it was recognised that they were unpractical. Lancashire and Indian spinners disagreed as to the point at which the line should be drawn exempting Indian recommons the News 1997. yams from the Excee Daty Practical diffi-cuities were pointed out by Indian spinners as to the impossibility of spinning precisely to a particular count From the Ladcashire point Practical diffi

the whole position and to introduce an entirely new measure which became law in January 1896 as the Indian Cotton Dutles Act II of 1896 This measure proceeded from two conclusions, namely that no attempt should be made to obtain any duty from years whether imported or locally manufactured, and that an equal rate of duty should be applied to all woven goods whether imported on of Indian origin. With the object of concillating the opposition the rate of duty was fixed at 3; per cent. as opposed to the general rate of Contorns duty of 8 per cent. The make provisions of the Act B per sent. The main provisions of the Act and political organizations in mor recent provided that the assessment for the purposes years the agitation in favour of the abolition of soliceting the Excise duty should be based of the Excise duties have been revived by the reall-owner; and greatly large and of strong body of public that provision should be made for a rebete in the case of wever goods expected cut of India. Trade Advantage has been taken of this 20 control beyond a requirement that shafe-new phase in English accommic thought to

yarns than represented nearly one-half of itical returns should be furnished was attempted the total imports from abroad and that the in respect of spinning mills. On the other hard exemption of these important commodities when concessions in the matter of import duty stagle other important commodities when on Mill stores were made by executive order practically every angle other commodity was so as to place Indian Mills on a footing more stag subjected to an import duty could not be or less equal to their Lancashire competi tors.

Criticisms of the Measure —It is not possible within the limits of the present article to do more than summarise the criticisms with which this measure was received in India. Much of the opposition was based on grounds of a transient character as for instance that the Indian industry was then in a state of continu ed depression and that it had been hard hit, particularly in respect of its export trade, by the currency legislation and by the uncertainty as to the facel policy of Government. In some quarters objection was offered to the ex-emption of varn which it was alleged would place the Indian hand weaving industry at an advantage with the Indian power weaving industry But the hospility to this measure, as also to the but the nominate to bins measure, as also to the earlier measures already described, clearly proceeded from the feeling that the policy of the Government of India and of the Scoretary of State had been dictated by Lancashire and that the action of Lancashire was due not so much to the fact that there was any real com-petition between indian and Manchester goods but to a desire to handleap the Indian industry whose progress was already causing uneasiness to Lancashire interests. It was argued that the imports from Lancaslure were practically all of the higher counts, which, for climatic and other reasons, Indian mills could not produce that in any case the advantage to the Indian millowner of the import duty was inconsiderable and was counterbalanced by certain draw backs arising from the intersority of Indian labour which could not be overcome and that this advantage, such as it was, could scarrely be said to have a protective character to view of the higher cost of initial equipment in the case of an Indian mill which has to import its mechanizy and of working expenses conse facilities for evasion while it was admitted that the Bill offered facilities for evasion while it was admitted that the necessity of suitified labour and on tander the system adopted in the Bill, the taxable of Indian and I ancasting products we product on of cloth Finally from the stand not being carried out on a similar basis.

Act of 1896.—The Act was in fact doomed to be short-lived, and in December 1895 the Gov riment of India were compelled to re-consider the wides to exist and to introduce an entirely subsection and to introduce an entirely subsection and to introduce an entirely subsection. case of an Indian mill which has to import its relieve the richor classes who were consumers of the finer Manchester fabrics and impose new taxation on the poorer classes whose re-quirements were met by the Indian mills

> New Factors in the Situation—Since the pessing of this measure into law the policy of the Government of India in this respect has of the covernment of intends in the speech has a requestly been the subject of attack in the press and in the Legislative Councils while it has also formed the subject of continued re presentations by the industrial interests affected and political organizations in more recent years the agilation in favour of the abolition.

opposition to the Excise duties is to be found in the severe competition which Indian mills have to face in China as well as in India from the Japanese market. The Japanese market was lost to Indian the early years of this century More recently however Japan has enbered as a competitor with India into the China market, while within the last few years the amount of the content of it has pushed its advantage as against the Indian millowner in the Indian market itself. Again it is claimed that the recent enhancement of the ailver duty has materially affected the position of the Indian spinner who relied up the Chia market. On two co, asions within the last five years the question of bxcise duties has come prominently to the tront as a result of debates in the Viceroy's Council. The official attitude is firmly based on the position that the Excise duties stand and fall with the import duties. Against such an attitude all arguments based either on the advantages of a Protectionist as opposed to a Free Trade policy or on the handlesp to which the present system exposes the Indian millowner can of ourse make no head way. The Government of India are confronted with a heavy recurring lost in their revenues as a result of the abolition of the opium traffic. The import duties on or one option trains. The import duties on introduces goods represent nearly fitten per of the total revenue collected as Customs of the total revenue collected as Customs of the total revenue collected as Customs of the total revenue collected as Customs of the total revenue collected as Customs of the arguments which support the Govern production of total which averaged just under less than 47 lakins in 1912 13. The strength 92,000 000 yds in 1898-97 has advanced to 1 to 150,000 000 Grey goods represent about interport of the total abolition of the Excise which was estimated on the introduction of duty is gradually giving way to a feeling that the Act of 1896 to yield 14 lakins, yielded a solution may be found in maintaining the

prise on behalf of India the seceptance of a Excise duty at its present rate while enhancing policy of Protection and the comoval of the the import duties to the level of the general fixeles duties is now claimed by the opponents to this measure as a necessary corollary of the principles associated with the name of Mr Chamber lain. A new factor in the situation which has atrengthened the position of those who are in were first impored the start of the import in the severe competition which Indian milist are processed in China as well as in India from the Japanese industry. The Japanese market was lost to India in the early years of the stack of the japanese rate of the import that it is not in the start of the japanese industry. The Japanese market was lost to India in the early years of the stack on the position of Lanca century. More recently however Japan has shire will in the near future hom bargely in the large meters as a competitor with India into the largements of those who favour a modified arguments of those who favour a modified form of protection within the Empire

> Statistics of the Industry -The main statistical features of the industry may briefly be referred to in illustration of the effects of the be reterred to in illustration of the effects of the legislation of stars in Indian multi has risen from an average in 1886 1990 of 443 million lbs to 852,000 000 lbs of which 134 000 000 were exported. In the lower counts the increase has been from 423 to 581 000 000 lbs. counts new oven from 425 to 591 000 000 108 counts above 25 having increased from 20 000 000 000 yds to 60 000 000 10s On the other hand the imports of yarn from the United Kingdom representing about 6 per cent of the total production in British India have varied from 100 000 10s Inc. 43,000 000 lbs to 37 000 000 lbs, of which 35 000 000 are of counts above 25 of spindles has increased from 31 millions in 1894 95 to 6 634 969 millions in 1914-15

> The development of weaving has been even

Banking in India

Of the three Presidency Banks the Bank of Bennal which commenced business in the year 1806 is by far the oldert. It was followed by the Bank of Bombay in 1840 and by the Bank of Madras in 1848, but the former was wound up in the year 1867 and the present Bank dates from the year 1868

To commence with and for some considerable time thereafter Government had a very large interest in all three Banks holding as they did a large proportion of the share capital and having the right to nominate a number of the Directors. It was decided however in 1876 that this compenion should cease and Government holding of shares was accordingly realised on that year and the right to be represented on the Directorates was given up at the same time. Government are still entitled however, to audit the Banks accounts at any time it hey deem this becessary to call for any in formation togching the affairs of the Banks and the production of any documents relative they deem this becessary to call for any in formation togching the affairs of the Banks and the production of any documents relative thereto and may also require the publication of such statements of assets and liabilities at such intervals and in such form and manner may be thought if The Banks Agreements with Government are usually arranged for a period of ten years at a time and now-sends period of the pressure of Government in India and for the management of the courty sent loans. The management of the Government from Banks was at one time entirested to the Banks, but this was handed over to the Fost Office in the 3 car 1896

Paper Currency

The Banks had the right to issue currency notes until the year 1802 but in that year this privilege was withdrawn and to compensate the Banks for being deprived of this right, fovernment decided to deposit the whole of their balances at the Presidency towns with the Banks. This practice held good until the year 1876, when the Reserve Treasuries were formed, but since that year Government balances, which are all psyable at call, have cally been maintained at a figure sufficient to meet the demands of Government and sufficient size to compensate the Banks in part for the work of keeping the accounts. There are signs bowever that Government intend to adopt a more liberal policy in future in regard to the balances they maintain with the Presidency Banks. There is no definite undertaking on the part of Government to keep any balance with the Banks either at the feed offices or branches but there is a stipulation that in the event of the balances at the bead officer of each Bank falling below a certain stated figure, which varies in the case of each Bank. Government will pay interest on the deskets.

Government Deposits.

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various putleds during the last 40 years or so,

In Labbs of rupous.

	28 240	our of the	ver.	
-	Bengal.	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras,	Total
30 June 1876 1881 1885 1891 1896 1901 1906 1911 1912 1913 1916	409 230 329 382 285 187 186 198 210 247 290 263	195 61 82 97 88 90 93 129 165 167 197	115 58 59 58 57 63 46 77 75 68 93 102	719 344 450 482 340 340 825 404 440 483 580 552

General Banking Business.

This is regulated by the Presidency Banks Act, 1876 under which Act all three Banks are now working The various descriptions of business which the Banks may transact are clearly laid down in Sec 36 of the Act, and it is expresely provided in Sec 37 that the Banks shall not transact any kind of banking business other than those sanctioned in Sec. 36 Brietly stated the main classes of business which Banks may engage in are as follows:

- (1) Investing of money in any securities of the Government of India or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the stock or debentures of or harce in Railways bearing a Government guarantee in respect of interest and the debentures and securities of any Municipal body or Fort Trust in India or of the Bombay Improvement Trust and the altering converting and transposing of such investments.
- (2) Advancing of money against any of the securities specified above or against bulken or other goods which or the documents of title to which are deposited with or assigned to the Bank as security
- (8) Advancing of money against accepted bills of Exchange and promisery notes.
- (4) Drawing, discounting, buying and setting of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India or Cevion.
- (5) Receiving deposits.
- (6) Receiving accurities for safe custody and realisation of interest, &c., from con stituents of the Bank.
- (7) Buying and selling of gold and silver, whether coined or uncoined.
- (8) Transacting pectalary agency business on commission.

 The principal retrictions placed on the business of the Banks are as follows b---

- (1) The drawing discounting buying and selling of bills of exchange and other next chable securities is confined to bills and securities payable in India and Certine.
- (2) Borrowing of money is only permitted
- in India.

 (3) Loans or advances upon mortgage or in any other manner upon the security of any immovable property or the documents of title relating thereto is expressly prohibited
- (4) The amount-which may be advanced to any individual or partnership by way of discount or on personal security is limited to an amount precribed in the Bye-Laws of the Banks and Bye-Laws having previously been approved by Government
- (5) Loans or advances cannot be granted for a longer period than six months at a time
- (6) Discounts cannot be made or advances on personal security be given, unless such discounts or advances carry with them the several responsibilities of at least two persons or irms unconnected with each other in general partnership

Various representations have been made to Government by the Banks to have certain of these restrictions withdrawn particularly those referred to under Nos 1 and 2 which latter effectually prevent the Banks from doing are shown below—

anything in the nature of c thange brainess and from having access to the London money market for borrowing purposes. The restrictions in question were imposed at a time when the Government deposits formed a very large proportion of the Banks total deposit and when also owing to the instability of exchange, there was some danger of loses being incurred in engaging in that class of business. The Banks have contended however that as Government deposits now form a very small proportion of the total deposits, and as exchange has definitely been fixed at 16 pence there is no further necessity for the restrictions and have saked that they should now be withdrawn It has further been argued that as the Presidency Banks are the ultimate resort of the money market in India, it is necessary in the interests of trade that the Banks should have some means open to them of increasing their resources in India in times of pressure and that the beet means of giving them this power is to per init them to borrow in London. The Government of India were prepared to meet the Banks wishes in the above connection to a great extest in the year 1903 but the Secretary of State did not approve of the Government proposals, and they were finally negatived in 1908

Government Deposits

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Capital Reserve and deposit of the three Banks are shown below.

In Lakhs of Rupees								
	1 Capital	Reserve	3 Government deposits	Other deposite	Proportion of Government deposits to 1 2, 3 & 1			
31st December	1		}	! .				
1881	850	61	333	1 642	2. 8 per cent.			
1886	350	82	352	625	24 9			
1891	350	9-	297	1412	13 7			
1896	250	158	299	1292	142,			
1901	360	, 213	840	1463	14 3 77			
1906	860	279	307	2743	88 "			
1907	360	294	33.	9811	88 "			
1908	\$60	309	325	2861	8 4 ,,			
1908	360	318	319	3265	7 4			
1910	360	531	425	3234	97			
1911	860	340	438	3419	86 22			
1912	875	361	426	8578	90 ,,			
1918	875	870	587	3644	11 8 ,,			
1914	875	386	561	4002	10 5 "			

The Banks have also the management of the debt of a number of the Municipalities, Fort Trusts and Improvement Trusts throughout India, ١

Government policy in regard to the disposal of their surplus treasury isabanes in India lass been strongly criticised at various times during the last thirty years or so and it has been argued that the high rates of interest which are so common a feature in India when the crops come to be marketed are to a very large suisest due to Government action in withdraw mag money from the market when it is most ascided and locking it up in the Beserve Trea sories. This question was considered at some length by the Boyal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency q w which arrived at the conclusion that the present methods of dealing with the balances were open to criticism The Commission further stated that the most obvious remedy would be to close the Reserve Treasuries and piace the whole of the Govern meant balances in the Presidency towns with the Presidency Banks but their final recommendation in this connection was that Govern ment should make loans from their balances to the Freidency Engine — such loans to be

within the absolute discretion of Government and to be granted only on good security and for short periods. It is not known how far the Government of India are prepared to accept the Commission is recommendation in this respect but it is understood that the matter is presently under consideration.

The question of the establishment of a State Bank was considered at some length by the Commission and a considerable mass of evidence are this routh. The guillons offered

The question of the establishment of a State Bank was considered at some length by the Commission and a considerable mass of evidence was taken on this point. The opinions offered were however very conflicting, and although a draft scheme for such a Bank was drawn up two of the Members of the Commission, the Commission as a whole finally came to the Conclusion that they were not in a position to make recommendations one way or the other on the question of a State Bank. It was say gested that a small expert body should be appointed in India to study the whole question and it is understood that the Government of India have the question of appointing such a Committee presently under consideration.

Recent Progress.

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks within recent years -

In Lalks of Rupess
BANK OF BENGAL.

	Capital	Beserve	Govt depo- ats.	Other depo ats	Cash	Iuvest ments.	Dividend for year
31st December	1	! !					
1885	200	▶ 41	148	383	312	116	9) per cent.
1890	200	47	226	666	686	2018	81.
1895	200	68	134	677	422	132	10 ,
1900	900	108	5د1	582	243	136	11
1905	200	140	167	1204	396	181	11
1906	200	160	160	1505	528	149	12
1907	200	157	187	1573	460	279	12
1908	200	185	178	1576	507	849	13
1909	200	170	168	1760	615	411	14 "
1910	200	17.	198	1000	514	368	14 "
1911	200	180	270	1677	729	821	14 ,,
1912	200	185	234	1711	66.	310	14 ,,
1918	200	191	801	1824	840	819	ii ",
1914	200	270	287	2180	1109	621	16

BARK OF BONBAY

1885	100	25	53	276	218	33	7	per cent
1890	100	83	83	619	573	78	10	-
Long	100	51	76	358	228	105	11	**
900	100	70	87	482	129	89	11	"
905	100	67	92	676	259	158	12	
906	100	92	101	882	364	177	12	ï
907	100	96	112	821	324	164	18	•
#08	100	101	94	832	877	149	18	
909	100	105	120	1035	415	163	13	·.
1 10	109	1.05	152	1053	486	149	14	37
911	100	196	107	1104	463	208	14	**
912	100	100	117	1124	335	210	14	•:
411	100	106	200	1016	477	232	14	
41.1 914 .	180	110	1.88	1061	646	202	15	

HAME OF MADRAS.

	Capital	Reserve.	Govt depo- sita	Other depo- sits	Cash	Invest ments	Dividend for year
1885	50	8	81	107	76	19	7 per cent
L890	50 50	14 16	47	220 278	165 144	45 43	104
1895 1900	60	22	45 85	260	82	67	10 n
	1	1 22			"	1 "	·
1905	60	80	€1	844	140	71	10
1908	60	32	54	3.5	151	81	10
1907	1 60	86	85	416	182	84	10 ,
1908	60	40	52	447	163	84	11
1909	60	44	49	600	141	79	12
910	60	∫ 48 `	72	56,	184	1 85	12
L911	60	52	59	625	105	104	12
1912	7ა	70	73	743	196	118	12
L 9 18	75 73	73	86 91	805	219	1 317	12
1914	7ა	76	91	761	26	134	1

Note—(The Banks have power under Sec 38 (l) to draw Bills of Exchange payable out of India under certain stated circumstances, but this permission is of comparatively little importance.)

BANK OF BONBAY

Branches Bank of Bangal

Calcutts-

Harrison Road Clive Street & Park Street. Agra Akyab Allahabad Benares, Cawnpore Chittagong, Dacoa Delhi Hyderabad De-can Jalpaturi Lahore Lucknow Moulmen Nagore, Naraingunge Patna, Rangoon, Patna, Rangoon, Nagpore, Naraingun Secunderabad, Simla.

Pay Offices

Chandpore, Seraigunge and Bombay (Agency). Berwad, Lrode

Ahmodabad Akoia Amraoti Brosch, Hyderabad (Sind) Indore, Jalgaon Karacid, Poona, Bajkot, Sholapur Sukkur & Surat.

BARK OF MADRAS

DARK OF MADRAS

Heppy Bangalore, Binnipatam Callout,
Coconada, Cochin Combatore, Colombo
Guntar Vadura Mangalore Masulyostam
Negapatam, Outacamund, Salem Tellioherry
Tuikorin Allenov

Ora Stuliona Sarsapur Rajahmandry and Viziai agram,

THE EXCHANGE BANKS

The Banks carrying on Exchange bush-has | The Banks carrying on Lxchange bushless in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices to London, on the Continent, or in the Far East and the United States. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India, but in recome vears most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India a trade, have also taken an active to the financing of the lateral working the property of the financing of the lateral working the second of the part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated

At one time the Banks earried on their opera At one time the Banks carried on their opera-tions in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in Loudon— the home offices of the Banks structing de-posits for use in India by offering rates of in-terest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote. Within recent years how-ever it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favour able terms as can be done in Loudon and a very able terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of mozey actually borrowed in India, No information is available as to how far such Bank has secured deposits in India but the following statement published by the Director General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recess years. within recent years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS

In Lakks of Rupees 1875 1880 1880 1880 1880 755 1890 755 1895 1900 1050 1901 1183 1902 1870 1903 1614 1904 1639 1900 1704 1808 1907 1908 1907 1908 1907 1909 2027 1910 2470 1911 2816		SECURED IN INDIA.	
1880 339 1885 475 1890 7753 1895 1835 1830 1900 1050 1901 1183 1902 1870 1903 1614 1904 1632 1905 1704 1906 1808 1907 1917 1808 1816 1909 2027 1910 2479 1911 2816		In Lakks of Rupess	
188, 475 1890 755 1890 755 1895 1895 1900 1050 1901 1050 1901 1183 1903 1614 1903 1614 1904 1632 1900 1806 1806 1806 1807 1917 1908 1951 1909 2027 1910 2470	1875		106
1890 755 1895 1030 1900 1050 1901 1050 1901 1183 1902 1870 1903 1614 1904 1633 1906 1806 1907 1917 1908 1917 1909 2027 1910 2479 1911 2816	1880		339
1895 1895 1990 1990 1990 1990 1991 1883 1870 1993 1614 1895 1995 1996 1896 1896 1896 1896 1896 1896 1896			475
1900 1050 1050 1901 1183 1184 1902 1870 1903 1614 1904 1639 1904 1639 1906 1806 1806 1806 1806 1907 1917 1968 1961	1890		753
1001	1895		1030
1002 1870 1014 1033 1014 1034 1034 1034 1035 1704 1096 1806 1907 1017 1018 1051 1090 2027 1010 2479 1011 2316			1050
1903	1901		1183
1904 1639 1905 1704 1906 1806 1907 1917 1908 1951 1909 2027 1910 2479	1002		1870
1905 1704 1704 1906 1808 1907 1917 1908 1951 1960 2027 1910 2479 1911 2816	1903		1614
1906 1808 1907 1917 1908 1961 1909 2027 1910 2479 1911 2816	1904		1632
1907 1917 1951 1958 1958 1958 1959 2027 1910 2479 1911 2316			1704
1908 1951 1900 2027 1910 2479 1911 2316	1906		1806
1900 9027 1910 2479 1911 2816	1907		1917
1910 2479 1911 2816	1908		1951
1911 2816	1900		2027
	1910		2479
191.5	1911		2816
2020	1915		3103

Exchange Banks Investments.

Turning now to the question of the invest-ment of the Banks resources, so far as it concerns india, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated

and is carried through however for the most

cipally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branch of with information as to the means and stand the of the drawers of the bills, and it is as re saids the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able to the property of the property properties of their resources in carrying turbough to wait for three months which would be the text businesse. They are able however by a case if they were unable to rediscount, it system of rediscount in London to limit the must not be assumed however that all bills employment of their own resources to a come are rediscounted as soon as the rediscounted as soon as the properties of their conditions are the suits the Banks to hold up the ness they actually put through. No definite bills in anticipation of a fall in the London information can be secured as to the extent discount rate while on occasions also the Banks to which rediscounter the London shows the suits of the Banks. arounds on the secured as to the execution to which rediscounting in London is carried on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets dated 81st December 1914 of the undernoted Banks will give some idea of this.
LIABILITY ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE RE-DIS-

COUNTED AND STILL CURRENT

	2
Chartered Bank of India	3 871 000
Rastern Bank Ld	1 074 000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking	11 584 000
Corporation	
Mercantile Bank of India, Ld.	1 788 000
National Bank of India, Ld.	4 037 000
	21 854 000

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills slone, as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also, but it may safely be interred that bills drawn in

India form a very large proportion of the whole The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months night and may either be clean

part by Branches outside of India, the Indian or be accompanied by the documents relating Branches' share in the business consisting orth to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well known firms Most of them are drawn on well known firms at home or against needlts opened by Banks or financial bouses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount bouses and Banks in London Auy bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible Mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity

The Banks place themselves in funds in India for the purpose of purchasing export bills to a variety of ways of which the following are the principal

(1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature. (2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic trans fers payable in London and elsewhere out of India

(3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegra phic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State

(4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion (5) Imports of soverdgas from London Egypt or Australia The remaining business transacted by the

Banks in India is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail.

The following is a statement of the position

of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as at 31st December 1914

In Thousands of S.

- -	Capital	Reserve	Deposits,	Cash and Investment
Chartered Bank of India	1200	1800	18616	9-81
Comptoir National D Escompte de Paris.	8000	1636	63097	9518
Delhi and London Bank, Ld	837	, 23	1447	868
Eastern Bank, Ld.	598	55	1835	790
Hoogkong & Shanghai Bank	1500	3/20	32931	11308
International Banking Corps	650	650	4880	2589
Mercantile Bank of India	562	500	5152	1947
National Bank of India	1000	1100	14832	5283
Russo Asiatic Bank (1912)	4745	2500	35847	7884
Yokohama Specie Bank	3000	2008	18602	8702

JOINT STOCK BANKS

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of After that time there was a perfect stream this description operating in India, and such as of new flotations, and atthough many of the new were then in existence were of companies confined themselves to legitimate small importance and had their beamess on banking business, on the other hand a very large were then in existence were of comparatively (Companies confined themselves to legitimate small importance and had their brainess con banking business, on the other hand a very large fixed to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this close of Bank, Which has been so marked a feature in Banking within and can hardly be properly classed as Banks, been so marked a feature in Banking within meant years, really had its origin in Bombay in first few years of their existence, but it is first few years of their existence, but it mad not in with the establishment of the Bank was generally supported in with ironnest circles of India and in Indian Sposie Bank in 1998, that the Dusiness of many of the Banks was

of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many of their confidence in this class of Bank and people when it became known about two years ago that some of the Banks were in difficulties.

The first important failure to take place was that of the People's Bank of India and the loss that of the People's Bank of India and the loss is very unfortunate as many of the Banks, resulted in a very large number of other failures the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets — In Lathe of Rupess.

	Capital	Reservo.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments
Alishabed Bank, Id. Alisace Bank of Simia Id	30 20	45 40	521 578	142 284
Bank of Baroda, Ld Bank of India, Ld	10 50	31 5	93 254	22 68
Bank of Mysore Ld Bank of Bangoon, Ld.	10	4	30 21	12 12
Bengui National Bank Ld Bombey Merchanta Bank, Ld	8 14	11	4	·
Central Bank of India, Ld Indian Bank, Ld	15 10	1 11	48 22	31 10
Karachi Bank Ld. National Financing and Commission Corporation Ld	16		3	7
Oudh Commercial Bank, Ld Poona Bank, Ld	5 11	41	4	
Punjab Banking Co. Ld Punjab National Bank, Ld.	6 15	121 10	119 78	45 42
Standard Bank, Ld.	,10		11	l l

The principal Banks which have gone into liquidation during the last twelve or eighteen months are given below along with a Statement of their Capital Reserve and deposits as at the date of the latest available Balance Sheets — In Lakhs of Rusess.

a real and of a target and a second					
	١	Capital	Reserve.	Deposits.	
Bank of Upper India (1912)		10	0	191	
Bombay Banking Co		1	1	15	
Oredit Bank of India, Ld	- 1	10		51	
Indian Specie Bank Ld	- 1	75	15	270	
Kathlawad and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation		7	1	21	
Lahore Bank, Ld (1919)		1	!		
People s Bank of India, Ld.		12	9	197	
Punjab Co-operative Bank, Ld (1912)	}	7	1 2	06	
the Pioneer Bank	i	3-84		1 96	
			1	1	

	with of Jein's			1	Capital.	Reserve	Deposits.
of the Dire	wing figures ag ector General c the Capital, neipal Joint Si In Laki Capital,	of Statistic Reserve al	a shews the nd Deposits a registered	1900 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	63 82 84 133 229 239 266	81 45 77 56 68 69 87	560 807 1198 1155 1400 1526 2049
1870 1875 1580 1885 1890	9 14 18 18 38	1 2 8 6 17	18 27 68 94 270	1910	275 28 5 (ap _i lal & Ii 364	100 126 leserus I	2568 2529)oposus 2259

NATIVE PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS

Mative private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that the place on his transactions and (2) the extent to will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come. The use of the word bearing his endorment. The ahrofs keep in "Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usurious rates of interest to improve the continue of the word of the real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India. Under very great assessance to make in inter-present conditions the Banks in Inda can never hope to be able to get into audiciently close touch with the affairs of the vast trading com-munity in India to conside them to great accom-modation to more than a few of these traders modation to more than a few of these traders direct, and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Fresidency Banks Act, and enables the Fresidency Banks act, and enables the Fresidency Banks to give accommodation which, without his assistance, the Banks would use he permitted to give. The shroff's position, as my intermediary between the trading company and the Banks usually arises in somewhat and the same with limited means of his property in the bassar with limited means of his cown, finds that, after using all his own money, he keeper in the bessar with limited means of his own, finds that, after uning all his own money, he stiff requires say Rs. 25 000 to stock his alop suitably fit therespon approaches the shroft and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accom-molattics, if he is satisfied that the business is east. The business, as a rule, is arranged through a boundes broker and in the case rebured to the latter ware rechelly approach about to the latter may probably approach about ten shrolls and secure secommodation from them to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. A hounded monelly drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shrods in respect of such advances.

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to on the shrofts are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money and it is at this point that the assistance of the Bauks is called into requisition. The strouts do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount trader their conformement-and the Banks accept such bills treely to an article-determined in each once by the standing of the shoot such the strength of the drawers. The exfect to which any one should may grant accommodation to the bahaar is therefore

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and neces one-count the bills with the banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the bor rower and with the season of the year Generally speaking however a charge of two annas per cent per mensem above the Banks rate of discount or 1; / is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the scrofts for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwarles and Multanis having their head Offices for the most part in Bikanir and Shikarpur respectively the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by Moonims who have being carried on by Moonims who have very wide powers.

It is not known to what extent native bankers

and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India, but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent.

Since the outbreak of war many of the abroffs particularly those of the Marwari community have discontinued their kndowing business business to a large extent and in some cases they have actually closed their places of husiness and w tired to their native places. The small trader-who formerly relied on the abroffs to provide them with funds have been greatly hampered in business in consequence and some indication. of the restriction of credit ari ing from this cause may be gathered from the following figures re-lating to the discounts of the Presidency Banks

Discounts current on Discounts current 30th June 1913 on 30th June 1915

Bank of Bongal Bank of Bombay Bank of Madrae	216	204 Jaca. 96 , 82 ,
	790 IAGS	864 lacs.

THE BANK RATE.

Each Presidency Bank fixes its own Bank rate, and the current rate of each Bank determines to a great extent the rates for all important classes of business within the Bank as sphere of influence. The rates in the three sphere of influence. The rates in the three sphere of influence are not always uniform, but a slightly higher rate. Ordinarily such advantaged in the selfom happens that a difference of more than 1/2, exists more particularly as regards Bombay and Bengal, which seem to be in closer touch with each other than appears to be the case with Madras.

The following statement shows the average Bank rate of each Bank since 1881 -

	Ba	nk of Bor	nbay	Ban	k of Ben	gal.	Bar	k of Mad	iras.
1 ear	lst Half year	2nd Half year	Yearly average	1st Heli year	and Half Vear	Yearly average	1st Half Year	2nd Half Year	Yearly average
881 882	3 40 8 08	3 98 4 19	5 69 6 10 6 6	4 862 8 177	6 717 5 022 6 560	5 289 6 599	ı		
833	7 00	6 2		0 994		6 777			\
884	9 03 5 90	4 17 4 00	6 60 4 9a	8 818 6 757	3 948 4 005	6 379 5 381			
886 886	6 83	6 50	6 42	5 923	0 1.2	6 037			1
887	7 78	3 73	a 75	7 475	3 804	3 639			
1888	5 90	5 51	5 70	5 736	5 185	5 460			5 60
889	9 40	4 00	0 73	9 309	4 874	8 991			0 8
890	9 21	3 28	6 24	8 265	3 315	5 790			5.7
891	8 B8 3 97	2 23 3 04	3 05	8 a02 3 884	2 622 3 114	3 062 3 499			2 9
892	1			1		,			1
898	5 97	3 84 3 46	4 90 5 50	5 685 7 425	4 075 8 364	4 880 5 394			5 2
894 895	7 55	3 60	3 95	5 066	8 592	4 829			4 2
896	5 85	5 10	5 47	5 774	5 606	5 691			8 4
897	10 11	5 64	7 87	9 884	6 967	7 925			7 9
898	12 03	4 55	8 29	11 016	5 114	8 065			וז ל
899	6 34	3 42	6 88	6 337	5 494	5 915			
900	8 9	3 79	5 84	8 414	4 272	5 843			5 8
1901	7 07	, 3 63	5 45	5 895	4 070	5 482	7 57	4 09	5.8
1902	6 2	3 43	4 84	6 176	3 549	4 862	7	4 02	5.5
1903 1904	5 25	9 48 9 82	5 09 4 48	6 265 5 560	8 494 4 190	4 879	7 18	4 27	5 7
	1						1 1		
1905 1906	5 77 7 84	4 42 5 28	5 09	5 558 6 950	4 630 5 885	6 417	7 15	4 19 5 04	5 1
1907	7 24 7 81	4 11	5 96	7 685	4 576	6 105	8 24	4 54	1 61
1908	7 84	4 02	6 98	7 417	4 244	Б 830	8 88	4 88	6 8
1900	6 47	3 82	5 14	6 580	8 907	5 243	7 55	4 41	6 6
1910	6 19	4 14	5 16	6 148	4 510	5 326	7 17	4 65	6 6
1911	8 55	3 52	5 03	6 657	4 858	5 507	7 59	4 35	5,4
1912	6 01	4 10	5 08	6 248	4 592	8 417	7 51	4 50	1 29
1918	7 23	4 62	5 92	6 569	5 881	5 950	7 76	5 54	6 6
1014	5 52	5 98	5 40	5 989	4 961	5 450	0 68	5 16	5 6
1915	5.84	1	1	5 689	1	1	\$ 87		ł

Bank of	Bomb	y	Bank	of Ben	ga	L	Bani	Bank of Madre	
Date.		Rate	Date	4		Rate	Dat	Date.	
1904		Per cent.	1905			Per cont	1902		Per oen
Pebruary	11 25	7		١.				'	_
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May		1 4		1 2	ъŏ.	_	February	1 6	8
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1905 February	1 2	8	July	١.	0	3	December 1903	23	6
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darch	8	8 7	August	1 3	7	4	February	8	7
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	34	. 5	November December		4	7	April July	20	7 8 7 6
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	15	654345 6 78	August	1 2		5	ALAPER	1 18	
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eptember Levenber	12	5	0.4.1	2		7		14	
	16	7	October November	1		8 7	May	29	5
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iay	7 2	7		2/	٠ ا	7	1906 January	8	7
	اوا	6	May	5	e i	6	_	16	8
m.	1.5	7	11	10	8	5	Aprîl May	1 00	7
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agnet.	2		September	1 12			July	12	4
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ovember	12	8 1	1908] '	· [September	17	ō
	~	- l	Jannary	- 1 4		7	Movember	20	6
1908	1 .	7	н			7 8 9	December		7
Mary	3	7	March	16	!	8 1		10	В
APTETY] [• •		20	1	7	"1907		
	10		May	2i	1	6	January	16	•
5 _	26 28	7 1	June	25	1	Б	April May	29	8 7
	墨	, i	July			ំ រ	Nine Nine	34	•
	1 444 (4 4		16		í	July	1 i l	Ã

Bank of	Bank of Bombay		Bank of	Bengal.	Bank of Madras.				
Date	Date Bate.		Date Rate. Date. Rate.		Rate.	Date.		Rate	
		Per cent.		1	Per cent		T -	Per peni	
1908	1.		1968			1907	l	i .	
	1 . '		September	3	4	July	8	4	
шу	2	s .	November	26	5	November	1 &	5	
17	16	4		20		December	28	7	
October	22 1	4	1909			1908	-	i '	
Actobet November	45	Š	January	14	7	January	9	8	
December	10	8	 ,	28	8	February	10	1 0	
Decoprison	i - "	•	March	18	7 6	May	18	Š	
1909			April	29	6	_ '		l _	
anuary	14	7	Жау	27	5	June	16	7 6	
lay	13	6	June	17	4 9	July	25	5	
I = w .	8	3	July	30	4	July	16	4	
ane	24	4	September	100	1	November	30	4 5	
luiv	11>	3	November	13	5	December	10	6	
November	4	4	December	9	6	1909		1	
	18	1		}		January	12	8	
	25	в	1910	_	_	T	28	B	
1910	_	_	March	12	7 6	Tune	17	7	
Larch	12	7	May June	12	5	н	28	5	
May June	12	0		16	4	July	19	1 4	
ше			"	ŝŏ	3		1	_	
	23	4	September	22	4		1		
luly elle	7	3	October	1 0	5	November	16	. 5	
October	, 6	4	Vovember	3	8	December	20		
November	- 3	5	December	1	7	_ 1910	i.		
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December	ไง	7	1911 February	23	8	Warch	7	8	
1911 Va\	19	6	March	. 30	7	May	19	7	
une	1	5	May	111	. 6	June	7	6	
• •ue	•	}	June	1	ь		, 30	5	
	, 21	4		15	4		1 .	١.	
Joly	13	3	August	1 3	3	July	4	4 5 6 7 8	
October	19	4		31	5	November	118	5	
December	21	5	September	28	} •	December	20) ?	
1912	111	8	1912	1	i		200	l è	
January	18	7	January	11	6	"1911		1	
February	1 1	7 8	1	18	7	MAS	29	7	
	22	7	1	26	8	June	7	6	
March	20	6	March	7	7	1	10	5	
May	9	5	J	21 23	6	J 71	1 7	4	
June	18	4 3	Мау	23 20	5	July November	14	5	
July	111	ੂ ਹੈ	June July	1 11	` 3	December	21	1 6	
October	3	4	September	13	4	1912		1	
Vovember	14	5	October	9	3	January	9	7	
	28	6	November	14	6	1	20	6	
December	12	7	1	28	7	May	20	7	
	87	*	1		1	June	17		
1913	_	_ ا	1913		I	Tale	24	1 2	
April	29	7	January February	13	8 7	July November	12	7	
May	12		April	17	6	Decamber	3	1 6	
July July	12	1	June	à* l	5		1 3	Ì	
	17	8		19	1 4	"	1	1	
n			July	8	8	ъ.	90	8	
Avenue	1 7	4	August	1 7	4	"1918	١.	1 .	
September October	10	5		128	5	June	1.4	1 1	
October	10	6	Reptomber	18	9	July	10		
10	31	1 4	November	13	1 7	1 ama	8	1 *	

Bank of	Bomba	9	Banko	f Bengal		Bank of Madras,			
Date.		Bate.	Date.		Rate.	Date		Rate.	
1914 January May June August	15 21 4 25 6	8 6 4 3 4	1914 March May June July Auzust November	19 1 4 9 6	6 5 4 3 6	October 1914 January May June August	2 25 8 23 21	7 6 5 4	
1915 June December	20	6 6	June December	ĩ	, 6	October 1915 June Dec mber	1 1	6 5 6	

BANKERS CLEARING HOUSES.

The principal Clearing Houses in India are during the course of the day and the latter in those of Calcutta, Bombay Madras and has ranchi, and of these the first two are by far the the balances due to the creditor Banks. In most important. The members at these places pecusion of the Previdency Banks, most of the the total practice however all the members keep Bank containt of the Previdency Banks, most of the accounts with the settling Bank so that the Exchange Banks and English Banking Agency final balances are settled by cheques and book forms, and a few of the better known of the entires thus doing away with the necessity for local Joint Stock Banks. No Bank is entitled to clear to be a member as of right and any to claim to be a member as of right and any application for admission to a Clearing must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot by the ex

uturg members.

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the Presidency Bank at each of the places entioned and a representative of each member attends at the office of that Bank on each busi aces day at the time fixed to deliver all cheques he may have negotiated on other members and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter After all the cheques have been received and delivered the representative of each Bank advises the autiling Bank of the difference between his total receipts and deliveries and the settling Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy itself that the totals of the debtor balances Repent that the total of the creditor behaves sented on the Clearing agrees with the total of the creditor behaves sented on the Clearing Houses in India the amounts due by them to the setting Bank (above referred to are given below —

The Clearing House figures can usually be taken as giving some indication as to the con-dition of trade and to some extent also as to how far the banking facilities available are being taken advantage of but in the latter respect at all events the statistics for India do not form as useful a guide as those in most other countries. This is due to the fact that hardly any of the numerous Joint Stock Banks which have been formed within recent years have so far been admitted as members of the have so far been admitted as members of the various Cleaning Houses and as lew if any of these Banks have obtained the assistance of the Cleaning House returns merely represent the transactions of the members and do not include in any way the totals of the cheques drawn oo or negotiated by Banks not repre-sented on the Cleaning

Total amount of Choques Cleared Amountly

	Calcutta.	Bombay	Madras.	Karachi	Total.
1901	Not available	6 511	1 838	178	8 027
1902	ı ı	7 013	1 296	268	8 576
1908		8 762	1 464	340	10,686
1904		9 492	1,586	365	11,891
1906		10 927	1 540	824	12,811
1906		10 912	1,583	400	12,895
1807 1808	22,444	12,545	1,548	680	87 167
1005	21,281	12,585	1,754	643	86,268
1900	19 776	14.375	1,948	702	86,801
1010	22,235	16 652	2,117	755	41 762
1911	25 763	17 605	2,083	761	48,211
1913	28,631	20.881	1,153	1,159	52,835
LOLE	23,123	21 890	2.340	1,219	68.582
1914	20,031	17,696	2,127	1,315	49 161

Government of India Rupes Loans.

The following are the Loans in the hands of the public still extent, all the others having been extinguished either by conversion or by discharge -

- (1) Three & a half per cent, loan of 1842-43 Ditto 1854-55 12 (8) Ditto 1865
- (4) Ditto 1879 (5) Three per cent. loan of 1890-97
- (6) Three & minif per cent, loan of 1900-01 (7) 4 per cent Terminable loan of 1915-16

The first four of these loans were made remayable at the option of Government on or after 31st July 1904 on three months, notice being given so that the position now as regards to discharge them at any time on giving three months notice in view however of the necessity of fresh borrowings by Government this power is not likely to be exercised for some considerable time to come

The 31 per cent. Loan of 1900-01 is repay able, also at the option of Government, on or after 81st December 1920 on three months notice being given and all leans issued since the year 1900 have been included in and form nert of the 1900-01 loan.

- In 1898 Government resolved in view of the casy condition of the money market to try the experiment of borrowing at 3 per cent and the loan of Re 4 crows raised in that year was accordingly issued bearing that rate of interest. The opportunity was also taken to advertise for discharge the two 3½ per cent leans of 1863-54 and 1893-94 but proprietors of these loans are given the option of transferring their holdings to the new 3 per cent, loan. The Rs. 4 crores loan was successfully floated and appear dt to be a great success but it was soon seen that the public had no use for a 3 per cent. Security and Government have never repeated In 1896 Government resolved in view of the security and Government have never repeated security and Government have never repeated the attempt to borrow at 8 per cent. The successful tenderers for the lean of 1836-97 experienced great difficulty in disposing of any part of their holdings and as through course of time the notes became practically unmarkethed in the many partial of the property of the course o but the latter delayed taking any action in the matter multi the year 1908. Such action took the form of giving holders the option of convert-ing their 3 per cent. notes into 33 per cent. notes of the 1900-01 hoan on the following terms
 - (1) If the face value of the 3 per cent. notes tendered for conversion is an exact multiple of Rs. 700 the tenderer will receive in exchange 31 per cent. notes for 6-7ths of such face value.
 - (2) If the face value of the 3 per cent, notes tendered for conversion does not form an exact multiple of Rs. 700 the tenderer has the option of receiving-
 - (a) Bi per cent notes equivalent to the

(b) 8% per cent, notes of the nearest bigher) \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent, notes of the nearest upper equivalent face value in hundreds calculated as in Clasue I on payment in each of the difference between (i) 6-7ths of the face value of the 3 per cent notes tendered and (ii) the face value of the \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent, notes received in exchange.

The above offer is still in force but Government have reserved the right to withdraw it at any time on giving 5 months notice. The balance of the 3 per cent han stood at balance of the 8 per cent, ton stood at Ba. 10 95 has on \$1.5 March 1897, at Ba. 11.07 lace on 80th September 1903 and at Ba. 8,42 lace on 31st March 1918 The work counceded lace on Size March 1973 - Inc word beautiful with the payment of interest, dec., on Government loans is entrusted to the Preddency Banks in the 3 Presidency towns, to the Duxdot Treasuries elsewhere in India, and to the Bank of Ragiand in London.

The 4 per cent Terminable Loan of 1915-1916 was issued at parin August 1916 and the Loan if not previously redocmed will be repaid at par on 30th November 1923 Government how ever reserves the right to redeem the loan or any part of it at any time on or after the 30th November 1920 on giving three months notice A new departure was made when issuing this loan—the public were permitted to make applications through the Post Office for sums not exceeding Rs 5 000 Such applications re osted allotment in full The offer remained o ited allotment in full open until 30th Oct and and resulted in a further subscription of forty four laking

Government debt may be held in the form of promissory notes or Stock Certificates but Notes or Certificates can only be resued in even notes of refunctions can only be used in ever bundreds of rupes. Promissory notes are transferable by endorsement and as such transfera de not require to be registered it fol-lows that Government do not keep any record of the holders of such notes from time to time.

A holder of a Stock Certificate is a registered holder however and transfers can only be made by transfer deed which must be submitted to and approved of by the authorities conduct-ing the loan business on behalf of Government.

The question of issuing Bearer Bonds with or without coupons attached, is presently being considered by Government and it seems likely that this form of security will be issued in the near future

Interest is payable half yearly on each loss on the dates noted below

Loan of 1842-48 1st Febry & 1st August. Loan of 1854-55 30th June & Slot Door Loan of 1865 let May & let Nove 16th Jany & 16th July Losa of 1879 Loan of 1896-97 30th June & 31st Door Loan of 1900-01 Soth June & Slat Decr.

Interest may be made payable at the option of the holder at the Public Debt Office Banks as the option of receiving—

(b) per cont. notes equivalent to the nearest lower multiple of Re. 700 on college as in Clause 1 together with the difference in 3 per cent. notes, or

drawn but this does not apply as regards Stock Confidences and interest warrants in respect of these are sect out to the registered holder as soon as interest falls due. The interest on notes enfaced to London is paid by rupes drafts on Fadia

Renewal, Conversion, Consolidation and Sub-Division of Promissory Notes. RESEWAL.

When all the spaces reserved for endorsements on the reverse of a note have been filled up or when the spaces utilised for recording payments of interest have been exhausted the note requires to be recorded before a conthe note requires to be renewed before any further transfers can be allowed or interest drawn. The fee for such renewal is at the rate chaws. The tee for sing renorms in a time rate of por cent, on the face value of the note subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 for each note but no renormal fee in charged in the case of a note on which no endorments appear when the interest charges are expended.

CONTRRSION

Fromissory Notes of the St percent, loans of 1843-43, 1854-55 1865 1879 and 1900-01 may be transferred to any other of those loans except that no transfer to the loan of 1900-01 from any of the other loans is admissible.

It is made a condition however before any such transfer is permitted that a full half year's interest is due on the Promissory Note at the time it is presented for transfer

The fees charged are the same as those appli cable to renewals.

CORROLIDATION AND SUE-DIVIAION

nesses of the same loan on which interest has been paid up to the same date, may be cassolidated or notes may be sub-divided into eithers of emailer denominations, but of the same loan, at the option of the proprietors, moles only being issued for Es. 100 or multi-ples of Es. 200 Heles of the same loss on which interest

The fee charged is at the rate of i per cent, on the face value of the new notes received subject to a maximum of Re 1 for each note.

The management of the debt in England is entrusted to the Bank of England who are paid commasion at the rate of \$200 per million pounds in respect of the sterling debt and \$400 per crore of rupees in respect of the rupee debt. The charge for the latter is however subject 000 82 te muminim a ot

Quotations for 3) per cent. Government

Sterland Loom. 2. 11.21 per cent., 11.7 " 11.81 11.7 "
117 118 <u>1</u>
1181
117
117
441 14
116} ,
110 ,
108
108
107
103
1061
1051
104
1021 -
99
981
954 ,,
94 ,,
91 7-16
85± ,
Yom inal

FAILURES OF INDIAN BANKS

In the Indian hear Book for 1915 a full crisis in Northern and Western India began second was given of the disastrous failures in September 1913 with the failure of the Poor Indian banks which commenced in 1912 per Bank of India in the Punjab with went and were continued throughout the greater part of the following year Further the statis in the following year Further the statis in the liquidation on the 17th November, 1914 in fables. For complete details of this painful described in the financial history of the country reference must be made to that volume. The results of this acute commercial crisis are sum sasteed below and the liquidators reports of the fine principal bank that failed, the Indian Bore the Popular Bank Rayasipindi and Specke Bank of Bombay are appended. In the Indian Year Book for 1915 a full crisis in Northern and Western India began

suarised beam and the liquidators reports?

of the principal bank that failed, the Indian Specie Bank of Bombay are appended

Fifty-seven banks failed the authorised capital as 4 10,00,000 or 41 4 per cent.

of the authorised capital and the paid up begind as 18 1,44,89,000 or 14 5 per cent.

of the authorised capital and the paid up begind as 18 1,44,89,000 or 14 5 per cent.

of the authorised capital and the paid up begind as 18 1 per cent, of the authorised and 28 1 per cent, of the authorised capital. The greatest number of failures took banks is 180d.

The greatest number of failures took benks is 180d.

The proper is Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore and the Pun capital Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore and the Pun capital Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore the Popular Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank Rawapindi the Orient Bank of India Labore th

The following table summarises the available statistics relating to these banks --

In thousands of Rupess 1

		CAPITAL			
Vames of Banks	Author-	Subs cribed	Paid up.	Depo- sits.	Date of liquidation,
Pnujab					ı
Propile a Bank of India Lahore Popular Bank Bawalpindi Orient Bank of India Lahore Pinjish Co-operative Bank Amrit	33 00 30 00 25 00		1 25	13 65	17th Nov 1913 28th July 1914 4th Sept 1914
Sat	2.00	10 00	8 18	4>76	Sept 1914
Boinhas Iixlian Spiele Bank Credit Bank of India	2 00 00	1 50 00 50 DD			 4th Viarch 1914 1st You 1913
Kathiawar and Ahmedabad Bank ing Corporation	1 00 00	7o 73	~ £		23rd Dec 1913
Insted Provinces— Bank of Upper India Microt	10 00	10 00	, 10:00	1 83 5	October 1914,

Deposits in the Punjab amounted to Ru 200 a statement of the progress of the liquidation is his of which the People's Bank slove account | which showed the following results akha of which the Punjab to operative d for Ra 126 lakha the Punjab to operative Bank Ra 46 lakha the Amritaar and Lahore Bankanbout Ha 28 lakhaeach and the Popular Bank of Rewalpindi nearly Rs 19 lakha In the United Provinces the total amount of de position the baths as not as a same was and all lakes of which the Bank of Upper India is credited with Ha 183 lakes. For the banks in Bombas Madras Bangalore and Baluchis. tan the total deposits are not avallable

The Bank of Upper India has been reconstructed

First dividends to creditors have been paid by the under mentioned Banks as follows Indian Specie Bank 4 48 par Re 1 Bombay Banking Inrpo poration C'mdii Bank

People's Bank —The Official Highlidators published their accounts up to aprember 30th 1915 Those showed that petty creditors in respect of accurity deposits were given 11 unnas Altogether creditors with claims argre gating about 11 lakhs were discharged. The realisations for the year amounted tolks 8 65 000 which the official liquidators consider satis factory having regard to the general depression of trade and the consequent difficulties of r alisation The expenses of the liquidation Wife Rs 1 11 000 for the year

In pursuance of the Court's order duted 19th June 1915 a call of Rs 50 per share was made on the sharebolders and payments of calls up to 7th September amount to Rs 20 70 784 8-0 In many cases arrangement the United Provinces the total amount of disposition the banks as far as available was Re-position the banks as far as available was Re-its takins of which the Bank of Upper India to ments on condition that if the liquidation is tredited with Ra-183 lakins. For th. banks on the point of completion all unpaid instal-on Bombas, Madras Bangalore and Halberts. ments must be paid up at one month a notice Itisestimated that further recoveries on account of calls will amount to about Rs 20 lakhs

The amount of outstanding recovered up to date is about Rs 14 91,500. It is estimated that further secoveres under this head will amount to about Rs 8 72 000

Pratis sold up to date have realised about Rs 544 000. There are atill many p aris on hand for which purchasers have not been found. These in the present depressed condition of the Pearl Market are estimated to produce about Rs 15 00 000 but it must be understood that this estimate is advanced with much difidence below Rs 100 and creditors in respect of the last the market for the plants now remaining is below Rs 100 and creditors in respect of the last in market for the plants now remaining is partially described the provided the prov for the European market

Shares sold up to date have realised Rs. 14,17,263 of which Rs. 6,30,000 for principal and its 70,000 for interest, Rs. 7,00,000 in all have been retained by Raja Bahadur Shival Motifalin payment of his secured claim. Though I have always been ready to consider offers for purchase of any of our holding. I have declined Specie Bank Liquidation.
On esptamber 8th the Official Liquidator appeared for at the price which I considered and a meeting of the creditors and submitted in the circumstance to be a fair market, and I have

The total number of creditors whose claims directors and auditors for further dividend have been admitted in whole or in partia 18 442 after payment of the balance of preferential and the tetal amount of claims admitted is and small dalms and the costs of the liquidation of many case exceed Rs 10 and the aggregate of the Hon Mr Justice Macleod in the amount of their admitted claims was only Ra. 25,118-12 3 In these circumstances and the Bornbay High Court the claim of the kruitator Hoth July 1915 made after due notice had been given directed that all creditors whose address that a compromise retarded to in the Liquidators report It was stated by Counset that a compromise feature of the acts of nonfessance and mis feature that a compromise feature that a compromise feature that a compromise feature that a compromise feature that a compromise that satisfied claims do not exceed Rs 10 be paid in tall. This will considerably sighten the burden and expense of the liquidation. In pursuance of that order Rs 365 19-1 have been paid to such creditors. In the cases M creditors their distributions of the cases of the control of the cases of t admitted claims amounting to Rs 858853 have ben held to be preferent a and of these 13 have ben paid in full, the amount so paid amounting to Ex 4 369-11-8

of trust of defendants 1 to 7 and the late theomical barandas Scariva and Lathanney Napor capectively as per particulars given and also and above seven with 10 lakhs and under the time the already the aggregate amount of the dividends and bours for the vers 1909 1910 and 1012 the hard the companies from the control of t replied as per particulars given The issues tries as shown belowthe this suit were settled in July last and the
case to come on for hearing after the October

On the 28rd October 1914 suit No 1217 of 1914 was filed against the auditors of the bank awa was ned against the auditors of the Dank to recover the sum of Ra 23.53.077 with in terest being th aggregate amount of the dividends and bonus wrongfully paid out of capital through neglect of duty by the defendants in not examining the accounts and reporting and comments out from the number of the property of the comments of the control of the comments of the control of th correctly certifying the result of such examination. This suit is now on the daily board

The position of the liquidation independently of anything which may be recovered in the suita against the directors and auditors is at present

Tolono to Donk of Don	KB	a.	p
Balance in Bank of Bom bay on 7-9-15	48 18 950	12	0
Balance in hand Balance of cash with	17 45K	4	1
Shivial Mctilel	2, of 000	0	0
Estimated value of pearls	15 00 000	0	Û
Estimated value of shares Estimated value of fur	14,97 930	ŋ	0
ther recovery of calls	20 00 000	0	0
very of outstandings	8 "2 000	Ð	0
Rs -	1 04 60 339	1	v

A dividend at the rate of four annua in the rupro has been declared. This will absorb about Rs. 25,7,425, leaving a further estimated buleace of about Rs. 25,7,000 independently of any amount that may be recovered from the

On December 13 there came on for hearing before the Hon Mr Justice Maskeod in the Bombay High Court the claim of the Requisitor against the Directors for Rs 17704,202 in respect of the acts of nonfessance and mis feasance referred to in the Liquidators report It was stated by Councel that a compromise had been arrived at with all the defendants except the nourth defendant, H H the Thakous Saheb of Morel, and that consent terms would be submitted to the court later. The probe submitted to the court later The proceedings against the Thakore Saheb of Morvi are continuing

Joint-stock enterprise in India in the last official year received a serious set back owing partly to war conditions and partly to the stringent measures of the new Indian Companies On the 10th September 1914 suit No 966 of 1914 was filed in the High Court against the directors of the bank to recover the sum of Rs 166 64,494-0-6 being the aggregate of the losses austained by the Company by reason of the lank to county presson of the lank to prove the sum of the misleasance neglect of duty and break against 34.5 Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in of the misleasance neglect of duty and break against 34.5 Companies and Rs 12 19

**Transland defendants 1 to 7 and the late Choom! lakhs in 1912 13 Five Companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs 20 lakhs in 1912 13 Five Companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs 20 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs 20 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs 20 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs 20 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs 20 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs 20 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs 20 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Five Companies and Rs 66 64 lakhs in 1912 15 Fiv

Joint-stock Companies registered in 1 11 4 15.

	Authori sed cap- ltal	Percen tage
Banking toan and	Rs (lakhs)	
Insurance	40	11
Railwavs	70	18
Trading	1.10	28
Cotton mills	47	12
Jute and other mills	14	4
Tea planting	18	. 4
Rubber plenting	. 8	2
Coal mining	27	7
Land and building	‡ 1	
Brewerics	18	1
Sugar factories	10	3
Others	11	3
Total	3,94	100

Agriculture.

of the agriculture of a country depends largely on its soil and climate. It is true that geographical situation the character of the people and other considerations have their influence which is not inconsiderable, but the limitations im posed by the nature of the soil and above all by the climate tend to the production of a cer-tain class of agriculture under a certain given set of conditions.

The climate of Triis, while varying to some extent in degree, in most respects is remark ably similar in character throughout the coun The main factors in common are the try The main factors in common are the monsoon the dry winter and early summer monoton the dry whiter and early summer months, and the intense heat from March till October These have the effect of dividing the year into two agricultural seasons the Khars! or Monsoon and the Rabi or Winter Season each bearing its own distinctive grops. From early June till October abundant rains fall over the greater part of the continent while the winter months are generally dry although North-Wes tern India benefits from showers in December and January The distribution of the ramfall throughout the year which is of considerable importance to agriculture is none too tavourimportance to agriculture is none too tavour-able, but is not quite so bad as is often represent-ed. The rainfall is greatest at what would otherwise be the hottest time of the year, pu-mid-summer and when it is most needed. It should be remembered that in a hot country teams that the transmission of the production of the prointermittent showers are practically valueless as evaporation is very rapid. The distribution of rainfall such as is common in England for example, would be of little use to Indian

Soil.-For the purpose of soil classification Soil.—For the purpose of soil classification india may be conveniently divided into two main areas in (1) The Indo-Gangetic plants, 12 Central and Southern India. The physical features of these two divisions are essentially different The Indo Gangetic plains (including the Punjab, Sind, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Assam) form large level stretches of alluvium of great depth. The top soil varies in texture from sand to clay the great varies in texture from sand to clay the great ter part being a light loam prorus in texture easily worked and naturally lettle. The great depth of the alluvium tends to keep down the soil temperature. Central and Southern India on the other hand consist of hills and valleys. The higher organds are too bot and too near the rock to be suitable for agriculture which is

As crops depend on the existence of plant confined to European planters. Farming is food and moisture in the soil so the character carried on with a minimum of capital, there of the agriculture of a country depends largely being practically no outlay on fencing, build-Deing practically no outlay on fencing, build-ings, or implements. The accumulation of capital is prohibited by the occurrence of fra-mine and the high rate of interest, and extra-vagance of expenditure in marriage celebra-tions. The organization of co-operative credit which has been taken in hand by Government. and which has already proved successful in many provinces will undoubtedly lead to an increase in Agricultural capital.

Equipment.—For power the ryst depends chiefly on cattle which, as a rule, are light and active but possess little hauling power The necessary tilth for crops in brought about by necessary tilth for crops is brought about by frequency of ploughings the result being that the soil is seldom tilled as it should be. This is not due in any way to want of knowledge on the part of the people but through want of pro-per equipment The indian Agrinuturus, as a fulc possesses an intimate knowledge of the essentials of his own business and fall through lack of ways and means

implements are made of wood although loughs are usually tipped with iron pomts and ploughs are usually tipped with iron points and there is a great similarity in their shape and ge-neral design. The levelling beam is used through-out the greater part of the country in preference to the harrow and roller and throughout Kor-thern India the plough and the levelling beam are the only implements possessed by the ordi nary cultivator

In the heavier soils of the Deccan trap a cul tivating implement consisting of a single blade, resembling in shape a Dutch bee, is much used Seed drills and drill boes are in use in parts of Bombay and Madras but throughout the greater part of the country the seed is either broadcast ed or ploughed in Hand implements consist of various sizes of hose the best known of which are kodal or spade with a blade set at an angle towards the labourer who does not use his fact in digging, and the kharps or small hand hoe. of harvesting machinery there is none grain is separated either by treading out with oxen or beating out by hand and winnowing by the agency of the wind

Cultivation —Cultivation at its best is distinctly good but in the greater part of the country it has plenty of room for improvement. soil temperature. Central and Southern India on the other hand consist of hills and valleys. The higher uplands are too but and too near the holding are too but and too near the rook to be suitable for agriculture which is mainly practised in the valleys where the soil and india to a southern more plent if the The higher the soil is deeper and cooler and moisture more plent if the The hind in botthern India is pround and easily cultivated, and moist near to the surface large stretches in Bouthern and Cert that land is nown to be dependent of the proper soil and easily cultivated, and moist near to the surface large stretches in Bouthern and Cert trail ladia consist of an intascable soil called the Deccau trap sticky in the raim, hard and crumbly in the dry weather and holding are moisture at lower lavels.

Agriculture at lower lavels.

Agriculture attent the greater proper in the dry weather and holding and the vast majority of the people cultivate patches by Agriculture attentions are practically sciences. Large thoughing are practically sciences, and are mainly boddings are practically sciences. number of cattle at his disposal.

irrigation is necessary over the greater part of the country owing to insufficient rainful and the vagaries of the moneon Canal irrigation has been greatly extended over the Praighb Sind United Provinces and Madras Chrough Government canals which in addition to securing the crops over existing cultivated had have converted large desert tracts into fortile areas. The Punjab and parts of the Unit-ed Provinces are naturally well suited to canal ed Provinces are naturally well suited to canal irrigation owing to the frequency of their rivers. The water is generally taken off at a point a little distance from where the rivers leave the hills and is conducted to the arid plains below. The mam canal splits up into diverging branches, which again subdivide up into distributaries from which the village channels receive their supplies. Water rates are levied on the matured areas of crops, Government than bearing a part of the loss in case of failure Macch of the land is supplied by what is termed Much of the land is supplied by what is termed flow krigation, e.e., the land is directly commanded by the canal water but a great deal remains in such cases below the level of the land. Rates for inf irrigation are of course lower than those for flow

Irrigation canals are generally classed into (1) percential and (2) mundation canals. Feren also canals, which give supplies in all senseous generally have their beadworks near the bills, these commanding a great range of country Farther from the hills, owing to the very gradual slope of the land and the lowness of the rivers. fu the cold weather perennial irrigation is difficult and inundation canals are resorted to difficult and inundation canals are resorted to difficult and the mud at distances of 6 to 12. These canals only give irrigation when the inches apart. Where available, irrigation water there are high. As a rule is Northern India they begin to flow when the rivers rise owing to the melting of the anow on the hills in May begin to show signs of ripening and dry up to September.

depth poin a low less to over mry lest. That it means the have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased ewing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

Tank irrigation is common in Central and floatisem india Large quantities of rain safer are stowed in lakes (or tanks) and distributed during the drier seasons of the year The system of distribution is the same as that by small.

sweezelly applied to Rherly crops. Seeding in this does not exist. This is partially if not attem done broadcast or by drilling behind a wooden plough se drill. Takening and spacing is not hearty so well done as it might be, and interestifyration is generally too superficial Exarcating is done by slotte where the crops are ent whole, and there is little waste involved. On the whole, and there is little waste involved. On the whole the methods of the ryate if carried out theroughly would be quite estimated by the soil is thus insignificant. In some parts cakes of oil seed are used as manures number of cattle at his disposal. some parts cakes of oil seed are used as manures for valuable crops like tea and sugarcane but in the greater of the country the only manure applied is the balance of farm yard manure available after first supplies have been satisfied. Farm yard manure is particularly effective and its value is thoroughly appreciated but the people have much to learn the way of storage of bulky manures and the conservation of urine

> Rice -A reference to the crop statistics shows that the is the most extensively grown crop in India, although it preponderates in the wetter parts of the country, viz., in Bengal, Bihar and Burma and Madras The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall. The oultivated rainettes are numerous differing greatly in quarancides are numerous differing greatly in qua-lity and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate, and the people possess an intimate acquaintance with those grown in their own localities. The better qualities are sown in seed beds and transplanted in the monsoon Broadcasted rice is grown generally in lowlying areas and is sown before the mop-soon as it must make a good start before the floods arrive. Deep water rices grow quickly and to a great beight and are generally able to keep pace with the rise in water level. For transplanted rice the soil is generally

> For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked in a paddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The land is laid out into small transplanted. The land is laid out into consainances with raised partitions to regulate the distribution of the water supply. The seed lings are planted in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plasts each and are simply dibbled into the mud at distances of 6 to 13.

Wheat.-Wheat is grown widely throughout wheat.—Wheat is grown widely throughout the granter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in the granter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in the granter of the total area, and probably three quarters of the total area, and probably three quarters of the total outton in India. Austablem have greatly increased in recent years. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the strength of through Government advances to the Species Trittium Vulgare Indian wheats belong to distribution has, however, greatly increased and are mostly classed as not from a commonway to the high price of draught cautic and seven of the price of draught cautic and seven and well gitted but the same are generally and the price of the grants are generally controlled to the three prices are notified to the three prices are not the prices and the Punjah supplying about the process and the Punjah supplying about the two-thride of the total area, and probably the two-thrides are well and the prices are probably the transfer of the total area, and probably the quantity of the varieties grown belong to the supplying about the probably the probable that the probable that the probable three quarters of the total area, and probably the quantity of the varieties grown probably the quantity of the varieties grown probably three quarters of the total area, and probably three quarters of the total area, and probably three quarters of the total area, and probably three quarters of the total area, and probably three quarters of the total area, and probably three quarters of the total area, and probably three quarters of the total area, and probably three quarters of the total area, and probably three quarters of the total area, and plump and well filled but the samples are spoiled plump and well shed but the samples are spoused through mixtures of various qualities. Indian wheat is generally adultarated to some extent with barley and largely with durt from the threshing floor and although there is a good demand in England and the Continent for the surplus produce, prices compare uniavorably with those obtained for Canadian and Anstra-Manures.—Pesding of animals for simplified likes produce The crop is generally grown by teing practically unknown in India, the after a summer fallow and axcept in irrigated moves of faces year manures generally tracts, depends largely on the conservation of available in other constriles from this source the soil moisture from the previous messeon.

. Pigures for Minor Areas are for 1012 13

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

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Province	हिंद	Wheat	Wheat , Barley	Other Food Grans (chk fly Millet) and Fulet	Total Food Grains And Pulses	Orkeeds	Sugar Crop-	Cotton	Jute 🗐	Total gropped Area	Net cropped Area after deducting Area cropped more than
Bengal Bibar and Orlace	16 736	#1	ಪ	1 602	21 575	1 805	25	8	2716	28 690	24 289
Aften	47.06			10	4,880	Ž.	38	8	101	0173	
United Provinces	6,140	6,877	4 377	15 964	32 858	282	1 389	1 548		83.748	100 0
Punjab	900	8 473	910	887.6	180'61	1179	411	1826		88	180.84
R W Frankler Province	\$	1,031	291	1 040	2,406	156	328	3		2.688	6.880
Burns	10,831	*3		1 610	11 965	1,482	07	986		14 674	74.148
Ocates Provinces and Berst	4 986	2,533		10 873	17,892	848	8	4892		21.2	27 720
Medrae	10,678	a	to	18735	29 440	7,18	162	2,697		38	24 181
Boneley and Stud	8,76.0	1840	350	17 218	21 876	1 876	8	ន្ទ		081.93	281 38
· Minot Areas	33	ន	25	222	£65	34		ŝ		548	8003
• Total	66 3MG	SD 470	5,844	718 87	996 391	12,675	2,432	16 96	2.817	A197519	3

Rains in Jenuary and February are generally Northern India it is sown broadcast (often beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these mixed with other crops) and from the date of sensitia usually produces rust with a diminution sowing till the time of picking is practically of the yield. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings left to itself The average yield, which does are generally given The crop is generally not amount to more than 400 lbs. per acre of the processing of the contraction of the processing sensitive conditions in contraction of the persons of the contraction of the persons of the contraction of the persons of the contraction of the persons of the contraction of the persons of the process of the contraction of the persons of the person beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these smattles usually produces rust with a diminution of the yield. On Irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given The crop is generally always that it is a small produced in March and April and the threshing and withouting so on up till the end of May la good years the surplus crop is bought up at once by exporters and no time is lost in putting it on the Buropean market as other applies are at that time of year scarce in warr of families the loss in the large great is consequent. years of famines the local price is generally sufficiently high to restrict exports

The Millets.—These constitute one of the most important group of crops in the country most important group of crops in the country suplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties very greatly in quality beight and auitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (Sorghum vulgaro) tall growing with a large open head, and Bajra with a close rat-tail bead and thin steem. Handly reaching the bower results and Bajra with a thee restant from require stem. Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution of the state tion of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Neither for jowar nor bajra is manure applied and cultivation is not so thorough as for approce and cultivation is not so thereby as for wheat, the main objective being to produce a fine seed bed. As the crop is generally sown is the beginning of the monsoon it requires to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mined with the summer pulses and other crops in which case thin seedings are resorted to The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripon either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. The produce is consumed in the

Putants are commonly grown throughout India and the grain forms one of the chief foods of the people Most kinds do well but foods of the people Most kinds do well but are satisfect to fallure or shortage of yield owing to a variety of circumstances among which rain at the time of flowering appears to be one of the most important. They are therefore of the most important they are secreminate more suitable to grow as mixed crops especially with cereals, and are generally grown as such, Being deep rooted and practically independent of a fittingers supply in the soft they withetend frought and form a good alternation in a cereal rotation. The chief crops under this heading. rotation. The chief crops under this heading, are gram, mash, ming and moth, gram forming the main winter pulse crop while the others are grown in the summer. The pulses grow best on land which has had a good deep cultivation. A fine seed bed is not necessary For gram especially the soil should be loose and wall swated. Indian pulses are not largely emported shihough they are used to some extent in Europe as food for dairy cows.

Catton is one of the chief exports from India and the crop is widely grown in the drier parts of the country. The lint Cattern is one of the chief exports from useful crops in the rotation. They occupy the find and the crop is widely grown in land for a few months only, and owing to their the drier parts of the country. The lint dense growth leave the soil clean and in good from indicate in the continuous parts of the registry and condition after their removal. A number of sequence in fibre and manuled for English visities are grown differing from each other within the continuous and the Continuous at the chief in habit of growth time of ripening and size beyons. The crop is generally sown and requires a deep moint soil and looks, and sexon. The crop is generally sown light univeld for the proper growth. Rain is specified in a specific to the attack of a phis (green Sy) at the and Southern India the seed is sown a linear the crop is the compression of the conditions and are formed and sometimes stiffers our and the coop receives careful attention but over

seed cotton could doubtless be greatly increased by better cultivation

Sugarcane.-Although India is not natur Sugaroane.—Annough muse is no unsur-ally suited for sugarcane growing, some \$\frac{3}{2}\$ millions of acres are annually sown Theorop is mostly grown in the submontane tract of Northern Indis. The common varieties are thin and hard yielding a low percentage of julce of fair quality. In India white segar is not made by the grower who amply bolls down the juice and does not remove the molasses. The product called gur or gul is generally sold and consumed as such, although in some parts a certain amount of sugar making is carried on The profits however are small owing to the cheapness of imported sugar and there appears to be some danger to the crop if the present tasts for gur were to die out. The question has been taken up by Government and a cane breeding station has been recently opened near Coimbatore in Madras with the object of raising seedling canes and otherwise improving the supply of cane sets. A number of sugar factories of a modern type have been set up within recent years in Bihar and the United Provinces. The chief dimculty seems ounced provinces the constrainty seems to be the obtaining of a sufficiently large supply of cases to offset the heavy capital charges of the undertakings

Olisceds.—The crops clamified under this heading are chiefly resumm, linesed and the cruciferous olisceds (rape mustard etc.). Although olisceds are subject to great fluctua tion in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature—they cover an immense area

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is thus grown chiefly in Bergal Ribar the Urited Provinces and the Central Provinces. The crop is grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varieties are of a much shorter habit of growth than those of Europe The yield varies greatly from practically nothing up to 500 or 600 its of seed per acre. The seed is mainly exported whole but a certain amount of oil pressing is done in the COUNTRY

Sessions: (Or Gingelly) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter crop. The seed is mostly exported

The Cruciferons Oliseeds form an important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development. They are one of the most useful crops in the rotation. They occupy the

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	ferm	- Acres	ALFOR	Acres	Acres	Acres	Aores.	
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Met Area by professional aurvey Area under forcet	583 739 245 81 748 198	81 425 168	623 135 293 82 489 268	624 358 714 81 189 511	618 581 099 80 618 076	618 605 938 80 851 369	618 937 145 82,400,281	
Not arailable for cultivation Oritivable usets other than fallow	137 164 249	163 521 625 118 288 334	157 636 034 113 066 621	157 627 145 114 665,202	149 994 347 115 096 768	149 605 179	146 386 588 115 024,887	
fields lead Not are some with crops. Are lingshed	30 935 421 214 025 598 36 651 77	210 883 f11 38 919 573	50 159 056 218 030 911 42 486 724	45 435 412 222 911 547 41 581 436	46 948 606 223 064 601 40 895 474	64 982,524 215 981 683 40 679 142	48 760 358 224 165 002 45 559,074	
Area under Food grauns		1						
Rice Wheat Barley	73 541 138 25 287 418 7 700 109	75 940 682 18 424 191 7 629 550	7 800 536 21 198 764 8 002 083	78 770 642 22 769 918 8,104 763	78 524,891 24 897 699 7 840 222	76 536 887 25 025,236 8 438 503	78 752,493 28 861 186 7 420 385	
Jawsi Bajia Ragi	20 781 623 15 033 738 3 567 712	21 963 761 15 133,220 4,539 472	24 780 144 16 007 989 4 464 309	21 801 834 16 303 400 4 545 355	21 184 164 15 540,225 4 288 927	18 386 382 18 092 938 4,296,207	20 967 730 16,268,501 4,465,537	
Naire Gram Other grains and pule	6 171 716 11 411 948 23 771 837	6,296 376 6 816 816 29 586 726	6 784 284 11,264 479 31 534,019	0 857 925 13 153 400 31,396 882	6 311 027 13 940,210 28 069 948	5 591 849 14 128 881 29 507,101	6 816 089 12 423,448 30,906,560	
Total kood grains	105 117,216	186 369 792	196 887,237	203 664 289	204 103 418	196 097 484	201,872,578	
Area under other food-crops (including gardess orchards, spices &c.)	7 274 916	7 493 186	7 193 524	7 446 923	7 467 584	7 882 432	8,188 499	
Area under- Sugar Sugar Sugar Sugar Tes	2,623,878 94,050 505,417	2,876 965 99 511 513 437	2 406 212 97,288 5,30,487		2 540.541 92,874 685,703	2,566,770 94,876 648,666	2 712 085 91 913 557,556	
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is very subject to injury from rata and great most common product but a certain amount care has to be taken in the drying. The produce of yellow leaf is grown for cigar making. care has to be taken in the drying. The produce is largely expected whole, but there is a con-siderable amount of local oil-pressing—the cake being in demand for feeding purposes

Subs.—Two varieties of the plant are cuitivated as a crop Capaniaria and Olitorius. Jute growing is confined almost entirely to Reactern Rengal, in the Gasque-Brahmapint Dalta. The crop requires a rich moist soil Owing to river inundation this part of India receives a concaderable alluvial deposit every year and the land is thus able to sustain this exhaustive grow without reasons. The crop exhausting crop without manure. The crop is rather delicate when young, but once estabis rather deflects when young, but once established requires no attention, and grows to a great height (10 to 11 feet). Before ripening the crop is cut and retted in water. After about three weeks submersion the fibre is removed by washing and beating. At the present high range of prices jute may be considered to be the best paving crop in India.

Tehnoce is grown here and there all over the coastry chiefly however in Bengal, Bhar, Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two varie-ties cultivated Nicotana Tabacura is by far the most common Maximum crops are obtained on more common maximum rougs are obscured or deep and most allavium soils and a high stan dard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary. The crop is only suited to anall holdings where labour is plentilm as the atten holdings where labour is pientiful as the atten-tion accumacy for its proper cultivation is very great. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when a few lastics high, great care being taken to absold them from the sma. The crop is very carefully weeded and hood. It is topped after stachning a height of, say 2 ft., and all suckers are removed. The crop ripons from February cawards and is cut just before the leaves are assening a magne on any z L., and an sunters measure better (gree) and obeses (doll). During any reproved The crop ripons from Fobusary recent years a considerable trade in times custants and is cut just before the leaves are better has apruing up in Gujart (Bomba) became intitle By varying the degree of Presidency). While pure place and milk can be produced in the villages in the towns dairy equivalent for Hooks smoking and this is the later

Live-stock consist mainly of cattle buffatoes and goate, horses not being used for agricultural purposes. Sheep are of secondary Importance.

For draught purposes cattle are in more general use than buffaloes especially in the drier parts of the country but buffaloes are very largely used in the low lying rice tracts For dairying buffaloes are perhaps more pro Stable than cows as they give richer milk and Table than cowe as easy give rener mins as more of it but they require more feeding. The poorer people depend largely on the milk of goats of which there are an enormous number throughout India Cattle breeding is carried on manly in the non-cultivated tracts in Central on manny ir be non-curricated tracts in Central and Southern India, Southern Punjab and Ealputana where distinct breeds with definite characters have been preserved. The best known draught breeds are Hansi, Nallore Amritmeled, Gujrat, Malvi, and the finest gulk cows are the Sahiwai (Punjab) Gir (Ka thiswar) and Sind. Owing however to the socroschment of cultivation on the grazing areas well bred cattle are becoming scarce and some of the breeds are threatened with extinction Efforts to improve the quality of the cattle in the non breeding districts by the use of selected bulls have hitherto been frustrated by the promisonous breeding which goes on in the villages

Dairying, -Though little noticed dairying torms a very large indigenous industry through-out India. The best known products are native butter (ghee) and choose (dahl). During

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

they now exist may be said to be a creation of There have for a good many the last ten years years past been experimental farms under offi cial control in various parts of India, but they were in the past to a large extent in the hands were in the passes to a large extent in the mainter of amateurs, and the work of the Agricultural Departments, with which all the major province one were provided by about 1884, was in the main ow fined to the simplification of revenue. settlement procedure and the improvement of the land records system. In 1901 the appoint-ment of an Inspector General of Agricultures gave the Inspectial Agricultural Department for the first time an expert head, and placed the Government of India in a position to en range the scope of their own operations and to re-estimate the work being done on independent lines in various provinces. At that time the expressed, was the establishment of an experi-shall statched to the Gevernment of India, results from in each large tract of country in constant of an Agricultural Chemist and a which the agricultural conditions are approxi-lysequence Boxalst, while trained Deputy partially box on the particular are approxi-plerestors of Agriculture were employed only a suserous small demonstration forms.

The Agricultural Departments in India as in Madras Bombas and the United Provinces bey now exist may be said to be a creation of and the Economic Botanist in Madras was the only provincial representative of the more Within the specialised type of appointments. Within the next few years a number of new appointments were made so that by March 1905 there were attogether 20 sanctions d agricultural posts these seven were imperial including a number of specialist appointments attached to the Agri outtural Research Institute and College, the establishment of which at Pusa in Bengal was sanctioned is 1803. A great impetus was given to the development of the Agricultural Departments by the decision of the Government of indis in 1805 to set spart a sum of 30 laddes (£182,000) a year for the development of agri cultural experiment, research, demonstration and instruction. Their ultimate airs, as then expressed, was the establishment of an experi

		1 900 1	1907 8	1906 9	1909 10	1910 11	1911 12	1912 13
	·	Acres	Acres	Acres	Actor	Acres.	Acres	Acres
Arra under Olisseds— Luescod Season (H) Bage and Mutard Other Olisseds		2 514,834 8,908 128 4,931 554 3,310 599	1,401,220 4,237,726 8,397,466 3,409,570	1 961,826 4,832 568 8 887 128 4 004 098	2,116,281 4,740,092 4,083,560 3,675,094	2 512 082 4,211,829 3 896 746 8 911 623	8 763 222 4 174 841 4 224 736 4,882,566	3,185,067 4,164,045 8,655,300 4,091,898
Total Oilscula		13 965,865	12,485 973	14 105 598	14 625 057	14 584,230	16 494,865	14 935,780
Arna under — Octon Jute Ocher flbres Ocher flbres Ochura Fohreco		19 771 266 3 523,558 692 484 448 594 614,879 1 009 210 4,547 723	13 909 269 3 942 675 746 995 405 905 538 645 974 458 4 908 324	12 958 974 2 835 453 722 718 286 854 416 818 958 718	13 172 188 2 756 820 824 669 205,706 374,208 1,018 362 4,748 899	14 447 690 2 828 669 769 594 289 757 389 335 1 067 682 4 881 742	14 568 189 3 090 827 688 808 274 925 820 104 996 943 4 977 924	14 189 487 8 323,941 806 911 227 046 197,814 964,726 5 770,406
Bedraaked yelide of — When the (Spaned) When the Collect tree to Collect tree tree tree tree tree tree tree t	CERT CONT CONT CONT CONT CONT CONT CONT CON	427 748 800 17 777 032 241 408 510 4 834 000 9 206 400 1 063 100 541,000 271 700 66 700 66 700	379 ±11,390 6 128 100 33 042,427 244 668 973 8 782,401 9 817,600 163,200 268 700 268 700	390 979 970 27 648 857 247 884 750 4,300 150 897 700 887 700 464 870 464 870 465 700 1,872,970	257 138,000 84 683 660 84 683 660 258 817,842 4,028,000 7 204,800 1,213 800 1,540,800 6,640,800 2 187 100	265,989,000 10,40 600 268,905,240 7,802,000 7,803,000 1,239,200 511,600 46,000 46,000 2,217,600	521 992 000 9 813,500 266,823 436 3 925,000 8,284,700 1,271 400 871 400 842,290 48,700 8,890 400	520 022,000 9,569 700 20,569 700 4,285 000 6,581,800 6,700 471,700 671,700 871,700 2,563,000

The statistics of the production of the are for calendar years—those for coffee were—for calendar years before 1908-9.
Between of production discussioned.

creation of an agricultural college teaching up to a three years course in each of the larger provinces and the provinces and the provinces and expert staff in connection with three colleges for purposes of reasonch as well as education. The eventual cost, it was recognised, would largely exceed 20 lakes a year. The Pusa Research Institute and College alone has cost nearly £150 000 including equipment. A part of the cost was met from a sum of 150 000 placed at Lord Currons of the posal by Mr. Philips an American visitor to India. This example of muniforno has recently been followed by Sir Sascoon J. David, who placed the sum of £53 300 at the disposal of the 60 terminent of Rombay for the establishment of vernacular agricultural schools and the improvement of agricultural schools, in commemoration of the visit of Their Imperial Maleutes to India.

Record of Progress

At the beginning of 1912 there were over 40 posts in the Indian Agricultural Service be sides that of Inspector General which was which was abolished at the end of the year 1911 12 the rapid advance of the provincial departments having rendered its continuance unnecessary. The officers serving directly under the Government of findle included the Director of the Pesa Institute who was also Principal of the Agricultural College a corton specialist two Agricultural College a corton specialist two jusycologists, three entomologists two agricultural chemists and an economic botarist some of these were supernumerary officers undergoing training The provincial agricultural departments vary in strength Generally speaking each of the larger provinces has at least a Deputy-Director of Agricultura (most provinces have two), an Agricultural Chemist, and an Acosomic Botanist. In soveral provinces the principalship of the Agricultural College is a generate abnormant and among College is a separate appointment and among the remaining officers are a fibre expert in East ern Bengal and Assam and a acientific offi eer for planting industries in Southern India in Madres The Government of Madres have also a mycologist and an entomologist of their own The posts so far referred to have hitherto necessarily been filled almost excinately by the appointment of train ed appointment from the United Kingdom. The re are also in the various provinces a considerable number of locally appointed Assistant Profes sors (in the Agricultural Coleges), Assistant Agriculturists and Entounologists Agricultures Impectors Superintendents of Farms etc. and autominate officers It is an essential part of the soleme adopted that facilities for the best materials. part of the somethe adopted that inclints nor the best agricultural righting shall be made available to India in order that the country may become self-supporting, so far as possible in regard to the scientific development of agri contrast methods on these suited to local conditions Provincial agricultural colleges which are also rewarch stations have within the last few years been established in Madras Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. The Central College at Prants intended to provide for more advanced training, and gives also short practical country a subjects not at present taught in the pro-

vincial odleges. The Provincial Directors of Agriculture have so far been selected from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service and they still la some provinces have other functions besides the supervision of the Agricultural Department but in all the larger provinces expet the United Provinces the appointment of Director of Agri culture has since 1905 been separated from that of Director of Land Records

Machinery

The rapid extension in India in recent years of the use of machinery in connection with agriculture and irrigation has created a demand for expert assistance to meet which Agricultural Ingineers have since the end of the period under review been appointed in Bombay and the United Provinces to advise cultivator as to engines, pumps threating machinery etc. An important advance in the direction of bringing the provincial agricultural departments more closely into touch with one another was made in 1905 by the creation of the Board of Agriculture. The Board, which includes the Imperial and provincial experts meets annually to discuss the programme of agricultural work and agricultural departments and agricultural questions generally and makes reconnendations which are submitted to the Government of India for consideration.

Work of the Departments

The work of the Agricultural Department has two main expects. On the one hand by experiment and research improved methods or grouare developed or the means of combating a pust are worked out on the other hand, ager tained improvements must be demonstrated tanied improving the most be commented and introduced as far a, possible into the practice of the Indian cultivator. There is an essential difference between agricultural departments in the Last and in the West in that whereas the latter have arisen to meet the apontaneous demands of the cultivators of the government anxious to give all the assistance it can to its nurlcultural subjects. The demand for improved agriculture has not in India except in spread cases come from the cultivator and it is necessary for the Department to put forth every effort first to accertain the needs of the cultivators and then to demonstrate how they can most effectively be met It is only a few years since work on modern lines was com menced by the reorganised agricultural depart ments and in the first place a great dral of

Cotton.

Cotton from the first received much of the attention of the new departments very striking results have already been achieved, and more particularly with Cambodia and other exotic varieties. The second line of improvement is the separation and selection of indigenous varieties in Madrias the efforts of the Agricultural Department have resulted in the spread of the local improved variety called Markagang in the Trinovally District and white-received Tellapathi cotton in Europe

ARRA	CULTIVATED SI	d Uncultivated	in 1912 1J	in Acture.
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	1		DEDUC	ī	NE	T AREA
Administrations.	Area according to Survey	Feudatory and Tributary States	Area fo which a Return exist	o Total	According to Survey	According to Village Papers
Bengal Bihar and Orista	53 931 504 71 418,217	3 451 520 18,334,720		3 451 5 18 834 3	520 50 479 98- 720 58 083 49	50 479 984 7 53 063 497
Amam United Provinces	39 275 494 57 372,937	7 969 920 4,345 232		7 969 6	20' 81 305 57 32 53 027 70	£ 81 805 67¢
(Agra) United Provinces (Oudli)	15 306 720				15 506 72	15 480 479
Punjab North-West Frontier Province	86 367 319 8 578 499	24 511 384 140 6 00		24 511 8 140 8		
Upper Burms Lower Burms Central Provinces	57 802,617 54 909 711 74,552 216	8 997 722 19 960 343		3 997 7 19 960 8	54,909 11 52,591 87	64,909 711 52,764,428
Berat Almer Merwata Coorg	11 328 700 1 770 921 1 012,260			1	11 328 700 1 770 92 1 012 260	1 770 921 1 1 012 260
Madras Bombay Suid Pargana Manpur ^a	97 446 741 85 820 515 34 143,132 81 382	6 375,899 36 979 200 3 872,000		6 878 8 36 979 8 8 872 0		48 641 S16 30 271 139
Total	748 863,655	1.9 941 -40		120 941 2	740 018 927 1	15 616 787 740
	Cr.	LTIVATED		UNCULTI	VATED	
Administrations	Net Area actually Cropped	Ourre Fallow	nt	Wasto Wasto ther than Fallow	Not avilable for Cultivation	Foresta
Bengal	25 954		14 369	5 201 (198) 7 898, 380	10 152,627 9 933 802	4,258,990 4 741 041
Bihar and Orissa Amam United Provinces	27 122, 6 825 26 784	3 13 2.51	18,166 92,200 72,519	15 034 513 7 484 283	5 510 500 7 645 164	2,348,026 8 717 491
(Agra) United Provinces (Oudh)	9 278	4.28	84 862 ¹	2 776 589	2,127 38	513 181
Punjab North West Frontier Province	24 159 2 140		77 685 97 875	17 418 085 2,734 928	12 386 292 2,627 083	3,348,481 874,970
Upper Burma Lower Burma	4 963 9 934	26-U) 61	0	10 762 019 14 720 118 13,505 064	21 583 099 23,579 682 4 097,175	12,238,810
Central Provinces Berns	17 683, 6 938	930 1 19	9 ,970 13 005	161 366 127 267	895 442	14 912,834 2,182,095 90 735
Ajmer-Meraara Coorg	356, 140 34 605	253, 16	12,89J 10 373	20 870 9 963 995	330 449 23 947 400	357 795 12,814 756
Madras Bombay	25,180 3 990	263 8 33	38 916	1 525,283 5 685 387	6 021 149	7 575 755
Sind Pargana Manpur	7	293	97 596 292	6 894	878	16,022
Total	224,106,	602 48 70	50,388	115 024,887	146,384,582	82,400 281

 [▲] British district in Central India.

both of those varieties having been selected from among the mixtures ordinarily grown in the districts. A system of seed distribution was gradually built up and now after five on six years work, there is a vast area under Karingony The Department supplies pure Seed to contract seed growers and buys the seed so contract seed growers and tolys the seed exists from these men gins it, and arranges the distribution of seed through village depots In Bombay two have been selected as the best out of many hybrids and pure line cottons bred and tried for many years on the Surat in quantity and quality over the ordinary local retion, and promise to sell at rates 5 per cent. higher. In another part of the province arrange ments are being made to distribute on a large scale seed of another improved form, which can be grown it is estimated, over 1 300 000 acres. In the Southern Marstha Country Broach cotton introduced by the Department is galaing favour. There is said to be scope for 250 000 acres, and the increased profit to the orbital acceptance of the companion of the continuous and the increased profit to the continuous acceptance of the c ould water is estimated at £1 or more per acre In the Central Provinces also two indigenous varieties have been selected. In the United varieties have been selected. In the United Provinces need of a superior variety is b ing distributed. Whent also has been the subject of protonged experiments one of the first results of the investigations carried out at Pusa, was the demonstration of the fact that varieties with milling and baking qualities similar to those of the best wheatsor the Emphali becoming large and a need for the development of co-operative societies is felt. In similar to those of the best wheats or the landsh beamba, the Department has introduced market could be grown to perfection in Bihar. By the application of modern methods of societion and hybridisation these high crain larger number each year. In some provinces objection and hybridisation these high crain possibilities of improved harrown cultivators proving years power rest-resistance. And strong straw

Another crop with which considerable attorns has been attained is Ground-mit the cuit vation of which had at the beginning of the decade fallen off owing parity to the prevalence of a function disease and parity to deficient rainfall Exotic varieties with a better yield have been introduced in Bombay and in Burma outdivation has advanced with extraordinary rapidity

Another success of marked importance achiev ed by the efforts of the provincial agricultural departments is the introduction of agricultural implements and machinery suited to the condi tions of different provinces Information and awate ance in regard to the capte of impenents as under present circumstances to be interpreted and brought home to Indian cultivators by a more direct agency than business firms and the agricultural departments have therefore to do a good deal of this work. They have succeeded already in introducing various kinds of imple ments in different parts of the country Every sectstance is given in the use and repair of im plement, recommended. Up to the present presents recommended by the departments perform to a certain extent the functions of dealers in implements but it is becoming difficult to control the work as the area covered by the introductions is gradually becoming large and a need for the develop-

TEN YEARS' PRÕGRESS.

In 1915 Mr James Mackensa, 1 Cr ne 1915 Mr James Mackenna, ICE Di rector of Agriculture in Burnas published a brockure in which he reviewed the progress in Agriculture in India in the last ten years. In this reviewing the effects of the work of the new Agricultural Departments he said —

The Agricultural Departments are now re asseded as an integral and important part of the administration. The few European and Indian workers of 1966—158 in all—now num-ber 365. Their labours are concentrated and ber 206 Their labours are concentrated and co-melimated they now work on general schemes of development Farms and demonstration to, formerly scattered and disconnected have necessed from 35 to 574 and work on them is concentrated on the main problems and not the the case over a number of ambaldiary and unimportant enquiries

As a result the Department can claim credit for a great advance in general agricultural sweetice Cultural and manufal problems ave in many cases been solved. Local mach) have in many cases oven solven. Lowar much, see have been improved and adapted or better implements introduced. Real and substantial work has been done on the improvement of such apparant crown as wheat, cotton, rice, sugar man and tolmoon. The general principles of

erop improvement have naturally been dealt with first but given more men and more money all the crops of India will be taken up

Money spent on agriculture is a good in vestment but material results are difficult to gauge Many factors have to be considered. A whole industry threatened by destruction may be saved by the discovery and application of preventive and protective methods. The treat ment of the paim industry and areca-nut indus try of Vadras and the protection of the potato crop of Patna are illustrations of this kind Again there are the direct gains following the introduction of new or improved crops implements, well boring and improved methods of outlivation. We may at a conservative esti-mate claim that the increase to the value of the agricultural products of India as a result of the labours of its Agricultural Departments is already about 3; crores of rupers annually, or over 12,300 000. This is the result of only or over £2,300 000. This is the result of cmy ten years work and it must be remembered that every year will show a progressive increase. On the debtaide we have an annual expenditure on agriculture which has item from Es 8,51,124 or £55,742 in 1504-95 to Es 31,30,552 or £3,53,431 is 1613-17.

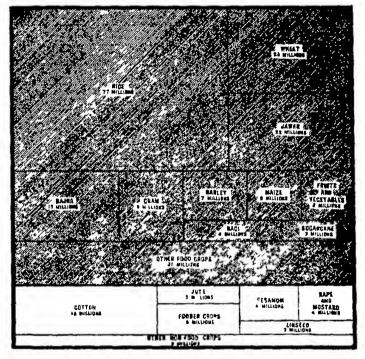
TOTAL AREA CROPPED IN 1913-14.

(BRITISH INDIA)

 l abel Area drapped
 247 millou scres.

 Area under food crops (shaded)
 203 millou scres.

 Area under non food crops (unshaded)
 44 millou scres.



NOTE.— Other food crops are minor food grams, condiments and spices and miscellaneous food crops

Other non food crops " are objects other than seasurin, lineed rays and mustard fibre other than cotton and jute, dyes drugs and narcotics and miscellaneous non-food crops.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1912 13 IN ACRES

			ARRA IRRIGA	TED	
Administrations	Total Area Cropped.	By C	ensis.		
	Сторрец	Govern ment.	Private	By Tanks	By Wells
Bengal	30 498,300	113 768	218 821	816 340	20 160
Bibar and Orises	38,178,400	971 176	632 683	1 219 884	721 866
ARRATO	6 275 826	978	107 458		
United Provinces (Agra)	32,312,902	2,234 907	22 530	46 700	3,994 984
United Provinces (Oudh)	12,118,835			1	1 523 396
Punjab	27 510 022	7 026 031,	495,435	12,214	3 601 889
North-West Frontier Pro- vince.	2 049 291	241 079	454 516	1	92,225
Upper Burma	8 397 014	480 745	187 "59	190 286	14103
Lower Burma	9 039 53	230	23 099	2,775	2,43
Central Provinces	19 434 783	22,228	1,6,1	766,207.	62, 9 1-
Bernr	6 952,079	1		177	30 681
Ajmer Merwara	395 298		1	32,731	90 100
Coorg	141 343	2,610	ļ	1 7.0	
Madras	39 119 874	3,559 798	238,930	3 613 313	1 682,270
Bombay	26 138,281	185,691	17 719	123 886	578 557
≾and .	4 287 061	2,921,783	78,822	4.26	36 93.
Pargana Manpur	7 650		j		207
Total	255 .56 431	17 764 817	2,492,623	6 825 189	12,350 801

	AREA IRO	dalta du	l	CROPS INS	MATED *	
Administrations	Other Sources	Total Area Irrigated	Wheat	Other Cereals and Pulses	Mascel Ianeous Food Crops	Other Crops
Bongal	1 055 541	2,224,125	23 994	1 997 484	589 239	141 101
Bibar and Orass	1 25 / 659	4.804 770	254.110		1 524 985.	200 623
Assam	247 482		20 5.10	840 986	14 234	698
United Provinces (Agra)	1 146 862		2 371 337		132 340	1 617 069
United Provinces (Outh)	878 696	£.202,001	824 404		40 525	288,069
Puniab	166 622		4.694 907		486 259	3 673 552
Rorth-West Prouter a'ro-	85 795		172 211	410 245	58,203	142,672
Upper Burma	96 787	967 770	157	960 173	42,554	106
Lower Burms	95 319	123 858		110 088	14 034	
Central Provinces	38,894	905 8941	1.561	J80 527.	305 310	4,490
Betar	693	31 551	8 199	1 575	20,425	1,358
Almer Merwara	92	122,023	11 807	69 022	27 369	34,392
Coore		4.860		4 360		
MARTES	903 441	9 897 750	4 122	9 901 631	1 185 141	488,885
Bombay	96 680		200 609	507 285	160 059	180 710
Slud	233 881	3 274 044	403 230	2,544 542	48,283	865,78∪
Pergana Manpur		207	158	43	6	
Total	6 106,144	45,589,074	9,084,400	28,091,394	4,643,968	7 389,417

^{*} Includes the area irrigated at both barvosts

Chor	VEDER CO	PATATION I	N 1912 18	IR ACRES		
Administrations	Rice	Wheat.	Barley	Jawar or Cholum (Treat Millet)	Bajra or Cumba (Spiked Millet).	Ragi or Marca (Millet)
Bongal Bihar and Orissa Assan United Provinces (Agra)	21 166 000 16 074 900 4 646,376 4 337 169	146 800 1 177 400 117 5 435 481	1 532,700 524	3 200 122,300 2 850 929	7,200 93,100 2 183,831	16,800 988 100 1 927 156,681
United Provinces (Oudh) Punjab N West Frontjer Province Upper Burma	2 474,885 741 901 45 905 2 995 713	8 766 689 927 125	1,006 715 214 679	318 441 1 212 222 94 560 516 023	484 608 2 676 833 204 546 239 952	66 771 20,262
Lower Burma central Provinces Bernr	8 196 042 4 968,±18 31 89	9 304 604 304 951	69	10 1 621 729 2,268 670	48 862 104 845	13,543 88
Aimer Merwara Coorg Madras	83 022 10 943 785	27,137		61 346 219 753	31 840 3 606 349	26 5 081 2 599 058
Bombay Sind Pargana Manpur	1 960 110 1 087 525 136	1 261 941 456 882 1 649	20 169	7 074 559 603 404 2 584	5 496 433 1 140 866 39	636,297 613
Total	"8 ,5 <u>.</u> 493	29 461 18	7 420 335	20 987 730	18,288 801	4 455 53"
Adr mistrations	Justice	Gram (pulse)	Other Food Grains and Pulses	Total Food Grains and Pusies	Lm	Til Jinjili or Ses amum
Bengai Bihar and Orises Assem United Provinces (Agra)	97 400 1 771,800 18 976 1 378 557	184 100 1 286 500 915 4 022 708	1 845 800 5 688 000 92,544 4 386 632	28 484 80 4 761 37	0 677,200 9 12 615	238 400
United Provinces (Oudh) Punjab N. West Frontier Province Upper Burma	829 463 1 097 989 418 584 160 084	1 484 783 3 400 919 168 953 33 004	2 283 450 3 483 810 121 453 98 085	20 405 84 2 194 90	0 43 313 4 16	19 996 157 928 9 457 1 142 079
Lower Burms Central Provinces Berar	24,085 147 730 1,961	1 38, 1 003 026 113 034	3 781,391 646 118		9 1 410 879	694 917 88 044
Ajmer Merwara Coorg Madras	68,484 183 930	9 257 276 134 49 8	40 077 1 505 8 075 612	89,88	4	33,309 210 812,840
Rombay Sind Pargana Manpur	163 865 1 501 1,081	499 349 75 499 650	2 687 776 228 738 60	3,615 18	7) 94	290,914 68,634 440
Total	6,216,089	12 422 848	80 907,560	201,372 57	8 3 195 067	4 164 045

	OPE UNDER C	UDIITALIUS	IN 1918-10	IN ACRES.		
Administrations.	Rape and Mustard.	Other Oil Seeds.	Total Oil Seeds	Condimenta and Spices	Sugar Cane.	Sugar Other
Bengal Bihar and Orissa Assam United Provinces (Agra)	1,325,400 724,600 298,416 75,144	45 800 543 700 134 58 120	1 622,900 2 173 900 321 646 770 630	92 700 8 880	221 800 270 700 35,928 1 174,637	49 804 30H
United Provinces (Oudh) Punjab N. West Frontlet Province Upper Burma	72,487 887 781 79 620 281	1 804 4 668 40 *198 970	247 601 1 093 690 59 142 1,336 385	J 210	249 407 307 873 20,879 1 046	24 28
Lower Burna Central Provinces Betar	3 3.1 42,229 441	*5 727 888,604 59 392	81 987 2 536,629 241,032	63 934	11 168 24 905 1 092	I 047
Ajmer-Merwats Coorg Madres	18	1 291 16 2 107,153	35,738 264 2 942 49	3 63-1	210 98,888	87 90
Bombay Sind Pargana Manpur	4 295 41,237	5^1 409 149 261 381		183 246 8 882	53 "28 4,93a	48. 2,14,
Total	3,555,800	4 091 368	14 935 ~80	1 390 23	2 346 322	165 569
Admin etrations	Cotion	Jute	Other Fihrea,	Total Fibres	Indigo '	Other Dyes,
Beogal Bibar and Orinia Assara United Provinces (Agra)	25,200 87 200 36 052 1 059,440	2 927 100 298 500 98,351	35 900 20 000 311 115 183	2,989 200 406 300 134 714 1 174 57P	1,000 90 400 22 930,	9.860 16 1.186
Cuited Provinces (Oudh) Punjab N W Frontier Province Upper Burms	59 933 1 442,829 55 104 208 187		24 064 34.787 738 366	83 997 1 49 716 55 842 209 153	4 591 98 089 16 128	210 20 2 7
Lower Burms Contral Provinces Berns	32,267 1 155 205 3 138,394	'	355 85 691 54,878	82,622 1 440 896 3 192 772	1 18	, 45 75
Ajmet Merwara Coorg Hadras	49 191 8 2,385 998		1#1 114 290 708	49 322 122 2,679 706	27 66 552	2,6~
Dembey Stad Pargens Marpur	3,910,845 287 875 563		121,7 2 0 868 47	4 032 565 288 243 610	25 • 271	396 583 668
Total	14,388,497	3 120 961	805,911	18,268,350	237,046	412,109

	Agric	unurai	Statisti	ics		281
CHOZ	S UNDER CO.	LTIVATION	IN 1912-1	8 IN ACRE	d.,	
Administrations	Oplam	Coffee	Tea.	Tobacco	Other Drugs and Nar cotics.	Fodder Crops
Rengal Bihar and Orissa Assam United Provinces (Agra)	100 044	1	150 50 2 20 361 67 7 99	0 106,300 1 8 992	2 800,	115,800 22,100 4 641 910,095
United Provinces (Oudh) Punjab N W Frontier Province Upper Burma	94,25 2045 200	60	9 83	8 737	1 010 461 3 642	143 636 3 650,287 92 588 32,509
Lower Burms Central Provinces Berar		4		58 458 13 216 11 453	30 196 260 7	1 700 869 174 712
Almer Merwara Coorg Madras		42 510 49 287	23 84	40 23 30 203,599	2.5 49.643	2 274
Bombay Sind Pargana Manpur		10]	71 942	24 946 97	100,295
Totul	197 314	01 213		26 264 °26	119 38	5770 466
Administrations	Fruits and Vegotab les including Root Orops	Miscelli Crop Food		Total Area Cropped	Deduct Area Cropped more than once.	Het Area Cropped
Bengal Bibar and Oriasa Assam United Provinces (Agra) United Provinces (Undh) Punjab N W Frontier Province Upper Burma	825 300 768,500 400 44 3 255 176 9 4 486 257 431 9 392 519 538	450,500 490 800 42 638 137 7#1 55 813 82 755 59 177	262 300 72 876 35 522 2 575 16 566	30,498 300 33,178 400 6 275 825 32 312 902 12 118 835 27 510 022 2 549 231 5 397 914	6 056 300 450 492 5 526 674 2,840 377 3 851 006 409 124	25 954 900 27 122,100 5 825,333 26,784,328 9,278,458 24,159 107 4 963 703
Lower Burma Contral Provinces Berar	446 207 87 858 11 413	2,361 2,230	126 456 631	9 039 533 19 434,783 6 952 079	5 273 1 750 961	9 034,260 17,683,822
Almer Merwers Coorg Madres	556 4 628 1 164 356	7 494	938	395,298 141 548 39 119,874	1 000	356 463 140,355 94,605,002
Bombay Sind Pargana Manpur	590 412 41 753 3	1 245 101		26 138,281 4 287 061 7,650	296 491	25 180 36: 8 690,570 7,200
Total	5 465,857	1,832,405	1,067 975	\$55,850,6\$1	81,190,899	234,165,801

Cree Percesses for 1915-16.—The following is a summary of the various crep forecasts relating to the season 1915-16 issued by the Department of Statistics, India, and published in the Indian Trads Journal on the dates mentioned in the last column

Стор	Tracts comprised in the figures and priventage of total Indian crup represented by them	hetimated Area	Per cont (100= average of five years at corres- ponding date).	Per cent (100= sverage of five years at corres ponding date).
Sugarcanı	U. P. Punjab Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind * Assam, N. W. F. Pro- vince and C. P. and Berar (99 per cent of total sugarcane area of British India.)	\$1765 2 508 000	Por cent	
Sesamum	L P., C P and Berar Madras, Bombay and Sind,* Bengai Bihar and Orissa Punjab and Aimer Merwara (78 per cent of total examum area of Bri tish India)	J 16" NW	104	
Cotton	All cotton-growing tracts	1 6,3 ,040	52	
Indigo	Practically all Indigo growing tracts	8 100	1.1	
Rice	Bengsi, Bihar and Orisea Mad ras Burma, U.P. C.P. and Berar Bombay and Sind* and Assam (99 per cent total rice area of British India)	T4 431 000	117	
Groundnut	Madras Bombay's and Burns (99 per cent of total ground nut area of British India)	1 4.000	141	

[.] Including Natives States

THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

To the Civil Volerinary Department which iter about of the sanctioned establishment, the originated in 1892 as an expansion of the milli demand for veterinary graduates being greater To the Gvil Velevinery Department which originated in 1892 as an expansion of the military horse breeding department is entrusted the performance or supervision of all official velevinery work in India, other than that of the Army Its duties fall under the main heads of cattle disease and cattle breeding, horse and cattle breeding, and educational work in veterinery as colleges, and educational work in veterinery subjects and the following years both the superior and the following years both the superior and the subordinate original for the superior continued to the superior of the subject of the su

Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other countries is largely a result of its geographical position. The great land area of Asia to the northward and the enormous see expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are the the Indian bossa, to the southward are the determining factors in settling its principal meteorological features. When the North ern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun in the northern winter, central Asia becomes an area of intense cold. The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed southward and we have over the borthern proinces of ludis the westerly winds and eastward moving syclonic etorms of temperate regions, while when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun, Southern Asia banomes a super heated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour with it the espirious volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean so that at one season of the vear parts of india are delaged with rain and at another

persistent dry weather provails.

Monsoons.— The all important fact in the meteorology of india is the alternation of the screens known as the summer and winter mon soons brown as the author and where mon-soons buring the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, dry flor, wea-ther clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this movement are the characteristic features of this scason. The summer rains come in the provinces of the North West Brontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These the weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward on that by the middle of October they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian, land and we area, the rains withdrawing to the land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February of the coid weather from October to Rebruary over India are —Westerly winds of the tem-perate zone over the extreme north of India, to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extend-ing area of fine weather which as the season progresses, Inally emphases the whole Indian land and sea area. Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions with during this carties. fine weather conditions exist during this period, ris the Madras coast and the north west of India. In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the management which current october coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer moneoon, which current curves round over the Bay of Rengal and blowing directly on to the Matrias coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year for while the total painfull for the four months June to September La the summer monsoon, at the Madras Ob-servatory amounts to 15 36 inches the total rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 59 43 inches. The other region is which the weather is unsettled, during this period of generally settled conditions, is Notth-west India. This region during January, February and parts of March is traversed to

a wooccasion of shallow storms from the west-ward The number and character of these storms vary very largely from year to year and in some years no storms at all are recorded. and in some years however, in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (counting during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy rain occurs. In the case of and even heavy rain occurs. In the case of Peahawar the total rainfall for the four months, December to March, amounts to 5 26 inches while the total fall for the four months, June to September is 4 78 inches, showing that the rainfall of the winter is absolutely greater in this region than that of the summer monsoon These two periods of subaidiary rains are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual mount, while that of North west India though small in absolute amount is of the createst consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India.

Spring Months - March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of temperature and decrease of temperature and decrease of teaconetric for the area of greatest heat in March the maximum temperatures alightly exceeding 100 occur in the Deccan in April the area of maximum temperature, between 100° and 105° lies over the south of the Central Provinces and Gujarat in May maximum temperatures, varying between 105° and 110° peratures, varying between 105° and 10° and 110° and maximum temperatures exceeding 110° occur maximum temperatures exceeding 1100 occur in the Indua Valley near Jacobabad. Temperatures exceeding 1200 have been revorted over a wide arcs including Sind Raffattana, the Wost and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces but the highest tempe the United Provinces but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 125% registered at Jacobabad on June 12th, 1897 During this period of thing temperature and diminishing barometric pressure, great alterations take place in the air movements over India, including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter moneoon and the air circulation ever India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India winds down the river vallers of Northern India and Increasing land and ses winds in the coast regions. These land and ses winds, as they become stronger and more extensive, initiate large contrasts of temperature and humidity which result in the production of violent local storms. These take the forms of dust storms in the dry plains of Northern India and of thunder and hallstorms in regions where there to inter action between damp sea winds and dry winds from the interior. These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of exces-sive force heavy hall and torrential rain and are on that account very destructive.

By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over north-west India, in the last week of May or first of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes. During

the box weather period, discussed above, the winds and weather are mainly determined by focal conditions. Between the Equator and Let. 30° or 85° south the wind eleculation is that of the south-east trades, that is to say from about Lat. 30° 35° south a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea anotherant blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond. To the north of this circulation, i.e., between the Equator and Lat 20° to 25° North, there exists a light uncleady circula-tion, the remains of the north-east trades that is to say about Lat 20° North there is a north-cast wind which blows muthward till by resching east wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south-east Trades mentioned above the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere. mediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea brears which are attributable to the difference in the which are attributative to the american in the heating effect of the sun a rave over land and aca. It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south-west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic Hence the thermal equator is also progressing sorthward and with it the area of ascent of the south-east trades circulation. Thus the south-east trade wisds cross the equator and advance further and further northward, as the thermal equator and strain of ascent follows the sun is in a portion. and area of ascent follows the sun in his fourth ora progress. At the same time the temperature over India increases rapidly and haro-meters over India increases rapidly and haro-meters over India increases rapidly and haro-meters are being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the soa areas. These we have the southern Trades of coulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady lesseriering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up, the immesse circulation of the south-cast Trades, with its cool, moisture and area of escent follows the sun in its north of the south-east Trades, with its cool, moisture lashes winds reshes forward becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions— the nouth-west measurem proper This is the most important assess on the year as spon it depends the prosperity of at least five-rixths of the people of India.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian cosan the Indian land area from Lat. 20° 8. to Lat. 20° N. the southern half being the south-ment trades and the north-weat half the acuth-west monacon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous accioustant air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows over the Indian land it is highly charged with neglector vapours.

The Current outer the Indian star quite at the communication of June and in the communication two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Boupal up to their

extreme nerthern limits. It advances over India from these two sees. The Arabian sea current hows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less excludively over the Penhaula, Central India, Rajputans and north Bombay The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay One portion is directed towards Burms, Bast Bengal and saam while another portion curves to south at the head of the Bay and over Bengal, and then meeting with the barrier of the Himslayas curves still further and blows as a south-easterly and easterly wind right up the Gangetic plain. The south west mon accon continues for three and a half to four months, etc., from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September During its from continuous rain prevails throughout India the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which in probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current, blows directly on to the west coast districts Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, the total averaging about 100 linches most of which fails in four months. The current she rain rain to the Decan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current here had averaging about 200 linches most of which fails in four months. The current she where it coalesces with the local current how the Bay where it coalesces with the local current film to the Decan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current how the Bay where it coalesces with the local current fill and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjah Eastern Rajputana and Bastern Rajputana and best bottlewest Himalayas. It this region the current meets and mices with the monsoon Lurrent from the Bay

The mousoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from southern the southern that of the Bay of Bengal blows from southerst and is thus directed towards the Tenasserim fills and up the valley of the Irrawady to which it gives very heavy to heavy rain That portion of this current which advances cufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low-lying districts of Bast Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advances from the southward over Bengal is then defected westward by the barrier of the Himslayss and gives general rain over the Gargele plain and almost fally rain over the lower ranges of the Himslayss from Bikkim to Kash-

To the south of this easterly wind of the Ray current and to the north of the westerly wind of the Arabkan Sea cerrent there exists a debetable area running roughly from Rissar in the Punjab through Agra, Aliehabad and part of Chuk Nagpur to Orissa, where neither current of the monomon prevents. In this area the minish is uncertain and would probably be light, but that the storms from the Bay of Bengal exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain.

occasional rain.

The Total Bainfall of the monsoon period (Time to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminisher east of the centre and east of the Petitisula and is only 5 inches in South Madras. It is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes eteadity westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the whole of India is -

May	2 60 Inches
June	7 13
July	11 25
August	0 32
September	6 78
October	8 15

Cyclonic storms and cyclones are an almost invariable leadure of the monsoon period. In the Arabian See they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, wir May and November but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season. The following gives the total number of storms recorded during the period 1377 to 1901 and shows the monthly distribution —

 Jan
 Feb
 Mai
 Apl.
 May June

 Bay of Bengal
 1
 4
 18
 28

 July
 Aug. Sep
 0ct.
 Nov Dec

 Bav of Bengal
 41
 28
 45
 24
 22
 2

 Jan
 Feb
 Mar
 Apl.
 May June

 Arabian Sea
 2
 15
 2
 15

July Aug. Sep Oct. Nov Dec. Arabian Sea 2 1 1 5

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the assent throughout India during the year but it must be remembered, that every year produce verifications from the second, and that in some Years these variations are very large. This is nore particularly the case with the discontinuous element ratinfall. The most important variations in this element which may occur

- Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country this being most frequent in North Bombay and Korth-west India.
- (2) A prolonged break in July or August or both.
- (3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country
- (4) The determination throughout the most soon period of more ram than usual to one part and less than usual to smother part of the country Examples of this occur every year.

About the middle of September fine and fresh weather begins to appear in the extreme north-west of India. This area of fine weather and dry winds extends eastward and southward, the area of ramy weather at the same time contracting till by the end of October the rainy area has retreated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December has disappeared from the Indian region, fine clear weather prevailing throughout. This processors with the numerous variations and modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeals itself year after year.

(for montgon of 1915 see page 286)

MONSOON OF 1915.

pave abundant rain to the greater part of the Pennaula, it failed to penetrate properly into regions further north. The Bay current set in very gradually and at first provided less rain than usual with the result that over practically the whole tract, stretching from Bihar and Origan to the valley of the Indus the rainfall of June was mor or less in defect of the normal. In the area comprising the Purjab Sind and Rajpurana the month a fall was barely 50 per cent of the average During July there was a marked break between the 2nd and the 12th and although the resiter there was a gradual improvement in the general activity of the currents the monsoon failed to extend sails factorily into Rajputana 4ind and the Punjab But little change occurred in the general beha viour of the monaoon in August the chief features of which were an almost complete break in the field of the Aralian sea current between the 9th and the 20th and the accentuation of the drought in north west India A marked increase in the activity of the monzoon took place in September and with but slight variation lasted up to the 12th of October when winter actions set in over Northern India. The improvement was most noticeable in north west India in most parts of which favourable min occurred and the drought which at one time threatened to prove as serious as in 1877 was mitigated considerably

As asually happens during seasons of weak monsoon conditions there were comparatively few cyclonic disturbances and of these the only noteworthy one was that which occurred towards the end of August and caused a deluge of rain in the region round Lucknow

Cawn pore

three weeks after the average dat

The Arabian Sea monsoon arrived on the India did not depart to any great extent from west coast about the middle of June, a fort- the normal, beingin defect by only 7 or 5 per night after the normal date and although it cent its geographical distribution was cent Its geographical distribution was however not quite satisfactory Thus the total fall for the monsoon season in northern and central India exceeded the normal only ir Assam Bengsi Biliur the United Provinces. East Central India East and the Central Pro vinces while the total fall in the Peninsula was greater than usual everywhere except in Madras South-east and Konkan

> The excess was greatest in the United Pro The excess was greatest in the United Fro vinces Last (17) or 47 per cent,) Bombay Decean (54 or 25 per cent) and Madras Coast North (7 or 27 per cent) while the difect was most pronounced in Orlsse (11 or 22 per cent.) Chota Naspur (18' or 29 per cent.) Punjab ("" or 48 per cent.) Rasputana (c. o. 45 per cent.) (a) I so hat of the happetens (a) stage of the percent and the second of the most of the horized that the shortest was serious also in Sind and the both West Frontier Province

In Burms the recorded quantity was very nearly normal

For meteorological purposes India is divided into 33 sub-divisions and taking the whole season from 1st June to Loth October in three of these the rainfall was in excess of the normal by more than 20 per cent in eighteen within 20 per cent of the normal and in the twelve remaining divisions in defect by more than 20 percent

The most characteristic features of the moneom of 1915 thus were -(a) Its late arrival (b) Its weakness and unstradinger in July and August particularly in the usual field of the and into north west India before the middle of Campore
The first retreat of the moneoon from north
the middle of October in north west India
west India occurred on October 12th about where as a rule the rain come to an end in the third week or September and (e) its unusual The aggregate rainfall of the whole season concentration in the Peninsula to the detriment from June 1st to October 15th in the plains of of northern India

	Rainfall, 1st June to 15th October 1915					
Division	Actual	Normal.	Departure from normal	Percentage departure from normal,		
Burna Arum Bengal Behar and Orima United Provinces Punjab North West Frontier Province Sind Raipmana Boombay Comtral Provinces Erderabad Mysure Madages	75 1 68 2 60 3 41 8 48 6 2 1 10 2 32 7 43 2 1 19 32 1 19 5	81 0 63 2 58 8 47 5 87 7 15 8 5 1 4 8 18 5 39 6 35 1 1 28 4 1 1 9 8	+51670 +51670 +67070 -72070 -8866 -2467 +1877	7 + 3 3 12 + 16 - 46 - 59 - 7 4 4 + 18 + 6		
Mean of India	36 9	\$8.8	-19	, 5		

The Textile Industry.

India has been the bome of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cottor known as white wool, was well known to the arcients and its cicin was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route. The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut, and the products of the Dacca handkoms are still remarkable as the finest muslins human still can produce

Indian Cotton.

The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route. They received an immesse stimulus during the American Civil War when the close blockade of the Confederate ports produced a cutton Ismine in Lancashire and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material. When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528 000 bales but during the last years of the war they aver aged 973 000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price and induced a flow of wealth into Bombay the great centre of the trade for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania, and when the surreader of Lecroopened the Southern Ports widespread ruin followed It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions. Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton although interrupted by families, has steadyl increased for the last season for which returns are avail aske, 1914 15 the total area in all the territories reported on was computed at 24 612 000 acres (revixed figure) of the previous year. The total estimated outturn was 5 23,200 bedae of 400 lbs. as against 5 065 000 bales for previous year representing an increase of nearly 3 29 per cent. To this figure may be added some 1,000 bales estimated as the production in Native States in Benar and Orlsas which make

Bombey, the Central Provinces and Hy Jorabad are the shief products g contres The following table gives the rough distribution of the outturn. The figures are the estimated figures for the past season and are not exact, but they indicate the distribution of the crop.—

Data	46 000	207 000
Behar and Orlesa	16 000	72 000
Amam	12 000	34 000
Byderabad	400 000	J 605 000
Bengal	35 000	92 000
United Provinces	482,000	1 545 000
A jmer-Merwara	15 000	84 000
Punjab	474,000	1 855 000
North West Frontier	13 000	60,000
5ln4	121,000	351,000
Bombay and Baroda	1,724,000	7,542 000
Contral Provinces	1,097,000	4,709,000

Central India	292,000	1,520,000
Madras	323,000	2,383,000
Rainutana	168,000	420,000
Mysore	12,000	107,000

Of an average outturn of four million bales it may be said that 1,788 000 bales are exported, 1781 000 consumed by the Indian mills, and 450 000 consumed in India outside the mills. The distribution of the export trade is indicated in the appended table.

Exports of cotton—A portion of the Indian crop of the season 1913-14 and a portion of the crop of the season 1913-14 and a portion of the crop of the season 1913-15 came into statistical consideration in the exports amounted to 104 million cwts valued at Rs 284 crores against 104 million cwts valued at Rs 284 crores against 104 million cwts valued at Rs 284 crores against 104 million cwts valued at Rs 284 crores against 104 million cwts valued at Rs 285 per cent of the total exports The exports showed a decreased of nearly 3 per cent in quantity, and 18 per cent in value. The average declared value per unit fell from Rs 28-10-1 to Rs 22-59 pri cwt or by 10 per cent and the total loss due to reduced prices amounted to Rs, 64 crores. The distribution of the trade is shown blow. About 62 per cent of the trade was effected in the pre war period. The trade was effected in the pre war period. The fulled during the war period as compared with those of cotton other than Japan are in normal years of cermany. Belgium Italy Austra-Hungary and France.

		1918 14	1914 15
	ı	Tons	Tons
	Japan	440.878	
	Italy	42 420	67 745
	Germany	84 403	61 974
	Belgium	56 654	39 718
	United Lingdom	19,248	35 389
	Austria Hungary	37 352	29,267
	France	26 21 3	27 614
	China	9 714	12,409
	Spain	8 847	11 248
	Bombay is the gre	at centre of t	
ì	trade. The principal	variaties are	Dholleras.
ı	Broach, Comras (from	the Berara)	Dharwar
ı	and Coomptas. Bros.	ch is the be	st ootton
ı	grown in Western Inc	lia. Hingangle	st cotton.
i	from the central Prov	duces has a r	nod repu
ı	tation Bengals is to	he name give	n to the
ı	cotton of the Ganget		
1	to the oottons of Nort.	hern India T	e Madrae
į	cottons are known a		
ı	Colmbatores and Th	nevelivs. The	best of
ı	these is Tinnevelly	Cambodia oc	tton bus
ļ	been grown with suc		
į	but it shows a tender	107 to revert	The high
ł	prices of sotton realis	ed of recent v	CALL DE TO
ļ	given a great impetus	to cultivation	Govern-
Į	ment have also been	active in imag	nwing the
ı	class of cotton produ	uced by seed	an including
١	hybridisation and the	n Importation	of erection
ı	cottons. Although th	MAN TORRESTOR	have met
ı	with a considerable z	DOBUSED OF KIND	PARK HAND
ı	have not proceeded for	ar enough to ?	es wen the
ı	whole outtorn, which	still consists for	the men
•	Million Addressed Associate		

t of a short-staple early matering variety, table to sells where the rainy season is brief. Reference has been made to the popularity the Indian handloom sloths in the earlier so which we have record. This trade we so large that it excited alarm in England, it was killed by a series of enactments, amencing in 1701 probabilities the use or in Bominay in 1858, but the fundation of the indian callecer in England. The in Bominay in 1856 Theresiter, with occasion of the spinning jeany and the power

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India the twelve months. April to March, in each of the post three years —

			1912-18	1913-14	1914–16
ombay adras engal P mjab P and Berar ative States	•	1	485 566 927 44,974 188 87,885 128 48 765,289 5 389 389 33 581 772 37 690 324	479 082,97, 44 073 028 38 \$19 047 44 468,506 6 274,754 26 522,870 37,924,174	448,856 493 48,081 693 31 708,706 50,251,136 6 813,544 84 5 65 154 86 046 493
	GRAND TOTAL	1	688 472 902	682 776,851	651 908,301

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree centred in Bombay, the mills of that province pro-incing nearly 75 per cent, of the quantity produced in British India. The United Provinces of type and Oudh and Madras produced about 7 per cent each, while Bengal and the Central Pro-inces produced 5 5 and 4 7 per cent. respectively. Elsewhere the production is as yet very instead.

BONBAY SPINNERS

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn pun in Bombay island —

	- [1912-13	1918-14	1914-15
Nos. 1 to 10 " 11-25 " 21-30 " 31-40 Above 40 Waster, &c		95 429 461 188 102 363 74,850 464 4 420 751 837,260 40 701	89 351 981 186,216 653 74 751,191 3,830,673 822,287 51 911	88 219 669 162,657 972 68,552,972 4 016,805 599,062 165,902
	TOTAL	488 681 000 °	3.45 024 098	822,15 3 2 82
Th correspondin		dabad are as follows	1913-14.	1014-35
Nos. 1—10 11—20 21—30 21—40 Alore 60		2,039 676 15 656,673 37,049 886 11 687 071 1,375 446 1,692	1,503 504 14 912,547 39,543 101 11,890 408 958,218 144,959	2,239 295 21 010,020 39,011,571 8 970,948 253,906 4,718
	TOTAL	67,810,194	66,052,787	72.487.452

YARN SPUN THROUGHOUP INDIA.

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India, including Native States, are given in the following table —

		1912-13	1918-14	1914-15
Nos. 1-10 11-20 21-30 31-40 Above 40 Wastes, dc.		137 002,274 809 898 282 158,296 811 19 641 700 2,937 880 660 985	130 783,748 861,908,914 166 994 607 19 712,298 2 696 686 678,598	180,978,182 848,284,826 156,280,874 18,700,101 9,282,668 475,216
	TOTAL	688 472 902	682 776,851	651 908,307

In the early days of the textile industry the energies of the millowners were largely concentrated on the production of yarn both for the China market, and for the handlooms of India. The increasing competition of Japan in the China market, the growth of an indigenous industry is China and the uncertainties introduced by the fluotuations in the China exchanges consequent on variations in the price of silver compelled the millowners to cultivate the Home market. The general tendency of recent years has been to spin higher counts of yarn, importing American cotton for this purpose to supplement the Indian supply, to erect more looms and to produce more dyed and bleached goods. This practice has reached a higher development in Bounbay than in other parts of India and the Bounbay Presidency produces nearly 87 per cent. of the dicth woven in India. The United Provinces produces 8 per cent. the Central Provinces 5 per cent. and Madras about 8 per cent. Grey (unbleached) goods still represent hearly 77 per cent, of the whole production but dyeing and bleaching are making rapid progress.

ABALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS.

The following brief extract is taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in varis) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Rative States —

	1912-18	1913-14	1014-15
Grey and Bleached plece-goods-			
Pounds	211 111 891	202,763 449	218,576 441
Yarda	914 191,285	878,445 720	880,501,618
Coloured pleos-goods			• •
Pounds	71 828 058	68,829,264	61 067,167
Yards	806,251,800	291,845,866	255,206,824
Grey and coloured goods other than piece- goods			•
Ponuds	1,812,894	2,166,496	1.785 081
Dozens	415 188	687 640	513.485
Hosiery-	415 100	00.02	V-2,500
Pounds	600 997	471 849	285 918
Dosens	284,799	967 411	179.272
Miscellaneous-			
Pounds	217 668	157,998	841.263
Total—			
Pounds	285 491 002	274,388,550	277 006,900
Yards	1,220 442,545	1,164,291,588	1,135,707,902
Dogens	699 988	905,081	691,858

BOMBAY WOVEN GOODS.

The output of woven goods during the three years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows. (The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods, the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.)

	1913–18	1913-14.	1914-25.
Pounds	286,268,580	210,042,781	994,169,94 ±
Yards	1,001,664,978	941,672,500	994,169,994
Dottens	495 078	701,805	292,169,84 ±

ove Ø

part of a short-temple early metoring variety suitable to solis where the rainy season is brief.

Helarmose has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom eloths in the carlier descentry and made her dependent on the United things of which we have record. This trade grows on large that it excited sharm in Hegiand, was in 1835 but the foundations of the industry and it was killed by a series of enactaments, over really laid by the opening of the first million of the spinning lenny and the power cause of indian calcoon in Ragiand. The in vention of the spinning lenny and the power causes its progress was rapid.

The ciliuding statement house the quantity (in nonlab of the spinning lenny and the power causes its progress was rapid.

The fullowing statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts span in all India be twelve months. April to March, in each of the next three years.

		1914-19	1013-14	1914-15
Bombay Madras Bengal U P Pmjab C. P and Berar Native States	•	485,566,927 44,974,188 37 385,118 43 766,299 5,389,389 38,681,772 37,690 324	479 682,975 44,673 626 33 219 947 44 468,506 6,274,754 36 532 670 27 924 174	448 556 493 43,051 691 31 708 798 50,281 155 5,813,549 34 565 150 36 946 491
	GRAND TOTAL	688,472,902	682 776 851	651 908 307

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree centred in Bombay, the mills of that province producing nearly 75 per cent. of the quantity produced in British India. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras produced about 7 per cent. each, while Bengal and the Central Provinces produced 5 5 and 4 7 per cent. respectively Elsewhere the production is as yet very limited.

BONDAY SPINNERS

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts or numbers, of varu

{	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Nos. 1 to 10 = 11-30 = 21-30 = 31-40 L'ovo 40 Wantos, &c.	95,429 461 188 102,368 74,860 464 4 420 751 887,260 40 701	69 351 981 186,216 653 74 751 191 3 830 678 622,387 51,911	88 _19 060 162,657 972 66 552,972 4,016 805 599,662 105 902
Total	368 681 000	3.5 024 696	822,153,289
The corresponding figures for Ah	YARN AT AHMEDABAD medabad are as follows		
	1912-13	1913–14.	1914-15
₹08. 1—10 • 11—20 • 21—30 • 31—40	2,039 676 15 656,673 87 049,666 11 687 071	1,508 504 14 912 547 89,543,101 11,890 408	2,289,29, 21,010 02 39 011,87 8 970,04

1,375 446

67,610,194

TOTAL

1 602

958,218 144 960

08,962,737

259,905

72,487,442

4.718

YARR SPUE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yem spun in the whole of India, including Native States, are given in the following table —

	1912–13,	1918-14	1914-15	
Ros. 1—10 , 11—20 , 21—30 , 21—30 Ab 21—40 Wastes &c	187 003,274 869,885,282 158,836 811 19 841 700 2,937 880 660 955	130 783,748 861,908,914 186,994,607 19 712,598 2,698 656 678,598	180,878,122 348,288,826 156,230 374 18,701,101 2,232,008 475,216	
Тота	688 472 902	682,776 851	651,903,307	

In the early days of the textile industry the energies of the millowners were largely concentrated on the production of yarn both for the China market, and for the handlooms of India. The increasing competition of Japan in the China market, the growth of an indigenous industry less than the uncertainties introduced by the fluctuations in the China exchanges consequent envariations in the price of silver compelled the millowners to cultivate the Home market. The general tendency of recent years has been to spin higher counts of yarn importing Amarican cotton for this purpose to supplement the Indian supply, to srect more looms, and to produce more dyed and blesached goods. This practice has reached a higher development in Bombay than in other parts of India, and the Bombay Presidency produces nearly 87 per cent. of the cloth woven in India. The United Provinces produces 3 8 per cent. the Contral Provinces 5 per cent, and Madras about 8 per cent. Grey (unbledched) goods still represent nearly 77 per cent, of the whole production but dysing and bleaching are making rapid progress.

ANALYSES OF WOYDER GOODS.

The following brist extract is taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Native States —

	1912-18	1913-14.	3-14. 1914-15	
Grey and Bleached piece-goods-				
Pounds	211,111 891	202,768,449	218 576 441	
Yards	914 191,230	872,445 720	880 501 618	
Coloured piece-goods—				
Pounds	71,828 052	68,829,264	61,067 187	
Yards	806,251,809	291,84p,868	255,200,384	
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-				
goods—	(i			
Pounds	1 812.894	2 166,496	1 785,087	
Dozens	415 138	687,640	512,485	
Hoelery-		,		
Pounds	500 997	471 849	235 918	
Dozens	284,799	967 411	179,272	
Miscellaneous —				
Pounds	217 668	157 992	841,308	
Total—				
Pounds	285 491 002	274,388,550	277 006,900	
Yards	1,320 442,545	1.164.291.588	1 135,707 952	
Dosens	699 988	905,051	691,868	

BOMBAT WOVER GOODS.

The output of woven goods during the three years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows. (The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods, the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.)

	1912-18	1913-14,	2914-15.	
Pounds	280,803,580	918 043,781	222,150,912	
Yards	1,001,664,978	941,679 466	930,580,296	
Dosens	485,078	761,305	800,180	

The grand totals for all india are as follow					
	1912-18	1918-14	1914-15		
Pounds Yards Dozens	285 4,1 002 1,220 442 545 699 932	274 388 550 1,164 291 588 935 051	277 005 900 1 185 707 952 691 658		

TRADE OF THE YEAR.

The depression in the cotton trade which was noticeable before the close of 1913 com and China. The value fell by Rs 3.55 lakhs tinued into 1914 and four weeks before the cotton trade with the cotton trade with the cotton trade with the cotton to the full effects of a prolonged depression were discernible Stocks began to swell with no off take and a dozen mills are solved to stop working for some time, although the principle of the war. This took 117 million like valued at Rs 3.42 lakh to 87 per count the majority continued to work. Both the symming and weaving industries unfered through the symming and the constitute of the dose their was no immediate prospect of a large off take of the accumulated stocks. The problem of the supply of chemicals and dyes, which were regularly obtained from Germany presented since a serious difficulty on the outbrack of war. The outtiers of the miles shows that the production of yarn during 1914-15 was less than 1913-14. The trade with Asia is Turken of 50 creent, which the prolicion of 1913-14 and Rs 35 lakhs to 44 million ibe and Rs and Rs 36 lakhs to 45 per out the chief A rough estimate of the value of Indian processed by 3 million ibe or about 1 per cent as empayed with the prolicion of 1913-14 and Rs 35 lakhs to 44 million ibe and Rs and Rs 36 lakhs to 45 per out the outbrack of the countries and Pervis and the countries and provided to the previous variety losely approximate to the other chief countries. The United Expandom and and Rs 1-2 crores for woven goods the value of local manufactures is has than toe imports

of local manufactures is a set than from abroad by the art. Re 4 crores

Isdian Production — Inc. production of Indian weaving tails consists chiefly of trey and biseched piecegoods. There was a slight recovery in production of gry and biseched piecegoods. There was a slight recovery in production of gry and biseched piecegoods for the ground of gry and biseched piecegoods for a continuation and by Re 50 laths of production of gry and biseched piecegoods. The exports of piecegoods also contracted by 22 million pands of 24 million pands to 25 millions in the value of the continuation of the contract of India 6,634 889 spindles and 104 180 home by Pes Pr yand in the wear Grev goods rewers at work during 19 4 15 ruploving on the present-49 per cent of the total and in this line are so 258 733 persons the share of Bombay the trade declined by near 19 11 million variation 17 543 persons India produced in 1914 16 sting chiefly of lungra and sarks represent 652 million lbs of vara out of which 24 million 18 per cent of the total showing a declinic lon lbs were consumed in the production of other lands of the total showing a declinic could be a principal constoners are Rast Africa the Strate and Land. Leaving about 283 million 195 which is done from the consumed in the benefit countries are the again to the sound and Expt. The tade with the found and Expt. The tade with thus declined then is exported

Export Trade

D010#	Yara		Woven		
	Million	Re	Goods	Total.	
	l bs	(lakba)	R.s	R.s	
1010.11	100		(lakba)	(lak ha)	
1910-11	183	8 62	2,39	11,01	
191 12	151	7 59	2 19	9, 18	
1912-12	204	9 92	2,28	12 0	
1913-14	198	9.53	2,29 1,78	19 12	
1914 15	184	6,28	1.78	8.01	

countries agen rers a Cevion and Except very closely approximate to the previous years figures The United Kingdom and Japan respectively took 454 980 lbs and 10 lbs against 401 691 lbs and 79 220 lbs in

soluth 142 million by were exported by sea principle data carries one occasion and land, leaving about 256 million by which lades Crylon Persia Asiati Turkey Slam was probably consumed in the hand loom and Expt The tade with China declined from 70 800 yards to 777 200 vards The chan is exported. namely the Straits by 8 million yards and Ba 12 lakhs Cavion by 24 million yards and Ba

Progress of the Mill Industry

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of India.

Year ending 30th June	Number Number of Mills Spindles	Aumber	Number Number	Average No of	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
		Looms	Hands Employed Daily	Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.	
1897	173	4 065 618	37 584	144 385	4 553 276	1 300 936
1806	185	4 259 "20	\$8 013	148 964	6 184,648	1 481 328
1899	188	4,728 333	39 069	162,106	J 863 165	1 675 190
1900	198	4 945 788	40 124	161 189	5 086 732	1 463 352
1901	195	5 006 936	41 180	172 889	4 731 090	1 851 740
1902	192	5 006 965	42 584	181 031	6 177 633	1,765 088
1903	192	5 045 297	44 092	181 899	6 087 690	1 739 340
1904	191	5 118 121	45 337	164 779	6 106 681	1 744 766
1905	197	5 163 486	50 139	277 د19	6 577 354	1 879,244
1906	217	5 279 59 5	52,668	208 616	7 082 308	2,023 516
1907	324	5 ^33 2,5	58 438	205 096	6 930 595	1 980 170
1908	241	5 756 020	67 920	221 195	6 970 250	1 991 500
1909	278	6 000 231	~6 898	_38 924	7 381 500	2 109 000
1910	263	6 195 671	8,725	233 624	6 772 o35	1 985 01 0
1911	263	6 357 460	8ი ქა2	230 649	6 670 531	1 905 866
1912	268	6 463 929	88 951	249 637	7 176 357	2 050 102
1913	272	6,596 862	94,186	255 786	7,836 056	2,090,016
914*	2.1	6,778 895	104,179	260 276	7 300 961	2,143,126

* Year ending 81st August 1915.

Comparative Figures

In Great Britain the United States of America and in India, there are 2 011 mills 1449 mills and 272 mills respectively. The number of spindies to sech country is as follows —5 93 crores as 22 crores and 67 lakits for india tooms 8 05 lakits, 6 96 lakits, and 104 000 for India the number of bands employed 6 27 lakits for Great Britain 3 18 lakits for America and 2 00 lakits for India. 2 00 lakits for India cottom consumed in bales 42 84 lakits 59 lakits and 21 lakits Indian bales which are 592 lbs. per bale are reduced to American bales which are 592 lbs. per bale are reduced to American bales which are 500 lbs. bales, the number of bales consumed in India would be about 20 per cent loss. The wages carried by the workmen of each country are as follows —England 48 90 courts per annum, America 88 40 crores, India 5 58 crores. Out of her total production England 48 per cent. for home consumption America 94 per cent. and India 79 per cent.

Wages.

The following comparison of wages has been prepared by a Mill Proprietor Wages cause to 2.68 cores for Rombey which employs 1.10 lakh workers The Bombay Mills employs 1.10 lakh workers The Bombay Mills employs a very expensive staff of managers and overseers. To them and all other office and clerical staffs 26 lakhs were given so It tids sum is deducted the workman proper got 2.42 corors, or Rs 220 per annum per head. The linglish workman gets Rs 780 per annum and the American workman gets Rs 1,050 per annum It the same test of profits and wages to the whole of India is applied then for 1913 the industry as a whole earned 6.34 crores and wages and wages to workmon proper would come to 5.90 crores and to the staff 03 lakhs, or a total of 6.58 crores to be divided amongst 2.43 lakh hands which are employed in India. The average rate of wages at this figure would work out at 2.26 per annum.

Blatement of the amount in rapers of Excise duty realised from goods woven in the Coston MIRs in British India under the Coston Dutles Act, II of 1896 also the amount of equivalent duty is viola in the Native States in each year from 1893-95 to 1912-15

Prompto To	Bembay	Madras	Bengal	United Provinces of Agra and Onth (also Almer- Merware)	Panjab	Central Provinces and Berar (a)
1885-96 (b) 1896-97 1897-98 1898-99 1899-1900	196 9 14,480 9 60 600 11,26 390 10,95 236	56 300 68 470 89 130	⁻ ′900	45 870 44,350 61 000	13 270 14 460	50 040 79 260 84 969
1900-01 1903-08 1908-08 1908-04 1904-05	10 28 542 15 26 103 15,84 121 17 64,527 20 43 83°	54 139 67 818 6∠ 850	8 60"	69 284 74 028 89 189	4 379 8 051 1 104	1 10 140 1 30 620
1908-06 1908-07 1907-08 1908-09 1908-10	22,78 425 24,86 265 28 82 296 29 51 859 88 88 658	1 82 633 1 85 131 1 42 295	31 556	1 35 884 1 66 044 1 88 345	7 464 8 746 9 509	1,64,680 1 76 944 1 98,419
1910-11 1911-12 1918-13 1918-14 1914-15 (a)	86 78 555 42 17 878 48 27 698 46 68 188 42,31 544	2 13 166	48 681 81 709	1 84 658 2,11,447 2,55 467	10 862 17 971 22 968	2 52,415 2 71 883 3 00 919

	Total Britis	Total British Indus.		Native Grand Total	
	Gross duty	NeDdutv	Gross duty	Gross duty	Nut daty
1805-08 (b) 1806-07 1807-08 1806-09 1809-1900	\$ 695 11,23 440 11 05 829 18 75 119 18 99 812	5 835 10 91 590 11 38 950 13 53 120 13 09 514	244 18 459 47 885 52,186 40 937	579 11 41,899 12 14 164 14 2, 305 18 80 749	11 10 049 11 86 785
1900-01 1901-02 1902-03 1908-04 1904-05	12 16 867 17 69 908 18 66 213 20 77 449 23 81 825	11 62 947 17 16,836 18 25 469 20 36 104 23 33 696	48 449 61 171 66 541 69 061 67 820	12,64 756 18 81 073 19 31 754 21 86 510 24,49 145	17 77 968 18 91 010 20 95 149
1995-06 1908-07 1907-08 1906-09 1909-10	27 06 784 29 00 957 88 99 717 35 48 778 40 06 193	26 71,061 28 64 202 33 55 946 34 98 480 89 61 020	83 455 81 976 97 409 1 14 498 1 37 698	27 90,289 29 82,671 34 97 216 36 58 276 41 43 892	~9 46 15 2
1810-11 1911-12 1918-14 1918-14	42,26 575 48 79 478 56,17 969 54,39 043 49 34,162	1 75 878 48 04,492 56,76 667 63 95 014 48 79 385	1,75,878 1,82,479 2 21 178 2,88 898 2,88,160	44,56 129 50 61 957 58 89 147 68 77 436 51 87 822	

⁴⁴² From the 1st October 1902 from which date the province was leased in perpetuity to the British Government. (b) For Fobruary and Marcie 1806. (c) Provisional.

COTTON FIRES IN BOMBAY

The Bombay Cotton Green has been attracted at Colaba since 1844 and occupies an area of about 1½ miles square. On it each dealer rents a plot which is known as his jotha The cotton season opens at the Ilwail, in October or November, when the dealers bring to their joikar the bekane of the previous crop which has been stored throughout the monsoon, and from that date until the monsoon breaks in the following June the Cotton Green is crowded with bales and is the scene of great activity. It has long been recognised that the Green is inconvenient both in regard to its siritation and its limited size and arrangements for its transfer have been made.

In recent years there have been severat fir we on the Green, culminating in a long series in 1914 when the damage done by fire surpassed all the series of the series of the series and at his 1650 000 were in 1914 sheeted by fire Allowing for 75 000 damaged bales (valued at Rs 82,00 000) which were sold by Insurance Companies the loss works out as follows 75 000 bales totally burnt or reader ed useless for spinning purposes valued at Rs 83 00 000

But the number of fires in the different years varies greatly In 1904 there was only one and the same in 1905 but in 1906 the number was thirty-eight coming to more recent years we find one in 1911 there in 1912, thirteen in 1913, forty three in 1914 and seven in 1915. The fires are generally confined to a perticular area of the Green, where though the public is not excluded there is a regular system of watchmen.

Committee of Inquiry —The disastrons fires of 1914 led to the appointment by the Govern ment of Bombay of a Committee to inquire into the causes of the outbreaks of fire on the Cotton Green and to consider and recommend what preventive and protective measures should be adopted to guard against such outbreaks in future

A Government Resolution, published in November 1914 summarises the suggestions of that Committee as follows—

- (i) The removal of the Cotton Green from Colaba to some more spacious better ar ranged better drained and more remote site
- (ii) The restriction of the height of cotton stacks, with proper alleys lanes or roads between the various stacks and tathes.
- (iii) The storage of cotton in godowns which are properly built
- (iv) The organization and maintenance by the cotton merchants and Insurance Companies jointly of a better staff for guarding the Green
- (v) The provision of an adequate number of hydrants and full pressure of water throughout the 24 hours.
- (vi) Efforts by Insurance Companies to safeguard as closely as possible their own in terests after a fire has occurred.

(vii) The institution of a tribunal or court of enquiry of the nature referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Frandulent Incendiarism,—Government accepted the committees conclusion that the fires of 1914 were due to wilful and fraudulent incendiarism, the motive for which is to be found in the exceptional conditions which characterized the cotton market during that season. In the absence of a definite clue, the Committee found itself unable to determine upon which of the soveral classes which stood to benefit by the destruction of large stocks of cotton the cul public for these conflagrations lay

The Resolution also stated that, pending the completion of the Sewri Richamation, the Port Trust are making arrangements, at a cost of approximately three lakhs to lay out a suitable storage ground near the reclamation. This in conjunction with the existing Cotton Green will admit of even a large crop being stored in conditions which will not reproduce the dangerous features which characterized the storing of last years crop. The insurance companies have already taken action, by the imposition of almost prohibitive rates where these precautions are not observed to compel the restriction of the height of stacks of bales and the provision of a liberal allowance of free space between adjoining stacks. The provision of the additional storage area referred to above will inclinate the adoption of these very necessary safeguards.

The annual report on the Bombay City Police for 1914 states that a thorough examination of the books of various companies has established beyond a shadow of doubt that considerable fortunes have been made over the fires by those in the cotion trade as a result of a system of fraud in the dealing mixing, and classification of cotion. Later investigation, however is believed to have resulted in a considerable modification of that seatement and of the theory of concepted insufficient and of the theory of concepted in a considerable modification of that seatement and

The Jute Industry.

cally a monopoly of Scotamen from Dundes the industry itself owes its inception to an Rnglishman. The founder of the industry was George Actand an Englishman who began was recurse actaind an anticismizan with negan life as a midshipman in the navy, and was for some years in the hast India Marine Ser-vice He quitted this service while still a young vice rie quites this service wints still a young inne and engaged in commercial pursuits! in Ceylon where he was successful Later on he turned his attention to Bengal and arriving in Calcutte about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at cerampore where experiments were being irled with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of peor This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of thea, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a order to manufacture goods from that material During this trip be visited Dundee and while there Mr John Rerr of Dunglas Foundry angreeted to him the importing of machinery suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal where the jute comes from and spin it there. This suggestion bere fruit for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of pr paring and animing machinery and returned to India the same year scomponied by his two sons and a few Dunder mechanics who were to as and \$ 16w murr margines with merr to as sist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Beneral This as has been stated was at Bishra the site of the present Welling ton milla, near Berampore, and here, in 1856 the first machine spun jute yarns were made As not introquently happens the ploneer got very little out of his venture After several ups and downs the Actand interest in the ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1887, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1888

Power looms.—The pioneer's example was tollowed by Mr George Henderson of that lik and firm, and in 1859 the Borneo Jute to was launched under his auspies. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power loom for jute cloth Unhampered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co made rapid wronness. doubling their works in 1844 and progress, doubling their works in 1864 and electing their capital twice over in 1872 the milis were turned into a limited liability company the present "Barnagore Jute Manu instanting Co Ld Four other milis followed in supersion—Gouripore Sersjgunge, and India Jute Mills.

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of vary recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855 and the first power loom was historiced in 1859. The original outcome was been as took per day. It is now 8,000 tone per day of the industry at this period we may (working short time) and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year another interesting thing about the jute in the dastry of Bengal is that although it is practiced in the process of the industry and bares touched 68 per cent. Premium The dividend for the dastry of Bengal is that although it is practiced in the process of the industry and shares touched 68 per cent. Premium The dividend for the dastry of Bengal is that although it is practiced. clared which seemed to justify the entribous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company and shares touched 68 per cent. premium The dividend for the first year, ending angust 18, 8, was 25 per cent for 1874 20 per cent., and for 1875 10 per cent. Then came a change The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Port Certains habble and the condition of the late. Cauning bubble and the condition of the jute industry in 1872 73 seeming to offer a better neturn than coal or ten both of which had just enloyed a boom it was only necessary to lastue a prospectur of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an after пооц

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated locally—the Fort Gloster Budge Ludge and Sibpore and two Home companies the Champ Slipore and two Home companies the Champ dany and Sammugger all of which commenced operations in 1874. In 1874-5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah Oriental (now Union) Asiatic (now Soorah) Cityc Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing to (now the Bellinghatta Burnagore branch milli Rustomjee (now the Central) Ganges (registered in England) and Hastings owned by Messrs Rirkmyre Bros., of Greenock tame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total fooms from 12.0 up to 3500 This was too much of a strain for the new industry and for the next long years all the mills had a severe struggle the other ones all survived the orient, but lops of the Bengal Pressing and Maurisa. Agatic the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co and the Rustonico—became morbined to appear again later on under new names and management Fort Ghoster also suffered badly

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up This was Kamathatty promoted by Mesars Jardine Skinner & Co, which came into being in 1877 as the result of Dr Barry's visit to Calcutta in 18"6 when he transferred the agency of the Gourspore Co from Messre Jardine Skinner & Co to his own firm. This Jactine Skimper & Co To his own firm. This mill, together with additions made by some of the other mills brought the total fooms up to 5 150 in 1882. By the end of 1386 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly total was infrher augmented by the Hooghiv Triaghur Vh.toria and Kasknarrah mills bringing the number of looms at work up to 8 700 From this period on to 1894 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill with 2,460 spindles since merged into the Weillington branch of the Champdany Co Between 1896 and 1900 the following new wills were attested at the Geodes Twist Mill mills were started—the Gordon Iwist Mill with 1 900 spindies (now acquired by Anglo India) Khardah Gondolpars (French owned) is succession—Gourdpore Sersjgunge, and India January Gourdon Anglo India Standard, Miliance Arathoon Anglo India Standard, National Delta (which absorbed the Sers) From 1888 to 1873 "writer Mr. David Sunge) and the Kinnison A full of four years witnessed large extensions to the writing mills for sells excepting the likers mill simply attar which came the following series of new

mills, besides further heavy extensions—Dal ages from the earliest year for which complete housie, Alexandria, Naihati, Lawrence Re liance, Belvedere Auckland Kelvin and North brook

Progress of the Industry

as 100 It will be seen that he number of looms and spindles in operation has increased THE record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The number of mills at work or the amount of following statement shews quinquennial aver—

iooms and spinaics in operation has increased to a very much larger extent than either the number of mills at work or the amount of following statement shews quinquennial aver—

	Number	of Nominal	Numbe	r (in thousands	of
	mills at work.		Persons employed.	Looms.	Spindles
1979-80 to 1882 84 1884-85 to 1888 89	21 (100 24 (114		38 8 (100) 3 7 (136)	3 5 (100) 7 (127)	88 (100 138 4 (157
1889-90 to 1893 94 1894-96 to 1898 99	26 (124 31 (148		64 3 (166) 86 4 (223)	8 (151) 11 7 (219)	172 8 (198) 244 B (278)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	36 (171	(80 (251)	114 3 (294)	16 2 (295)	334 6 (380)
1904-05 to 1908 09	46 (219	960 (800)	165 (425)	24 8 (451)	610 5 (680)
1909-10	60 (286	1 151 (428)	204 1 (528)	31 4 (571)	645 9 (784)
1910 11	54 (276)	1 150 (425)	216 4 (558)	33 1 (602)	682 a (776)
1911 12	50 (281)	1 105 (441)	201 3 (519)	32 9 (598)	677 5 (770)
1912-15	61 (290)	1 3 30 5 (442)	204 (525)	34 (618)	703 7 (805)
1913 14	64 (30a	1,309 (466)	216 (557)	36 (654)	714 (846)

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the expect of jute manufactures and the declared values for the quinquennial periods

		July mai	m factures				
	mıII	y bagaln lons of mber	mll	cloths in lons of ards	V a lankhe	due of	
1879-80 to 1883-84 1884-85 to 1885-31	54 1	9 (109) (140)	4 4 15 4	(100) (350)	124 162		(100) (130)
1889-90 to 1593 94 1894-95 to 1498-99	111 1 171 i		41 182	(992) (4,138)	289 518	3	(232) (416)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	206 €	(3,6)	42" 2	(9 709)	828	5	(662)
1904-05 to 1908-09	237 8	(469)	; 69 8	(15 864)	1 442	7	(1 154)
1900 10	364 4	(664)	940 1	(21 366)	1 709	в	(1 369)
1910-11	160 5	(657)	955 3	(21 711)	1 699	4	(1 561)
1911 12	289 6	(528)	871 5	(19 807)	1 600	8	(1 282)
1912 13	311 7	(558)	10218	(23 223)	2,287	1	(1,881
1913 14	368 6	(672)	1,061 2	(24 118)	2 827	3	(2 284)

11

73-			
Up to the last quinques raw jude were marked b to year though the impe	y increases from yes	T	Price of jule, ordinary per bale of 400 lbs.
raphe as in the case of m decrease in the exports			Rs. a. p 23 8 0 (100)
m compared with the figu	res for the preceding	I 1884 85 to 1888-89	23 3 2 (99)
quinque nial period and 1910-11 but a marked			82 6 5 (13 8)
n 1911 12 which was acre	ntusted in 1912-13 -	1894-95 to 1898-99	00 12 0 (181)
	Jute raw in millions of cwt.	1899 1900 to 1903-04	J2 1 7 (137
1879-80 to 1888-84	7 5 (100	1904-05 to 1908-03	44 13 8 (191)
1894-85 to 1888-89	8 9 (119	1000.10	31 0 0 (192
080 00 to 1893 94	10 (138	1010-11	41 8 0 (177
894 95 to 1898-99	123 (164	1 2011 17	J1 4 0 (218
899-1900 to 1908-04	12 7 (169	1019 19	54 12 0 (288
1904-05 to 1908-09	15 00 (20	1 1019.14	76 12 0 (327
1909-10	14 8 (195	The avarers pelest	of gummy cloth have
1910-11	12 7 (169	: Dreit are Torious —	Price of Hessian cloth
1911 12	16 2 (216		10 toz. 40° per 100 yus Re a p
1912-13	17 5 (23)	•	10 7 11 (100
919 14	1.4 (205		8 0 7 (77)
The Price of raw jui	e remained its highes	1889 90 to 1893 94	10 8 8 (99)
odatin 1908 07 the rate n 1907-08 it dropped to	being Ba 65 per bale	1894-95 to 1898-99	9 11 8 (98)
he fall was accentilated in	1908-09 and 1909-10	1899-1900 to 1903-04	10 2 10 (97)
he price having declined			11 14 1 (112
per bale respectively. In one again to Rs. 41-8-0, to	Ba 51 4-0 in 1911 1:	יוויישטעו פ	9 3 6 (88)
and further to Bs 54-12	2-0 in 1912 is Th	6 1910-11	9 5 6 (89)
following are the quinque or bale (400 pounds) of or	dinary into calculates		11 14 0 (118
hom the prices current po	blished by the Benga	1 1012 10	16 6 0 (156
Chamber of Commerce —		191 14 🛌	1" 0 0 (182

The 1916 crop. During the past year much-damage was done to the crop by floods and there was an estimated decrease in the average under jute mainly in Eastern Brigal of 981 421 acros. The final figures of outturn for the three provinces we know a follows—

	Bales		
PHOVINGE	1914	1915	В одение
Bengal—		- ·	
Western	1 487 098	299 ادن 1	286 296
Vorthern	2 734 433	1 975 139	7 58 8 94
Restern	5 235 88	4-9 128	1 756 750
Cooch Behar	13 . 247	72,335	#2 90 5
Siner and Orissa (including Kopal)	780 78~	697 873	87 914
Arsa m	JD7 463	157 (59	150 004
Total	10 -31 505	7 428 738	\$ 102 775

	Estimated screage	Estimated acreage under Jute		
Name of province	1914	1916	D естевие	
Bengal				
Westero	467 199	297 369	169,830	
Northern	865 511	591,365	264 120	
Rastern	1,549 894	1,150 403	399 492	
Looch Bohar	44,410	2" 556	16 857	
Biliar and Orlssa	983 120	215 339	114 781	
Assam	102,300	83 100	19,200	
Total	3 349 437	2 365 151	984,786	

The Jute Mills Association new one of the most important if not the most the most important if not the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Important, or the course similated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was started under the following circumstances—In 1880 the exist-ing mills finding that in spite of the constant ing mills finding that in spite of the constant opening up of new markets, working results were not favourable, came to an agreement, with the late 8 E J Glarke, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, as trustee to work short time The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Serajgungs. The first agreement for mx months dating from 15th February 1888 was subsequently received at macrosults without subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15 1891 without The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time. which varied throughout the five years between 4 days a week, 9 days a fortaight and 5 days a week Besides short time 10 per cent of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1890. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills

Working days -- With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1896 the working day was increased to 15 hours, Saturdays included, which involved an additional dave included, which involved an additional amount of cleaning and repelring work on sundays. In order to indimise this Sunday work and give them a free Sinday an agitation was got up in 1897 by the Mill European assistants to have the origines stopped at 2 or 3 p in on Saturidays. The local Government took the matter up but their action went no further than applying moral sandon backed by a somewhat half hearted threat the Mill Association hald meetings to consider the nutstand and the members were must fix and the members. The Mill Association had meetings to consider the question and the members were practically agreed as to the utility of early closing on Saturdays, but were swo could not trust thoused to carry it out without legislation Unfortunately the Government of India refused to senetion the passing of a Resolution by Unfortunately the Government of India related to senetice the passing of a Resolution by had not only been to current the posticial Government under the Factory of jute goods, but also to bring auditificate act and the matter was dropped. Only a year for jute such as textilose and textilities within

or two ago the Jute Mills Association in des or two ago the Jute Mills Association in deas pair brought out an American business expart Mr J H Parks to advise them on the possi-bility of forming a jute trust with a view to exercising some control over the production and price of jute Mr Parks came, and wrote a report which the Association promptly pigeon holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was an need to worry shout the niture inteno need to worry about the price of jute

An Association styled the European Jute Dealers Association, has lately been formed in Calcutta to promote and to guard the common interests of its members as dealers in jute for local consumption. The members are ballers and brokers of jute for sale to the jute mills in and around Calontta. The 2rst amoust general meeting was held on the lat October general meeting was need on the 1st October when a Committee consisting of the following gentlemon was elected for the year 1915-16 namely — Mussic R L B Gall, C D Stewart, P L Suttle G S Alexander G Morgan and A Tosh The Committee have since elected Mr Georg. Morgan to be the Chairman of the Association for the year

Effect of the War -The official review of the trade of India in 1914-15 says - It will be remembered that among the circumstances which added materially to the rapid development of the world's jute industry were the Crimean war in 1854-56 and the Civil war in America in 1861-63 It was anticipated on the outbreak of war that history would repeat itself, and that their would be a large demand for manufactured jute especially for military and transport purposes Thi anticipation was fulfilled and by the end of the year under was folililed and by the end of the year under review Calcutta jute mills were never in a more prosperous state. The short time agreement among the Bengal mills to work five days a week from April 1914 came to a conctusion at the end of September. From the 3rd Octo-ber the mills counterneed a six day week some of them on the full double shift of 18; hours and others on 11 hours single shift. The result of the exceptionally high level at which raw

the region of possibility When, however, the price of the raw material reached its lowest site of the mills took advantage of the situation, and secured large stocks of cheap jute. The demand for manufactured goods during the months of August and September, was not setive and as a consequence the mills. was not active and as a consequence the millist were unable to sell goods against their purchases. But later on the mills sold against their purchases at a large profit especially after October owing to the fact that during the latter ball of the year a large amount of jute goods were manufactured to an extent which had it is likely that as long as the war continues the mills here will be kent fulls eminored. mills here will be kept fully employed

The extent of the jute industry and its importance to india may be gathered from the figures of the export of the manufactured

		1913-14	1914 16
Bags	No mullions	89ن	398
Cloth	yards	1 061	1 057
Rope	1,000 cwts	83	64
Value of	inte goods Ba	(lakhs) 2827	2084

During the year the exports amounted to nearly Rs 25 crores or £17; millions, represent ing about 56 per cent of the total value of exports of the articles wholly or mainly manning about of the articles wholly or mainly manufactured and about 15 per cent of the total corports of Indian merchands. In the prewar period the exports amounted to meanly Rs 9 crores (£6 millions) or 35 per cent of the year's trade in jute manufactures against Rs 8; crores (£51 millions) or 35 per cent of the year's trade in jute manufactures against Rs 8; crores (£11 millions), the decline value fell from Rs 20 crores (£12 millions) the decline heing due not to a smaller volume in trade but to a great decrease in the price of finished goods in sympathy with lower prices of the raw material. The exports of gunny bags and gunny with amounted to 598 millions and 1057 million yards, re pectively against 399 millions and 1051 million jards in 1913 14, the figures for the war period being respectively 26, million s and 715 million yards against 243 million and 715 million yards against 243 million and 715 million yards against 243 million and 715 million yards against 243 million and 715 million yards against 243 million and 715 million yards against 243 million and 715 million yards against 243 million and 715 million yards against 243 millions and 715 million yards against 243 millions and 715 million yards against 243 millions and 715 million yards against 243 millions and 715 million yards sgainet 243 millions and 742 million yards in the corresponding period of 1913 14

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

The total value of glass and glassware imported into India in 1914-15 fell by Rs 117 lakhs to Rs 142 lakes about 58 per cent of which to he less takes about as per cent of which trade was affocted in the pre-war period. Hither to Austria Hungary has stood first among the expo ting countries and Gormany has been second. During the year the value of Japanese imports of glass into India has increased by Rs 32 takes to Rs 192 takes.

Glasse manufacture in India consists of two well-defined classes the indigenous house | hold industry and the modern factory industry. The indigenous household industry which is The indigenous household industry which is represented in all parts of the country is chiefly concerned with the manufacture of cheep bangies Glass manufacture in India on the modern factory system has littherto been an uphill struggle against great difficulties In Bengal, the Finner Glass Manufacturing Coropany Limited, of Titagarh, started work in 1890 and the Bengal class Company of Societyus in 1898 They ceased working in Spead 1902, respectively The Madras Glass Works founded in 1809 has ceased work, though it to hoped to restart it. A factory started in Hyderabad also proved a failure and its plant

sas taken over by the Glass Works at Ambala The Himslayan Glass Works at Rajpur in the Dehra Ilun district closed after three or four years working in 1908, but was restarted later under new management. Finally the Upper India Class Works at Ambala, which was started

ture of bangle glass, and in this line it is interesting to record that the bangle glass of Ambais and Firozabad has succeeded in capturing the market, whereas formerly large quantities of glass used to be imported from Belgium for this purpose At the present time one or two glass factories only are working in India, and a new tactory the Westurn India Glass Works Limited of Bombay is about to start work.

Records of the earlier ventures have shown that the influes in some cases were due in part at least to preventible causes prominent among which were (1) the lack of sufficient find capital and the consequent makinty of the companies to meet their heavy initial expenses and (...) monperience and lack or technical knowledge on the part of the promo-But there are also certain real and special ters difficulties with glass manufacturers to radia have to contend against The principal diffi-cutties are.—(1) The temperature of India in the bot weather (2) The difficulty of obtaining skuled labour for glass blowing. Both foreign blowers and men from local industries such as Nagina have been tried but neither have been Asgum have been tried but neither have been entirely satisfactory (3) There are consider able technical difficulties, such as the supply of a annuable quality of sand and a suitable alkall. With regard to the alkall local sources such as the red of Northern India, have not yet given results adequate for the manufacture of high class giassware. At present imported bushbonste of socks is mainly used. As this is almosted from England there is no reason to by Indian capitalists in 1893, was at first a imported from England there is no reason to fattes. Since 1903, however it has been much a satisfact any shortage of the supply it is made processful. It established itself family in also probable that soda compounds will in time its earlier years by specializing in the manufact. be locally manufactured in India.

The Handloom Weavers.

By F Booth Tucker

Next to agriculturists the handloom weavers of India rank second in numerical importance among her skilled industrial workers. In round figures about 11 million souls are dependent on this industry From a position of pros-perity and even affinence they have suddenly been reduced through no fault of their own but by circumstances over which they have no control, and which it was impossible for them control, and which it was impossible for them to foresee, to a condition of indigence and even starvation. Taking a superficial view of the situation one might be tempted to say that the remedy is in their own hands. Let them forsale their bomes and take service in the mills and the problem will be solved But this would be a short-sighted and unwise policy. There we fundamental objections as the problem will be solved by the solved to it which cannot be overlooked

What the handloom industry of India calls for is not annihilation but leadership To notice a noble and ancient industry which has been for many ages one of the main bulwarks or Indias prosperity voluntarily to commit harakiri is a height of self-acrifice of which even Japanese models would hardly approve The mill owners of Lancashire would no doubt benefit greatly—at least for the time heing—if they could creused the toolish mill owners of India that in view of Lancashire supports all intelligence advectors country. switches of those that the view of Lancasure superior skill intilligence education capital or other causes the latter ought promptly to commit suicide and if they could persuade the Government of India that in bolstering up the industry in its unequal struggle they were embaraing in a wasteful and useless expenditure of money and energy and that their proper course would be to tax it out of exist ence or at least abandon it to its fate!

Training Schools

Unfortunately in the case of the voiceless handloom weavers the mill interests have to handloom weavers the mill interests have to a large extent overpersuaded Government that it is useless to help them to sustain the imoqual etriggte. Nearly every leandloom weaving whool in India and elsewhere has sooner or later been converted into a training chool for mill incremen and managers as piring to salaries of from Rs 50 to Rs 500. What would when I's concambered that the managers of these institutions have been above, which is the content of the concambers of the salaries and the content of the concambers of the salaries and the content of the concambers of the salaries and the content of almost without acception themselves trained in mill schools to mill methods and have be come accustomed to look down upon the handloom industry and to regard it as being foredoomed to extinction

Similarly when Government have appointed experts, or committees to investigate the question and to report on the advisability and experts, or committees to investigate the know his needs and in whom he can safely question and to report on the advisability and trust. These leaders ought not save under best means of helping the hendloom weaver to whom has the duty been entrusted? Almost the rivals. The mill trained expert is, as a invariably to mill experts whose verolet has been a foregone conclusion. They might not of very little use to him and is often a been a foregone conclusion. They might positive source of danger. The leaders whom a raise of very little use to him and is often a present in aver sometimes written to such hypersons myself and urged them to confer with must include those who are able themselves our own experts, who have been engaged in to handle the shuttle and must not be made the exclusive study of the problem for the students and theoreticisms. And here I would just ? or 8 years or to allow me an opportunity like to eav that it is highly dangerous for a

of presenting personally the handloom weavers' side of the story and almost without exception they have been too busy, or have not been able to visit the centres suggested or have paid them a cursory and contemptuous call, while a more or less one-sided report has been white a more or less one-stated report has been presented which has frequently resulted in Government withholding its much-needed help from this struggling community and further generously subsidizing the wealthy mill-achools 1

Not that the two interests are necessarily opposed to each other any more than are the infantry and Cavairy of an army in the field While Indian mile are looking abroad for markets for their yarn the 11 million skilled weavers at their door are well worthy of their consideration and should form the most va-luable market for their output Mills that will study the requirements of this home fields need not look outside the four corners of Iudia for many a year to come

What is wanted.

What the handloom weavers of India need is -

- 1 Leadership out a sleepherd. They are like alreep with the five leaders that have the been wolves in sheep a clothing, who have falled either to understand their needs or win their confidence
- 2 The second great need is instruction in improved methods
- 3 The weaver must also be placed in touch with the markets of the world
- 4 This will involve a generous expendi-ture of money by Government in doing for the weaver what he obviously cannot do for himself But the outcome will abundantly repay the outlay

Properly led properly instructed and pro-perly connected with the world a great cloth bearar the weever of India may yet again become India a pride and the merchants of the world may yet again vie with one another in seeking the products of his age-learned skill.

The tack is not nearly so difficult as it seems The machinery exists but needs extension and expansion There are some things which the weaver can trust and will do for himself. There are other things which must be done for hlm.

Leadership

I He must be supplied with Leaders who know his needs and in whom he can safely

Presidency or State to allow its policy to system siming too often our children's heads wands the handkoom weaver to be dictated by with useless knowledge, but in a weaving a young graduate from a mill school we school he spells blue ruin to its best interests abound not dream of putting the cleverest (6) The weaver ought to be helped by means of loans and time newments to become the missioner or to detate the policy of Government, because he had gained honours in Policy tutal Economy Science, Languages or other riements of knowledge and yet in not a few instrances the destine of the vast weaving community have been entrusted to the guidance of the merest tyros in this difficult art i What or the merest tyros in this difficult art ; what woulder that the ship has soon been wrecked and consequently abandoned, and then the sauss regarded as bopeless.

The great majority of these Leaders will have to be selected from the weavers them selves and not from callow unfledged students of the theory of their art

Suitable Schools Needed.

Therefore they must have sultable is I say suitable because many of the Schools I say suitable because many of their schools established for their benefit have been anything but suitable Frequently it has been necessary to close them for this very reason. The funder of one such brought the Governor of his Presidency to warn the wrewest that if they failed to drink at the fountain of textile knowledge which Government had at great expense established for them, it would be his painful duty to stop its resolved flow. One man could lead them the Schools covalned flow. One man could lead them to water but even a Government could not force water but ever a covernment cound not force the tinwilling horse to drink Soon after wards the mattution was closed, and the weavers of course were blamed for their stu pudity

By a suitable school I mesn

- (1) A school that is under the sympathetic management of a leader who understants the weavers needs and can win their confidence.
- (2) A school in which the teachers can them selves weave and can consequently be looked up to by the weavers
- (3) A school exclusively for weavers and not for mill-students, nor a combination of the two A school in which the adult weaver is taken A school in which the adult weaver is taken by the hard and taught improved methods. His advice, assistance, miggestons and objections about de encouraged, and he should be given the free opportunity to choose for bimself the find of implements, materials and methods which he himself may prefer within of course reasonable limits. He may not be able to take or write, but when it comes to once the course to a write, but when it comes to one. to read, or write, but when it comes to ques tions of his own particular art, he will usually exhibit a shrewdness alertness and common sense, which should be developed and encour
- (4) Being a family man the adult weaver mast receive such remanaration as be may sequire for the support of his family while learning improved methods
- (6) The school must be in close touch with the werld markets and must teach the weaver

- of loans and time payments to become the he has been taught the use should be so dealer. He should be allowed to select those which he himself prefers and should be enabled to pay for them by instalments
- (7) Travelling branches should be established which can go from village to village at regu tar intervals explaining methods, inviting criticisms establishing centres and helping to market the produce of the weavers, and to obtain for them good yarn at reasonable prices

Marketing of Produce.

3 The marketing of produce is not so difficult as might at first sight appear. Each centre should gradually work up a market of its own and when one line ceases to yield a reasonable profit another should be substituted. as the weavers become better organized and trained, the market will gradually run after them

We have ourselves established in connection with our various weaving schools a trading agency which takes over the whole of their output, and whose business it is to find out what the markets require It works on a strictly business basis and greatly facilitates the working of our schools

It is now some curbt years since the Salva tion Army took up the cause of the handloom weavers of India and I think that we may claim to have gained a thorough working knowledge of their needs and to have largely won their confidence

One of our Officers has invented a loom which has been generally accepted as the best and fastest handloom in existence. What is even more important, it works so easily that a child can use it. Thus all the members of a weaver's family can work it in turn and bring their out put almost to a level with that of a mill Fast days for throwing the shuttle can be obtained from Rs. and upwards, and the complete loom from Rs. 85 and upwards

A fast loom is of up use to a weaver without a warping machine that can turn out long warps For this we have a very simple device suitable for village use One warping machine can keep some twenty fast kome anpplied with warps. The coat of this machine is only Rs. 80

The preparation of thread from cotton wool or nik has also received our attention, and improved methods have been introduced which are greatly appreciated by the weavers and villagers Improved spinning and recting markings can be obtained for Rs 15 and opwards.

The price of the implements has been brought down to the lowest point consistent with good the world's markets and quast teach the weaver down to the lowest point consistent wan good the that it will pay him to make a workmanship and materials. The strain upon the scenario is keenly awake to the commercial a fast loom is very severe, and unless it is well as fast loom is very severe, and unless it is well as fast loom goes to pleons. The weavers seen as the constance. The more throughout the properties of the constance of the more throughout the constance well understand his said prefer a good marking, even if it opsis more

Salvation Army Week

We have already 20 centres of our own in India where wearing, warping and sifk red ing are being taught, while we have helped to start many others of a similar character. The influence of our work has spread to other lands, and we have supplied looms or weaving masters to Ceylon the Stratts Settlements, Burma. China and Rhodesia. I would close with quoting the testimony of a Burmese merchant who came over to our Ludhlana Weaving School to study the suitability of our methods for

the rate of fifty ploks per minate. A likite more care and attention one could weave on those looms theroughly in a fortnight. I at once placed an order for 5 looms, one warping macking and accessories, amounting in all to about he 1,100 which were done and prompt by despatched to my entire satisfaction I am leaving with regret on Saturday. The school management and distribute are thorough and op-to-date. The Manager is hard working, energetic and industrious. I fear he and his subordingtes are overworked. The Manager is generous and attentive. I am surprised to find the S. A. Officers here undergoing a life of sacrifice from choice. The way be and "I arrived here on the Sist Warch 1913 to life of sacrifice from choice The way be said study the workings of the School and Looms and on the End of April 1.6. In two days time's disclederer, love respect and honour them i found to my surp ise that I could weave at (Sd.) MAURG HLA PR, Mandalsy BURNAL

Silk.

In the early days of the East India Company the Indian Silk trade prospeced greatly and various sub-tropical races of the Silkworm were introduced. But the trade gradually declined for the following reasons -

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries India a chief competitor in the allk trade was Indias chief competitor in the allk trade was the Levant Company Successful efforts, how ever were made to acclimatise in Rurope one or two races of a temperate worm prouned from China and Japan When sericulture became part of the astructure of France and Italy a quality of allk was produced entirely different from that of India and Turkey and its appearance created a new demand and creamled how markets. organized new markets.

All subsequent experience seems to have established the belief that the plains of India, or at all events of Bengal, are never likely to produce allk that could compete with this new industry. On the lower hills of Northern India, on the other hand, a fair amount of amoose has been attained with this (to India) new worm, as, for example in Debra Dun and Kashmir In Manipur It would appear probable that Bondyn mori, possibly obtained from China has been reared for cantaries. The capries of fashion has, from time to time powerfully modified the Indian silk trade. The special properties of the keeds wilk were fournely much or at all events of Bengal, are never likely to properties of the kores silk were formerly much appreciated but the demand for them has now appression of the circumstance together with defective systems of tearing and of hand recling and weaving, secounts largely for the present depression in the mulberry silk trade

Mulberry feeding worms.—Sir George Watt states that in no other country does the necessity exist so pressingly as in India to treat the subject of allk and the silk industries under two sections viz, Bombycidae the domesticated or mulberry feeding silk worms, and Saturnildae. or minerary recognists worms and castimates, the wild or non-mullerry feeding worms. In India the surlberry worm (Bombyx Mori) has been systematically related for many centuries, there being six obles forms of it. In the temperate tracks of India various forms of Morus

alba, (the mulberry of the European allk pen ducing countries), are grown specially as food for the elikworm. This is the case in many parts of the plains of Northern India, Beluchia tan Afghanistan, Kashmir and along the Himalaya at altitudes up to 11 000 feet. The other speche even more largely grown for the ladian silk-worn is M Indian silk-worn is M Indian of which there are many distinctive varieties or races. This is the most common mulberry of Bengal and Assam as also of the Vilgith hills.

India has three well known purely indigenous slikworms the tours the mugs and the ert. The first is widely distributed on the lower hills, more especially these of the great central table-land and feeds on several imple trees. The second is confined to Assam and Eastern Bengal. and feed on a laurel. The third exists in a state of semi-domestication, being reard on the castor-oil plant From an art point of view the mays sik is the most interesting and attractive, and the cocoon can be reeled readily ers all on the other hand is so extremely difficult to reel that it is nearly always carded and spun—an art which was practised in the Rhasi Hills of Assam long before it was thought of in Europe.

Experiments and results.—Numerous experiments have been made with a view to improving sericulture in India. French and other experts are agreed that one of the causes of the decline of the allk budgetry in India has of the decline of the silk holistry in India has been the prevalence of diseases and parasites among the worms, the most prevalent disease being peirine. M Lafont who has conducted experiments in cross breeding, believes that improvement in the crops will be obtained as soon as the fight against pehrine and other diseases of the worms is taken up vigorously by the producers of seed and the rearest uncomes while improvement in the quality of the cocoons will be obtained by rearing various reases here and cross treds. races pure and cross breds.

In Kashmir and Mysore satisfactory results have been obtained. In the former State sericulture has been fostered on approved European principles with Italian resing machi secty, seed being imported annually on a large scale. In 1897 in Mysore Mr Tata, after sedecting a plantation and site for rearing nonses, seet to Japan for a Superintendent and trained operatives. The Mysore authorities have made a grant of Ra. 3,000 a year to the Tata farm in return for instruction given to the people of Mysore in Japanese methods of growing the mulberry and realing the insects. The products of the Mysore in Japanese methods of growing the mulberry and realing the insects. The products of the Mysore take are exported to foreign constries from Madras. The work of the Salvation Army is also noteworthy in various parts of India. They have furnished experts, and sub lidied several silk schools. The draft prospectus has been issued or a silk farm and institute to be started at Simila in d r the almost of the Salvation Army The Lieut Governor of the Punjah has permitted the school to be called after his name and the Punjah Government is making a grant of Rs 2000 this year towards the expinese 30 this year towards the expinese 30 this year towards the expinese Albert of Rs 2000 this year towards the expinese of the Salvation Army The Lieut Covernor of the Bengal Silk Committee under the guidance of som French expert, have conducted or a breeding experiments with a view to establish a multivolture hybrid of European quality. The is a Government seriouliural farm at Reinampore where it is said a pure white multivoltune of salk worm is rearred. The results of the Bengal Committee Inhours may be summed up as follows the only railly effective method of dealing with the problem is to work up gradually to a point at which the whole of the seed occording the rearred moder Government supervision and to esta blish practicular a sufficient number of large purseries shroughout the silk districts of the

In 1915 there was issued by the Agricultural Research Institute Pusa a Bulletin (No 48 of 1915) entitl d Fine Report on the Experiments carried out at Pusa to improve the Mulb rry Silk Industry in a short Pressory note Mr Bainbringer Fietcher (Imperial Entomogratic expains that the object of the Bulletin is so place on record some of the Inor important exp riments which were commenced at Pusa in the year 1910 and have since been carried on in the end a rour to fix a sup rior multivoitine race of the Mulb rry Silkworm which would not degenerate a d which would yield all b tter both in quality a doubturn than that supplied by the multivoitine races which are reared at

Central Nurseries—The report of the agricultural Department, Bengal for the year studing June 80 1913, gives an account of a scheme which has been devised with the object of retaining the all industry. The aim of the scheme is gradually to establish throughout to stik districts a sufficient number of central strategies with rearing houses and thus enable the whole of the seed occouns required in the

province to be supplied under Government supervision. It is believed that this is the only really effective method of dealing with the problem. A number of the existing smaller nurseries were closed during 1913 and others are being converted into enlarged and improved central nurseries with rearing hourse complete The ultimate success of the scheme depends largely on the willingness of the rearens to pay an adequate price for pure seed.

A pamphlet was publi hed in 1916 by Mr M.

De B ricultural Academt at Pusa which
contains practical bints on improved methods
which are r commended to be used for reeling
mulberry silk in Bengal and other silk producing districts. It has beer found that by the
provision of two small pulleys to the ordinary
Bengal type of reeling machine superior throad
can be obtained the cost of the extra apparatus
is merely noming a fifty or rist area per machine)
whilst the auttability of the machine for cottage
workers is maintained. By attention to succeed
simple points as the stifting and storage of
cocoons ard the temp restair and quality of the
water used in the neiting pans great improvements can be effected in must silk centres in
Bengal ald other ultricts

Exports of Silk—The exports of raw silk both from multery sand non multery feed lng silkworms in 1214-15 amounted to 82 700 Res valued at Rs 3 lakhs scalmst 160 200 lbs valued at Rs 15; lakhs in 1213, 14 while that of chasam (waste) and coc ons fell from 1 042 900 lbs valued at Rs 4 lakhs to 433 800 lbs valued at nearly Rs 4 lakhs the total value of raw silk (Including chasam and coccons) declined by 52 per cent to Rs 12 lakhs. The decrease is most marked in the Exports to France (which usually takes "0 per cent of Indian raw silk) from 712 110 bs to 187,299 lbs while those to the United Kingdom rose from 2°5,602 lbs to 287 630 lbs 11ch tuttetons are attributable to the war.

takes Top. reput of hidian raw silk) from 712 110 the to 187,209 lbs while those to the United Kingdom rose from 276,602 lbs to 287,630 lbs The export of silk manufactures in 1914-15 was valued at Ra 23 lakhes as compared with Ra 54 lakhes in 1913 14 Mixed goods accounted for a loss of Rs 30,000 and pirespoods of Rs 14 lakhes The United Kingdom the chief customer of Indian silk precessed took 80,200 lbs worth Rs 77,000 in place of 182,800 lbs valued at Rs 15 lakhes in 1913 14

Imperial Silk Specialist.—At the end of 1915 it was decided that the first step to be tak a to rev v. the silk industry should be the imple ment of a qualified expert who after a serial study of the conditions not only in India but in other silk producing countries will formula e recommendations for the consideration of Government With the approval of the Secretary of State Mr H Maxwell Letroy formerly Imperial Entomologist and now Professor at the Imperial College of Science and Technology South Kensington has been appointed to the temperary post of Imperial Silk Specialist

Indigo.

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigoters, the Agricultural Research Institute Perhaps a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some the most important problem for the natural 300 species, distributed throughout the tropical indigo trade to solve is the marketing of the globe in the form most suited to the dyers. Bihar India having about 40 Western India may indigo according to a British Dyer whose views be described as the headquarters of the species, are cutoffed to respect, dress fuller shade than of an as India is concerned, 25 being peruliar either synthetic indigots or indigots refined to that Presidency On the eastern side of India, in Bihar Bengal, Assam and Burma. 60 percent of Bihar indigo dyes a fuller shade there is a marked decrease in the number of the problem species but a visible increase in the prevalence

of those that are met with.

There is evidence that when Europeans that began to expert the dye from holds, it was procured from the Western Previdency and shipped from Surat It was carried by the Portuguese to Liebon and sold by them to the Portuguese to Liebon and sold by them to the dyers of Holiand and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dve stuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Campany and so to the outliness of the Portuguese supremacy in the East Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the woad industry but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led to the first decline of the Indian India that led to the first decline of the Indian Indigo industry In the middle of the eightrenth century whin the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had the cuttivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India and as one of the many surprises of the industry the province of Bengal was selected for this ravival. It had no sooner been organised, however than troubles heat arose in Bengal tiself through misunders founding the first through misunders founding between the neuters. actionies next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macanlay a famous Memoranders of 1837. This led to another magnation of the Industry from Lower and Eastern Rengal to Tribut and the United Describers. Uses the arms of the Industry from Lower Lord Research Rengal to Tribut and the United Describers. Uses the arms of the Industry of the Indust Provinces Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye. They remember of any natural vegetable dye. They that killed the madiar dye of Furope, then the saffower the lac and the al dyes of india and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo brient on the complete annihilation of the natural dye (punious differ on many aspects of the present vicinities meantime the exports from India have seriously defined and salvation admitted the lac. the exports from India have seriously declined and salvation admitted by lies in the path of cheaper production both in cultivation and manufacture. These issues are being vigor onely faved and some progress has been accomplished, but the furture of the industry error is largely raised by British planters, in the can scarcely help being described as a great uncertainty. The issue is not the advantage of Scientific research over or qualitations of land tenure but one exclusion of the industrial than the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been solved and approximately controlled to the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the controlled to the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the controlled to the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the controlled to the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and manufacture has been the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and the provinces chiefly by native cultivation and the provinces chiefly and the provinces chiefly and the provinces chiefly and vely of natural serve synthetic indigo (See

Decline of the industry—Since synthetic fadigo was put upon the market, in 1897 the was natural indigo ludustry of india has declined very rapidity apart from alight recoveries in the 1808-07 and 1911-12 the decline continued to impossibility of obtaining artificial dyne in ied similarity of the fact, wy crass may be contributed the with those for the five years ending in 1897 in with those for the five years ending in 1897 in a which the area mider indea averaged 2,400. which the area under indigo averaged 2 400 square mil s ai d the value of the exports over £3.000 000 a Vear

	Area under Indigo	Quantity Exported	Value of Exports
	Астев	Cwts	£
1901-02	"91 000	49 750	1 284 847
1902-05	646 000	65 377	808 735
1903-04	707 000	48 525	71" 468
1904-05	477 000	80 410	ნინ 40ა
1905-08	884 000	31 180	390 918
1906-07	41 000	35 102	400 990
1307 08	*94 000	92,430	424 849
1908-09	284,000	24,946	326 986
1909-10	299 000	19 001	294 544
1910-11	248 000	16 049	223 529
1911 12	2:1:000	19 153	250 580
1914 13	2:1:000	11 & 7	147 000
1913 14	1760410	10 9 KI	142 000

carried out by the Bihar Planter's Association with a natural system system of the secondary of the secondary of the secondary second duction, either by selection of seed yielding the highest percentage of indigotin, or by decaded improvement in manufacture, or in similar ways, the industry is unfortunately sequent.

The average whelesale price of Indigo in Calcults in recent years is as follows —

1913 1914 (July) 1914 (Nov) 1915 (March) Rs. 238 per owt 438 642

1915 (March) , 552
Crep Forecast.—The Director of Statistics
In his first memorandum on the crop for the
ecoson 1915-16 states that the season has, on In h season 1915-16 states that the season has, on the whole been favourable except in Bihar and Orises and in the Punjab The crop has been adversely affected by the recent foods in Bihar and Briass and in the Punjab by the deficiency of relatall and the abortage of caust water all the provinces except the Punjab show an increase in the area sown the largest increase being in Madras and the United Provinces

Details for the pr	ovinces a	re given i	wo(sc
Province	Aresta (First fo	Pro- visional estimate of yield in ewts	
	1915–16	1914-15	1915–16
Bihar and Origea	80 800		
Wadras	126 000		24,000
Punjab	18,500		1 900
United Provinces Bombay and Sind (including native	46 500	12 800	4 000
Blaten	4,700	4,500	1 200
Bengal	1 600	1 800	200
Total	258 100	116,500	88 500

Tea.

Tea cultivation in India is chiefly in Amam, Bengal and Southern India the cultivain India is chiefly in Assam, Bengal and Southern India the entirea-tion sleawhere being cotoparatively unimpor-tant. The latest available official gugeral status its ars those for the year 1914. They show a total area of 522,600 agres under tes which is mearly 2 per cent, more than in 1915 of this area, 586 590 acres were plucked in 1914. The total number of plantations was 4,405. The area under cutil vation has increased in the last 10 years, by 18, nor cent and the position. area under cultivation has mercased in our last 10 years by 18 per cent, and the production by 41 per cent. The average production per ager for the whole of india, excluding farms (where the produce of the ten gardens is aimas wholly converted into we juckled ten mater as a condiment) was 554 lbs which is cated as a condiment) was 554 lbs in 1913 and 1914, as compared with 548 lbs in 1912.

Aren and Production

Dutted Provinces

Publish

Martrax

The total area under tea in 1914 was divided between the different Provinces as follow —

Brahmaputra Valley	281 900
Burma Valley (Oschar and Sylhet)	144,148
Total, Assara	376 048
ergal	159 054
Shar and Orissa (Chota Nagpur)	2,160
ulted Provinces	7 994

Traveneors and Cachin 38,809 Burme 2,008 622 629

The total production in 1914 was \$12,821,000 the divided between the different parts of

	Lba.
Accella	208,227 000
See lary	76 378 000
southern India	24,618 000
Northern India	4 821,000
Bilber and Orman	288,00 0

Total

0 820

26,245

Exports

The following were the export	
ndlan tea by ma —	Lbs.
United Kingdom	237 803 792
Aussia	19 636 087
Other European Countries	917 029
Egypt	687 062
Elsewhere in Africa	725 455
Canada	10 950 615
USA	2,787 584
Rest of America	228 6"1
Ceylon	3,202,620
China	8,308 902
Asiatic Turkey	1 229,826
Rest of Asia	3 762 923
Australasia	10 990 605

Total by Sea 300 777 081 The exports by land were as follows -Afghanistan 682,864

Total by land 1 785 616 The sea and land exports together make, therefore & Grand Total of

The total quantity of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is not consumed there a considerable portion being re exported The re-exports of Indian tea from the United Eingdom in the past five years have been as follows --

1910 18 587 000 lbs 1917 17 997 000 1912 19 868,000 1918 21,830 000 30 399 000

4 821,000 The largest quantity of re exports last year went to Holland. Next came Canada them the United States and Ruesis. It was discovered that the ultimate destination of the tes went to

he principal customan—Holland, Sweden and Danmark—was Germany and Austria Ger many is not a toa drinking nation but her roops wanted it Government first placed an ambarso on these re-exports but as it was proved that Holland could supply Germany with any quantity of tea from Java the embargo was withdrawn.

Features of the Trade.

nearly four per cent, as compared with 1913 14. Shipments to the United Kingdom, to which 72 per cent of the exports of tea is directed, increased by 18,231 000 lbs or 13 5 per cent. The total exports to Kunpoe excluding the United Kingdom, showed a net decrease of 14,080 000 lbs as compared with the year 1913-14. In consequence of the disorganization of shipping caused by the war the trade figures are regarded as quite satisfactory. The decrease in exports to Russia and other importing markets was made good by the increased ship The most striking features of the trade in 1914-15 are the following. The total exports by sea improved by eleven million pounds or ments to the United Kingdom.

Quantity of Exports -

The following table shows the quantity of Tea exported by sea and by land to Foreign ton India Coylon and China in the years 1896-97 to 1914-16 with variations in index numbers taking the figure of 1896-97 as 100 -

	1		Ce	π + Δ †
	India	Ucylon •	Black and green	Brick, tublet & dust
	16-	136	lb4	100
1990-9	100,441 245 [100]	110 095 194 [100]	164 538 953 [100]	75 567 383 [1 0 0]
1897 98	152,844 90 > [101]	114,460 318 [104]	137097000 [కం]	"5 781 ×6" [98]
183R 3A	158 5 39 498 [105]	142 395 519 [111]	147 967 200 [92]	8401~087 [87]
1899 1900	1,7163 999 [118]	129 661 904 [118]	153 669 087 [95]	~1 205 0F~ [91]
1900 01	192 300 658 [123]	149 264 60 1 [136]	144 270 933 [90]	52 190 067 [66]
1901 02	152 504 850 [1.1]	144 275 604 [131]	119 390 000 [4]	42,740 093 [54]
1902-03	183 710 951 [122]	150 920 707 [137]	128 226 933 ["0]	8 512,400 [100]
190 (04	209 552 150 [139]	149 227 236 [135]	140 807 36" [38]	89 813 600 [107]
1904-05	214,500 325 [142]	15 929 53 [143]	132 366 773 [85]	61 493 733 [78]
1906-0b	_167-0 366 [144	1 1 256 03 [156]	11210 010 [68]	70 784 267 [91]
1906-07	236 030 328 [157]	1 1 554 110 [108]	10988414 [6]	73 306 1 3 [101]
190″ 08	228 18 626 [[u1]	181 126 498 [164]	130 022 Zeg [HO]	54,940 000 [105]
1903-0v	23-049128 [158]	[כטון אור טנג 141	12926 731 [50]	੍ਰ ਪਰ ਭਾਰਤ (103)
1909-10	250 521 064 [14]	189 555 841 1172	120174×00 [~4]	9 61 - 600 [101]
1910 11	256 439 H14 [[T0]	186 325 11" [1"0]	12 94" 4 [7]	64 108 843 [101]
1911 1_	263 515 774 [175]	184 720 34 [168]	1 ~48년 [85]	5 .2.1 407 [73]
191. 11	281 816 329 [187]	186 632 380 '169]	12~820 800 [79]	69 73° 200 [89]
1013-14	291 715 041 [194]	197 419 430 [379]	10 1 0 3 5 0 0 0 [84]	70 081 600 [69]
1914-15	302,556,697 [201]	191 838 946 [174]	114 689 200 [71]	84,307 738 [107]

The figures for years previous to 1905-06 relate to the calendar year as it has been found impossible to procure complete data for the official year

[†] Por calendar year

The following ta	ble shows the consumption	m of Indian tee in India	
Year	Lba.	Lear	Lbs
1909-10	13 477,297	1912-13	19,805 560
1910-11	14,224 808	1918-14	22,797 000
1911-12	15 294,472	1911-15	19 291,000

The following statement illustrates the variations in prices of the three principal grades of tes soid at the auction sales in Calcutta in 1888 and the five years on ing 1914 the average price of 1901 to 1910 being taken as 100 in each case The figures represent the average of the prices per pound of tee from all districts at each sale -

Year	Broken	Pekoe	Pek	0e	Pekoe &	ouchong	Avera.	ge for ription
2,42	Price.	Vari- ation	Price	Varia tion	Price	Varia tion	Price	Varia tion
	As p		ás p		As p		A° p.	_
1888	1 0 8	1 5ə	8 1	1.37	6 3	123	8 8	124
1910	7 3	110	7 0	119	8 4 }	1.5	7 10	213
1911	1 7 9	117	7 7 1	1.9	6.9	134	7 1/ 1	41 6
1912	[7 ວ່	112	6 11	114	3 9	113	7 8	110
1913	81	1.2	7 5	346	6 10 1	185	8 2	117
191.4	7 10	110	7 8	130	6 31	135	8 3	118

Capital and Labour

The number of persons employed in the in dustry in 1914 is returned at 55 898 perms monthly employed, and 58 692 temporarily employed, and 58 692 temporarily employed. Compared with the returns of the pravious year there is an increase of 15 855 permsanent employee and a decrease of 5 777 in the number of temporary hands. The capital of joint stock companies sugaged in the produc-tion of test amounted to about Rs. 30 crores or over £20 1 millions, viz.—

4 80 56 603 Companies registered in India Companies registered in the United Kingdom (£17,284 348) 25 92,65 220

The Government of India a report on the production of tea in India in 1914 which cortains the latest available official returns state tains the latest available official returns state that of 98 companies are glue prophile of Rs 30 lates, 91 deciar dividends for 1918 amon that the first of 1918 amon that the first of 1918 amon that the first of 1918 amon that the first of 1918 amon that the first of 1918 amon that the first of 1918 amon the second of the first of 1918 amon that the first of 1918 amon the first of 1918 amounting the first of 1918 amounting the first of 1918 amounting the first of 1918 amounting the first of 1918 amounting the first of 1918 amounting the first of 1918 amounting the first of 1918 amounting the first of 1918 amounting the first of 1918 are alculated on the price of the tensor of the theory of the first of 1918 and 1918 of 1918 amon first of 1918

by 60 companies out of them with an aggregate by occumpanies out or them with an aggregatic capital of 1.0 mill one (about Re 15 28 lakes) amount dato 13 3 per cent. In 1914 the divid nds so tar declar d by 42 companies cup to 8 4 per cent on their aggregate capital of about 25 7 millions (Ra 12,91 lakes) M sers. Barry at d Co of Calcutta law din June 1915 a summary of the audited accounts for the a summary of the audited accounts for the pact year of 102 joint stock tea companies incorporated in Calcutto representing a total Pack up cap tal of the 315 608 60 It shows a surplus on the year's working excitates of commusion on profits and d b ntan interest of Rs to 37 000 the ay make profit bing 20 7 Per cent on the capital a volv d. Out of the we sverage return to shareholders of 16 8 per cent.

The prospects of the test industry continue origin. The demand for supplies for troops

The history of the introduction of coffee into India is very obscure. Most writers agree that it was brought to Mysore some two excurries ago by a Mahommedan pilgrim named Baba Budan, who on his return from Mocca hrought seven seeds with him. This tradition is so universally believed in by the inhabitants of the greater part of South India, that there seems every chance of its being founded on fact. About the beginning of the 19th century there is no doubt coffee had found its way to India and in 1823 a charter was granted to Fort Glocker near Calcutta, authorising it to become a cotton mill a coffee plantation and a rum distillery. Some of the coffee free planted in fulfilment of that charter are supposed to be still all ve and about the same time rofice was successfully grown in the Botanic Garden, Cal utta but the industry of coffee planting, nowhere found an abiding piace on the plants of India but migrated to the hills of South India, in Mysore more especially and thus into the very region where tradition allimin it had been introduced where tradition allimin it had been introduced where tradition allimin the discontinual previously

no may open introduced two centuries previously. The first systematic plantation was apparently. Mr. Cannon's near Chilmmeliar This was established in 1630. It is supposed however that Major Bevan may have a-tually grown coffee on the Wynad at a slightly earlier date and that Mr. tookburns 8 Shevaroy plantation bears the same date as Mr. Cannon's in 1840. Mr. Casson form et a plantation at Manantoddy and in 1840 plantations were organised on the Nilgitt hills.

The Position of the industry—The report ed area under coffee has shown a continuous diminution since 1898 According to the

agricultural statistics, the total in British Infest fell from 188 square miles in 1901-95 to 148 square miles in 1911 12, while for Mysore the corresponding figures were 195 and 167 square miles. It is reported that in some of the ordeogrowing districts coffee is giving way to tea, or, where the altitude is not prohibitive, to rubber. The advent of large supplies of cheep Braxillan coffees in the markets of Europe has, by bringing down prices, no doubt injured the coffee industry of India very seriously, but the following figures of export trade show no marked change in the position since 1902.—Cwts.

	Cwts.
1902-03	269 165
1903-04	291 254
1904-05	329 647
1905-08	281 088
1906-07	228 094
1907-08	244 234
1908-09	802,022
1909-10	232 646
1010 11	272,249
1911 1.	241 085
1912 13	26 000
1913-14	_00 DOO
1914 15	290 000

The exports to the United Kingdom have in the last few year fallen of considerably, there has been a great diminution in the trade with France but exports to other Continents countries have shown some increase No estimate of the quantity of coffee consumed in India can be given During the 10 years chding 1913 14 the price of Indian co.fee has risen from \$1 1 to \$2.3 let 0 \$2.3 let 0 \$prexes a rise of 17 per cent

OILS AND OIL CAKES.

The value of non-essential oil seeds exported from India in 1914 18 was 59? millions (15) 600 tons) against 217 routions (15 in, 600 tons) in the previous year 4 pampilet on the subject recently published by the Commercial Intiligence Department Points out that it is both economically and Industifially transound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing the oils and oil cakes in India II tallows other countries to reap the manufacturers profits and at the same time deprevae Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth as cattle-food and manure contained in the cil cakes. An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of text altrady manufactured in this country by more or less crudy of oils, as a matter of text altrady manufactured in this country by more or less crudy of oils, as a matter of text altrady manufactured in this country by more or less crudy of oils, as a matter of text altrady manufactured in the country and supply most of the location of the country and supply most of the location of the country and supply most of the location of the country and supply most of the location of the country and supply most of the location of the order of the country and supply most of the location of the country and supply most of the location of the matter of the system of other mechanical power. These crush all the commone oil seeds and development has been experially marked in the case of mustard oil, caster oil and ground and increase in the export of oil seed, which is particularly of coount oil and inseed oil and an increase in the export of oil seed, which is particularly of coount of the possibility of developing on a large scale the existing oil milling industry in India.

the War has naturally fee to indee the use beauty of the possibility of developing on a large scale the existing oil milling industry in India. There are three difficulties with which any proposal to develop in India an oil milling industry on a great scale is faced. In the first

place there exist high protective tariffs in kuropean countines which hencourage the export from India of the raw material rather than the manufactured product. Becoundly there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe than in India and the treight or oil seeds is less than the treight on cake. Thirdly it is much easier and less exponsive to transport oil seeds by sea than it is to transport oil. While this has been the position in the European markets, Indian made oils other than occount oil have made enough headway in Eastern markets to succest the possibility of a development of these markets.

of those markets
The problem of Boding a market for oil
cakes is equally important. The value of oil
cakes is equally important. The value of oil
cakes is most beyte appreciated in Europe
than in India. The Indian cultivator is pre
judicid against the use of unachine-made cake
as a cattle road or as manure because he con
siders that it contains level oil and therefore
less nourishment than the village-made cake.
He is therefore unvilling to buy it except at a reduced pure. His prejudices on this point
have no justification in fact since experts are surred that mill cake is a better food for cattle
than village made cake. Even when the mill
take nourisis less of than the village cake
there is still more oil in the cake than cattle cak
digget. The excess of oil in the village cake,
where it exists is a drawback and not an advantage to the use of the cake as food. A consider
able amount of demonstration work has been
done by the Agricultural Departments of Gov.

ernment in order to remove the cultivator's prejudices and there is said now to be an increasing demand for most classes of mill calcs.

The Forests of India.

The necessity of protecting the wast forest areas in India and Burms was first recognised in the Madras Presidency nearly a century ago when tips were taken to protect on a limited scale the more valuable areas in the Anamalis while in December 1836 Doctor Gleghorn was appended the first Conservator of Forcets in that Presidency It was not, however, until 1836 that Lord Dalhousie had down a definite policy with the object of affording more wide-spread protection to the wast areas of valuable forest in British India. The action taken by the Sunneme Government came none too soon the Surreme Government came none too soon for already in many localities the wanton hack ing by the local population and even more so by timber contractors had reduced the forests to a state from which they could not be expected to recover for many years even under the strictest protection

Recruitment of the Staff

In order to introduce a system of conservative management on scientific lines it was of first importance to collect a staff of trained foresters. and as no force training college evisted at that | period in England, the Government of India as a commencement, collisted the services of three German Forest Officers. The first of these to come to India was the late Sir Detrich Brands Colle. PRS and it was to his extra ordinary energy and ablittes that a sound foundation was originally laid to the relentific management of the State breats Soon after his arrival in India, the state press soon arrival in India, the staff was materially strengthaned by the recruitment of officers from the Indian Army. In 1866 the first batch of technically trained English kreat officers of technically trained English furest officers joined the service, having received their training either in Germany or France, and this system of continental training remained in force until 1876 after which the training was carried on entirely at the National Forest school of Namow The first batch of Coopers and the last in 1907 after which date the training took place at Ovford University and later also at the Universities of Cambridge, Edin burgh and Dublin In this way the Govern ment of India have been able to collect by degrees a highly trained staff of men to carry on the administration of their State forests. on the administration of their State forests.
The total strength of the Imperial Establishment at the present time is 257, of whom 29 are administrative officers and 219 Executive are auminimizative onlicers and 219 inxecutive afficers, among the latter are included in structors and Research Officers who are employ ed at the Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun

In order to keep pace with the recruitment of the superior staff, a Forest School was opened ha 1878 at Dehra Dun for the training of Forest Hangers. Recently this School has been on warted into a College and the instruction ex tanded to include a course for training men for the Provincial Services. Besides the Forest Delega at Dehra two new Rangers' Schools have been established, one at Pynmans in Burms and the other at Colmbators in Madras. Resides this nearly every Province has estab-labed a local Forest School for the training of the lower subordinate establishment.

Area of State Ferests.

The forests belonging to the State covered in 1913 14 240 672 square miles or roughly one-bourth of the whole of India and Rurma Of this 96 297 square miles Protected Forests and 14 925 square miles Protected Forests and 14 925 square miles Unclassed forests, by far the greater portion of the latter class occurring in Burma. The distribution of these areas is by no means uniform, the protective belonging the Burma. the majority being found in Burma Assam, Northern Bengul and along the foot of and extending into the Himalayas from the Nepal frontier westward through the United Pro-vinces and the Punjab In the Gangetic valley in the plains of the Punjab in Sind and Raj putana few forests occur except along the rivers, nor does one come across large wooded tracts until one enters the Central Provinces and the Godavari catchment area. From there southward in the Satpuras and throughout the North and bouth Deccan there exist well distributed areas of forests though generally not in large blocks while on the Western Ghats, in the Nilgirly and Anamalia are found some of the Augurs and Anamalis are found some of the functi rosk forests of India proper The Rast Coast of India she fairly well stocked with forest growth, especially in the Godavari basin to the west of Cutisck and Puri and again in the Sundarbans, while the Andaman Isles are deniedly wooded.

Revenue Expenditure and Outtorn.

The gross Revenue from State forests in 1913 14 amounted to Re 788 01,545 while the expenditure stood at 17.4,455 glving a net revenue of Re. 157.89 1000 The total out turn of timber and fuel in that year amounted to 294 million cubic feet out of which 13884 872 to the first of fuel and 4,299 810 ouble feet of tamber were given free to the local population. The number of bemboos removed came to nearly 802 million valued at 13 laking of rupees and the number of cattle graned amounted. to 15 674 598 while the total revenue derived from Minor Products was 107 lakhs of rupees

From the above figures it will be readily understood that not only is the revenue realised by the State considerable but that the hand ling of such large amounts of Forest Produce requires a competent staff of officers.

Management.

Management.

The system under which the State forests are managed varies in different Provinces. In all cases, however the aim of the Forest Department has been to introduse Working Plans for their forests, based on European systems of management. The system most usually adopted in India, especially for working the valuable teak and sail forests is the Selection System, in other words maintaining an equal distribution of all age classes throughout the forest. In a few cases such as in declar and other conferous forests and also in a foundant of the system by which trees of more or sessing the same conferous properties of more or sessing the same as a grouped tegether has been applied, and shis method of mere intense.

management thay come beto more general use an i management hay come into more general 1982 in the future, as a greater number of trained officers become available. In many cases, owing to the destruction of the forcets in the past, it has only been possible to prescribe improvement Felling though in time a more regular system of working will be introduced. The forcets which are destined to supply small building timber and fuel to the local population are generally worked by either the Copplex with Standard or Pure Copplex methods, and the standard of the constitution of the secondary to the standard of the constitution of the secondary to the standard of the secondary to the standard of the secondary to the standard of the secondary to the standard or the standard of the secondary that the standard or the standard of the secondary that the standard or the standard o according to the state and composition of the forest while certain areas have been put aside for the formation of Fuel and Fodder Reserves or as grazing areas

Forest Surveys

The preparations of maps for the State Forests is undertaken by the Great Trigonometrical Survey Department. The area for which detailed surveys have been prepared was roughly 80 902 square miles in 1911 12 the latter of the prepared was roughly 80 902 square miles in 1911 12 to which figure yearly additions are being made As soon as possible after the compliation of detailed male, Working Plans are prepared for the forest and up to 1913 14 about JU 000 square miles of Forests have been dealt with

Method of Extraction.

Once the forests have been organized and Once the forests have been organized and plans of working propared by an officer put on special duty for the purpose it remains for the executive officers to arrange for the exploitation of the trees, according to the provisions of the sanctioned plans. This work is carried out in various ways in different local control of the sanction of the sanct lities. Sometimes it is done departmentally as for instance in certain divisions on the West Coast and also in three or four of the western Pegu Yoma divisions in Burms. This system which had to be adopted by the Department when work was first commenced and con tractors could not be obtained, has now genetractors count not be contained, has now generally been replaced by a system of giving leages to work the forests or by selling the annulic coupes standing to contractors. In the case of the valuable teak forests of Burma the of the valuable teak forests of Burna the system of granting leaves for a period of from 10 to 20 years has generally been adopted and has been found to work satisfactorily the trees for felling being marked by the Forest Department in other provincers this system has been adopted on a more restricted scale and in India proper the custom of holding annual sales and selling the trees standing has been found more convenient and profitable The right to collect Minor Produce is generally The right to collect Minor Produce is generally put up for auction, which gives the highest bidder the right to collect the produce from the forest for a given period generally one year in order to meet the requirements of the local population a system of issuing per mits is in torce, the permit being issued free right or privilege holders and on payment of a low fee to other persons. This enables agriculturies to obtain their requirements as to fuel, building timber and grass etc with out delay and without having to pay enhanced to a middleman. The right to grating is dealt with in the same way

by the public. For instance the number of tree species is about 2,500, while the number of woody shrubs and elimbers is not far short of that total. Of all Indian species of timber teak stands first, both in qualify and as to the amount annually exported from the State forests. S41 comes next in importance and is norest. Sai comes next in importance and is obtained in the greatest quantities from the United Provinces and Nepal, while a very considerable amount is also available from Bengal, the Central Provinces Assam and beight the feudatory States of Orissa Of other species of nearly equal importance is deodar the timber of which is extensively used in construction and as railway sleepers mandal wood always and blackwood, the last two timbers being highly prized for building pur passe and furniture making the aundri-wood of the Sundaibans and Basseln used in boat and category building highly statement and the sundaibans and Basseln used in boat or the Sundaibans and Hasseln used in book and caringe building Andannan and Burman Padauk used for the construction of gun car rasges furniture and railway carriages the Pvinhado of Burma used in building and one of the first deeper woods in the world the Reit Andars of Madras, babul, the in or eng wood of Burma all used for building and the versus of either numerous all Views and the property of either numerous all views and the property of either numerous all views and the property of either numerous all views and the property of either numerous all views and the property of either numerous all views and the property of either numerous all views and the property of either numerous all views and the property of either numerous all views and the property of either numerous all views and the property of either numerous all views and the property of either numerous all views and the property of either numerous and the property of eng wood of buttus an used for building and for a variety of other purposes and Khair from which tutch is obtained A great variety of other useful timbers could be mentioned of nearly equal importance to the above which go to supply the requirements of the coormous normation of the Indian Empire.

Minor Forest Products

Turning now to Minor Forest Products, the Turning now to Minor Forest Products, the most important come under the math bead flute and flosses, grasses distillation products oil seeds, tan and dyes gums and resuns tubber drugs and spices edible products, bambous can "and animal and missellaneous product. The number is very large while some of them are of considerable economic importance so much so that they realized over 107 lights of rupecs in 1913 94. It is not possible to do more than to mention one or two of the most important of these commodities as for instance myrabolams for tanning. Cutch as to mean engration in the produced chiefly in Burma and the United Provinces though also prepared on a more limited scale elsewhere Another equally well known product is lac produced chiefly in Sind and the Central Provinces which begides being used to cally, is annually exported in the form of shellar of other Minor Forest Products which deserve Or other Mnor Forest Products which deserve mention are ro-ha and lemon oils gum kino babul gum gurlan oil thitid damar and rubber, which are classed as exuded products ashel grass for papermaking and muni grass for fibre and thatching mohws seed yielding a valuable oil sandal and agar wood oil and the esential oils obtained from them simul flow used for stuffing pillows kamella powder and lac dye used for dyeing podophyllam ree'n casels bark cardamoms, pepper and strychmus, come under the head of drugs and sploes and a variety of other products often of considerable local values

important Timbers.

The forests of British India contain a rast the India forests play by one samelinumber of trees and woody plants, in fact a part in the coonciny and sommerce of the tar greater number than is generally realised. From what has been said above it will be

Commercial Bevelopesment.—In recent | years there has been a noticeable increase in the densand for forest products and severalindust ries dependent on their supply have been or ries dependent on their supply have been or are about to be started. One of the most impor-tant of three is the utilisation of bamboos savamals grasses and firewood for the manu-facture of paper pulp and to assist the flave lopment of this industry a special expert has been employed. With the assistance of the Titaghur Paper Mills Company Limited trials in the manufature of hamboo pulp have been carried out successfully on a commercial some and concessions for the extraction of bamboos have been granted to two firms in Burms and Bengal. In the Projet a con cession for the extraction of spruce and silver fir from the Kulu forest for the manufacture of wood pulp has been granted Matters are less advanced as regards the gra a pulp industry

The extraction of tanning materials has received attention for some time past particularly in the matter of obtaining a satisfactory extract from the bark of mangroves vices of a Tanning Expert have been obtained

During recent years much has been done to stimulate the local manufacture of matches tests with numerous Indian woods have been ourried out and a report regarding their suits bility and the prespects of this industry has been issued. Several match factories on

modern lines have been established, and if a sufficient supply of match woods of good quality can be saured, there is no reason why the industry should not grow rapidly. The test box industry has received special attention in Assam, where it absorbs a considerable portion of the outturn of the forests, and has a testile to the contraction of the outturn of the forests, and has et adily grown especially in the Assam Valley Large quantities or sleepers have always been obtained by the Indian railways from the for sts in this country but as the upply of first class sleeper woods such as sol and decdor is limited experiments in the antiseptic treat ment of less durable timbers have been in progess for some years past

Another important forest industry in which under departmental management marked progress has been made is the manufacture of rosin and turpentine from crude resin obtained by tapping p ne trees in the Himalayan for sie In the Punjab and the United Provinces new distillaries have been erected and in 1918-14 these turned out 27 429 manuals of rosin and 58 803 gallons of turpentine compared with os sus seujons of turpentum compared with 6 5% insunds of rosh and 14,004 gallons of turpentime ten years carlier The Indian demand for these products which are largely used in the manufacture of paper paicts and varnishes is considerable and the local outturn his already afficied imports from other

The statement below relating to Exports of Forest Products is taken from the Annual Reform of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in Brita-h India for 1913-14 recently lamaed -

Articles of Forest Produc	20 cwt 11		\.dinst on. at Port of shipment in 1912–14	
	Average of J years 1995-09 to 1912-15	In 191 5-74	Total	Ler Ton
1		1	R	R
Caputchane raw Lac { Button Shell Stick, seed and other kinds Outch and Gambler Myrabolams Cardammas Sandal, Ebony and other ornamental woods Teak Other timbers	10 1 83 18 20 3 2 00 4 3 414 72 243 142 (81 43 145 8 098	1 16.1 1 994 18 748 19 7 2 344 61 520 16 - (6) 50 787 7 985	13 07 099 13 07 099 16 07 81 24 17 72 774 9 82 4 18 56 94 385 49 919 19 48 557 × 64,761 7 09 784	0.765 1.196 1.231 1.55 317 92 4,491
Total in 1913-14 1912-13 1911-12 1910-11 1809-10		31	Rs 4,64.25,118 4,67.80,613 8,96.86,932 4,26.71,543),4,20.96,717	

⁽a) Quantity (whether by weight or measurement) not recorded.
(b) Corrected figure Includes "other timbers previously excluded.

	AREA of POREST LANDS		OUTTORN OF PRODUCE	PRODUCE	pun	REVERUE and	nd Exre	EXPERIDITURE OF		FOREST DEPARTMENT		1
			Area of	Lands w	Area of Lands under the sontrol of the Forest Department	iontrol	Propor	Outturn of Produce	Produce			
1	Province	Area of Province 1	Roreste.	Proter ted Forests	Un clasved Biste Foresty &c	Total	50 05 50 05 50 05	Timber and Fuel	Minor	Встепие	Revenue Bryendl	Surplus
		Sq.	Sq	8q mlles	Sq nulcs	Square	Per oent	£u R	#	41	ધ	ys.
Bengal United Provinces Punjab	hres	78 87 u 106 773 96 060	4 871 4 117 2 205	1 711 80 5 200	4 030 29 1 811	10 012 4 176 8 716	3300 300	23 880 589 11,822 582 23 925 715	20 364 51 340 166 724	236 264 82 002	44 051 104 618 63 278	92,634 127 616 29,324
Burna Biber and Oriea Amen Central Provinces	Burrus Bibar and Origas Absam Contral Provinces and Benar	169 867 52 990 48 015 99 870	27 028 1 723 4 381 20 572	1 08e	106 t 92	138 616 279 22 671 29 671	78.7 6.3 8.0 8.0 8.0	6. 841 242 17 881 912 14 241 981 36 419 640	55 838 16 .85 49 720 189 896	728 160 26 264 76 139 211 154	275 90 8 25 060 53 9_7 129 752	459,254 4 204 22,212 81,672
Coorg Rotth-West Pri Ajmer Merwara	Coorg Rottl-West Prontier Prevince Ajmer Merwara	1 582 13 184 2,76	520 147	•		520 286 142	32 1 2 2 1 3 1 3 6	8 659 230 1 019 965	1 670 1 788 1 788	18 777 15 812 2 440	10 770 8 145 1 981	6,007 7,087 453
Baluchistan Andamana Madras Bombay		74 4.28 142 294 123 301	313 156 18 641 11 967	48°	2 015 8 °C	786 19 466 19,46	1.4 697 13.7 10.1	240,279 2 069 6 9 25 877 199 60 444 347	2 907 286 142 :00 98 ±03	1 344 29 995 274 186 342 535	1 902 17 (109 210 082 179 487	12,086 64 133 158 388
Tot	Total 1912 :	1 024 485	90 807	8 402	133 564	238 9_3	8 43	290 718 866	719,878	1	2,147 321 1 147 187 1 000 134	1 000 134
	1911-12 1910-71 1909-10	1 016 329 1 016 282 1 087 990	96 148 96 487 96 474	8 814	178 316 138 344 140 260	242 960 247 479 245 551	25.24 30.0	257 194 423 260 583 175 241 132 630	70° 932 68 188 651 092	188	7 167 1,129 771 7 0.0 1 016,288 0 058 994 710	807 886 810,782 740,343
Totals	1908-9 1907-8 1906-7	986 144 985 938 987 746	94 6 94 94 0 29 84 0 37	8 855 8 867 9 468	188 878 134 897 136 633	241 774 237 809 240 138	24.2 24.3	232 035 865 234 992 123 22. 146 948	536 669 551 144 504 419	1 724 195 1 724 195 1 766 099	981 786 987 528 937,667	715 384 766,670 828 512
	1908-6 1904-5 1908-4	970 0 7 967 255 967,824	92,406 92,182 91 567	10 018 9 4% 9 865	131 137 191 824 131 269	238,461 232 041 232 701	24 1 24 1 34 0	246 874 840 251 568 270 233,916 345	461 300 897 795 298 607	1,718 336 1 601 947 1 481 116	864,624 864,624 811,138	827 738 737 478 669 993

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PURBER CULTIVATION

The most important rubber yielding tree outurn of Madras in 1913 was more than found growing naturally in the Forests of India doubt that of Burma, when most of the trees is Ficus elastica avery large true of the outer Hinsiavas from Nepal eastwards in Assam, the Email will be and Upper Burma it has also been cultivated in Assam in the Chardnar plantation in the Tepur Sub-Dividon as also been cultivated in Assam in the Chardnar plantation in the Tepur Sub-Dividon as also in the Kuisi plantation of the Gauhati Sub-Division in the Rumon Division. There are also a number of other rubber yielding trees found in the Tepur Sub-Division in the Rumon forces from the fact of plantang for the second in the fact of the control tound in the Indian and Burma forces from which rubber can be collected on terms quoted by Government. Attempts have been made to cultivate Para Crara and Catillioa in various to attempts were made on the west coast, and the stempts were made on the west coast, about 180 acres bung planted from 1908 onward at Gersoppa Similar attempts have been made in Radras but at present Para rubber from 4000 acres in 1918—18 to the record figures of 12,825 cwite valued at Ra 934 laking, in the about 180 acres bung planted from 1908 onward at Gersoppa Similar attempts have been made in Radras but at present Para rubber from 40 000 acres in 1918—18 to 65 000 acres in Burma than the rest of India. in Burms than the rest of India

The production of rubber in India is confined to Assam Burms, and the Madres Presidency -

Acres	No of trees
4,651	137 430 1 686 476
29 044	4,911 899
46,247	6 685,305
	4,651 12 022

The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Becords, Burma, gives the following rough esti

1915	1 500 000 lbs.
1915	1 800 000
1917	3 000 000

BIBLIOGRAPHY -For fuller details see tionary of the Economic Products of India" and the abridged edition of the same published

Total 46,247 6 685,306 in 1800 under the title The Commercial products of India by Sir George Watta and the The vicid of Assain plantations is relatively small and the number of frees to the arre is lished by the Government Press Calcutta much less than in Madras and Burm 1 The 1912.

MATCH FACTORIES

The local imports of matches into British Indis in 1914 15 smoothed to neally 15; millions gross bose valued at R: 113 lakes. The shape of Japan in the import tack was all per cent, and that of Sweden 24 per cent. It is true that there was a steady drop in the imports of matches from Japan during the first true that the was a steady drop in the imports of matches from Japan during the first structure of the reserved to the state of the state o four mouths of the war but this wa followed by a very rapid rise in December 1914 onwards In normal years matches are also imported from Austria Hungary Germany and Belgium In the opinion of the Forest experts at Debra Dun there is an abundance of raw material in this country for match manufacture.

Indian intubers for matches.—In an article on the Indian match industry which appeared in the Indian Agriculturus the woods of the following species are said to be employed in Burns for match spints Bonders there is a match factories in India. The Law in India prohibiting the import ations for match spints Bonders there is a subject to the India prohibiting the import ation of the old stiphur matches as from July saidsources (simil), Anthorophabus Oadombo (Iradam) Serousphalus conductus Spondas electronic Swedish manufactures, as they were able to supply another "strike-anywhere (palash) These woods are not the best for the best for the place of the kind then propagate the property of the place of the kind then propagate pine willow and adler in abundant likely to rise still further

The total imports of matches into British adja in 1914 15 amounted to nearly 15th this gross boxes valued at R: 113 lakhabites gross boxes boxes box trecently two mell-equipped lactores have been started by come attended with great gross laws been started by come attended with great gross laws been started by come attended with great gross laws been started by come attended with great gross laws been started by come at the date of the gross laws been started by come at the date of the gross laws been started by come at the date of the gross laws been started by come at the date of the gross laws been started by come at the gross laws been started by come at the gross laws been started by come at the gross laws been started by come of good results. One of those is at Mandalay and is under Europea

PAPER MAKING

This industry is not making the headwarm India that had been anticipated there being only nine mills at work with a nominal capital of about Rs 54 lakhs which in 1913 produced over 601 million lbs of coarse paper valued at Rs 80 lakhs

There are five large paper mills in the country working on up to-date Western lines, ev. at Titaparh Kankinara and Ranigani in Bengal the Upper India Couper Mills at Lucknow and the Reay Mill at Poons | There are also two amaller milis at Bombay and unrat which make only country paper and there are one or two other mills which recently were not working The five large nulls have a large Government connection, as the greater part of Gov ernment orders for paper is placed in India Indian paper mills cannot be said to have made headway against the competition of imported Dater

The existence of the local industry depends chicfly on the supply of Sabai grass which on account of untavourable seasons sometimes account of untavourable sessions sometimes yields short crops. It is of great importance therefore to look for motorials affording a constant outturn, and various reports have been published on the available paper making materials. Considerable attention has been devoted to Bamboo since 1875 when it was found that this plant—of which there are four thirt varieties in in line-yielded a brious paper stock which made a quality of paper superior to esperto grees and at a considerably less cost. It was at that time returnated that one area of bamboo similar visid to toos of dired. acre of bamboo would yield 10 tons of dried stons equivalent to 5 tons of merchantable cellulos. In 1905 Mr R W Indall was invited by Government to visit Eurina with a racturing paper pulp His report on the subjects appeared in March 1900 He made numerous experiments with bamboo and woods of Burma and laid down lines along which further enquiry should be made Subsequently Mr W Raitt a pulp expert was engaged at the Forest Res earch Institute in conducting tests on the treatment of bamboos by the sods and sulphate processes the treatment of bamboo before boiling, with remarks on the utilisation of nodes and internodes. His results were embodied in the Roport on the investigation of Bamboo products made readily available.

Manufacture of Paper pulp The yield per acre from hamboo is larger than that of grames manally used for paper. The cost of working into pulp has been estimated to yield a product cheaper than imported unbleached spruos sulphite and unbleached sabat grass pulp In 191. Mr Dhruva Sumanas published a pamph let Dendrocalumus Strictus Banthoo of the Dangs as the result of investigations carried on in Banada State

The leading Indian paper grass for the last thirty years has been the bhalb bhabar last thirty years has been the bhalb bhabs or sabsi grass of Northern India. It is a peren nial grass plentiful in drier tracts from Chota Magnus and Rajmahl to hepal and Garhwal The Calcutta mills draw their supplies from Sahibanj Chota Nagpur and the Nopal Teral. The quantity annually exported from Sahibganj is between three to four lakis of maunds The cutting in these districts is said to commence In October when the plants are six or seven feet high Sabai grass yields from 30 8 to 45 5 per cent of bleached cellulose

Imported materials—Paper making mat-nish mostly woodpulp are imported to a great extent from the United Kingdom Austria-Hungary Swedch and Germany Of chemicals the bis-sching material caustre sods and subhur-or sulphume at a wesupported cheefly from the Bistod Fundion. Bester wheat house United Emglon: Rosin is already being manu isctured by the Forest D partment in the United Provinces from rude resin obtained by tapping pure trees in the Humalayan forcets and the product is taken by the paper mills in Indis

In India the effects of the war were mundately left in the rise in the price of wood pulp which is used in considerable quantities by mills. The high cost of imported woodburn and mile. The high cost of imported woodputp and the increasing price part for new materials such as baib grass the cost of transporting the raw material to the mills and the temporarily high cost of chemicals are the chief obstacles to the development of the local industry. The post tion may be greatly improved when the new sources of raw materials are exploited and the

Mines and Minerals.

mently in a survey of the mineral industries of India is the fact that until recent years little of India is the tact that until recent years little! Before long the stage must be reached as weare has been done to develop those minerals which has been done to develop those minerals which has been made in opening out deports from which products are obtained suitable for export, for the supply of groups of industries of for consumption in the country by what may be conveniently be called direct processes. In the internal for which returns of production of the conveniently be called direct processes. or nor consumption in the country by what may conveniently be called direct processes. In this respect India of to-day stands in contrast to the India of a century ago. The European chemist armed with chesp supplies of sulphuric acid and alkall and aided by low sea reights and increased facilities for internal distribution by the spreading network of rall ways has been enabled to stamp out in all but ways has been clashed to stamp out an out remote localities the once flourishing native manufactures of alum, the various alkaline compounds blue vitriol coppets copper, lead, steel and from and seriously to curtail the export trade in intro and borax. The reaction against that invasion is of recent date. The anticipation of the processes now employed in Europe for the manufacture of high-class steels and the artistic products in copper and brass gave the country a prominent position in the ancient metallurgical world while as a chief source of nitre India held a position of peculiar political importance until less than forty years ago the obenieal manufacturer of Europe found among his by products, cheaper and more effective compounds for the manufacture of explosives

The feature which stands out most bromi | electricity the demand for metallurgical and themical products in india has steadily grown. Before long the stage must be reached at which

> are available for the years 1913 and 1914 was as follows -

	1913	1014
	£	£
Coal	8 79 1 197	8 907 380
Gold	2 291 91, 1 034,586	2838855
Petroleum	1 004,586	958 565
Manganese-ore	1,211 034	877 284
Salt	4,2045	483 289
Mica	102 584	237 810
Saltpotre	200 903	272,462
Lead-ore and Lead	83 203	
Tungeten-ore	147 763	178 543

Coal

Most of the coal raised in India comes from ore effective compounds for the manufacture the Bengal—Gondwanz coal fields Comes from the explosives

With the spread of rallways the development | Singarent in Hyderabad, but there are a number of manufactures connected with jute cotton of smaller mines which have been worked at and paper and the gradually extended use of one time or another

There was a small rise of 11 per cent in quantity and about ? per cent in value of the Indian output of coal in 1914 which has now reached nearly 161 million tons with a value of 2.19 7.180. The pits mouth value varied from Es 8 in (a trial India to Rs 8 9 on Education the figures for the other coalfields, however being Rs. 3 3 4 for the fields of Bihar and Orisea and Rs. 3 13 10 for those of Hengal. There has been a very marked rise in recent years in the case of Assam coal which has risen from under Rs. o in 1912 to Rs. 7 in 1914. The pits mouth value has risen both in the Dierrish and Ranigan) fields but has fallen in Central India and in the Nizam's Territory and has remained steady in the Punjab

	Outturn Tons	Declared value per ton.	Exports Tons	Imports. Tons
1904-05 1905-06	8 216 708 8 417 789	Rs 2 p 7 13 2 7 13 3	694 852 836 149	252,393 179 985
1906–07	9 783 2 -0	7 15 1 ₁	933 850	257 908
1907–08	11 147 339	8 1 7	724 881	308 848
1908-09	12,769 635	8 18 5	571 582	455 806
1909-10	11 870 064	8 13 7	758 829	428 535
1910–11	12,047 418	8 10 6	889 601	384 181
1 911 –12	12,715 684	8 18 0	873,987	297,912
1912–13	14 706 889	10 0 4	881,289	658,694
1013–14	16,208 009	9 8 11	728,641	559 190
1014–15	16,464 000	8 14 2	594 000	392,000

51 040

18 781

6 208 009

Provincial productives 1912 and 1918	tion of coal	during the
Province	1912.	1913
Assam Ballochistan Bengal Bebar and Orissa Central India	Tons 297 160 04 386 4 306 129 9 126 355 149 921	Tons. 270 862 52,032 4 649 935 10,227 651 148 978
Central Provinces Hyderabad N W Frontier Pro-	283 996 481 652 50	235-051 652 138 90

vince

Rajputana (Bikaner)

Total

Punjab

The growth of the coal mining Industry may be roughly gaug d from the Iuliowing table showing the number of Joint Stock coal Companies and their total paid up capital.

409

18 251

14 706 339

_			N	0	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{B}}$	
1906-07			ð	6	260	lakh
1907-08			11	5	432	
1908-09			1.2	5	658	
1909 10			12	8	731	
1910-11			12	9	721	
1911 12			12	8	722	
1912-13			13	ð	716	
1913-14			14	J	-2 ₆	
1914 15			14	5	714	
Thorn	Were	124	Joint Stock	(OT	onan!	ien :

work in Bengal and 4 in Bibar and Origsa on business being done

the 81st March 1914. These Companies accounted for 78 per cent of the total output of the Bangai and Bihar and Orisea coal fioliain 1918 Ostside B.ngai and Bihar and Orisea then were only nine Joint-Stock Companies at work during the year Only soven of coal Companies at work on the 31st March 1914 have a paid up capital (xvicsive of de in tures) of Rs 15 09 000 (±100 000) or more There are twenty others each of which has a paid up capital of Rs 750 000 (±00 000) but less than Rs 15 00 000

Reilways and Coal.—The latest Administration Report on Railways says that the rail ways in 1914 accounted for about one third (5 200 000 tons) of the coal mined in India in that y ar Owing to the falling off in traffic in consequence of the war the coal under con tract for several railways was found to be in excess of requirem nte and arrangements were made for the delivery of a portion of this coal to b- postponed until the year 1916-17 The total coal affected by this arrangement was about 450 000 tors Coal prices fell steadily during the yar particularly for inferior qualities owing to the accumulation of stocks at the col Il ries. This fall in value continued up to the tities of fair second class couls could be obtained at about Rs 2 per ton at pit s mouth a rate which is not much over the co t of raising the At the end of 1914 an offer was made by oosi Abtus en of this an our way man by the toal Department to the coal trade through the Indian Muning Association to inspect and passorray of public export coal. It was hoped that this offer would attinuist, the export coal trade but the rise in & B in light, pic vented much

IRON ORE

Bengal and Bibur and Orissa are the only provinces in India in which from ore 1 min d for amelting by European nethods Iron smalling, however was at one time a wid spread in dustry in India and there is haidly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus Ganges and Brahmaputra in which slag heaps are not found. The primitive iron smaller finds no difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposite that no European crommaster would regard as worth his serious consideration Early attempts to introduce European processes for the manufacture of plg iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the North Arcot District Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal. The site of the Barakar Iron Works was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies. The outcrop of from stone shales between the coal bearing Bara kar and Raniganj stages stretches east and west from the works and for many years the clay ironstone nodules obtainable from this form ation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces Recently magnetite and hems tite have been obtained from the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts and the production from the last named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the iron works. The Bengal Iron and Steel Com-pany Limited have now given up the use of

ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Bara kar and Ranigani and are now obtaining their ores exclusively from the Kolhan Estate Singh bhum. The deposits are known as Pansira Hill and Buda Hill situated about 12 miles and 8 miles south-east of Manharpur Station Bugal Nagour Ballway The total quantity of or. In these two deposit has been estimated to be about 10 millions tons Of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at solchi an account is given elewb re in this volume. Although the Tata Iron buel Company possesses slightly righer and purer ore bodies in the Raipur district supplies of ore are at present drawn from the d po its in Mayurbianj. The ore di posite have all been found to take the form of roughly lenticular leads or bodies of hematite with small proportions of magnetite in close 2:50 ciation with granite on the one hand and granu little rocks on the other | Chese latter have been noted in the field as charnockites the term beling employed, rather loosely no doubt but pro-bably in the main correctly to cover types of pritty wider varying acidity. In still mon-intinate association with the ores than either of the for going were found masses of dense quarts rocks frequently banded, and banded quarts from ore rocks. These last are of the types so commonly associated with Indian iron-ores but are here not so prominent as is namally the case

MANGANESE ORE.

This industry commenced some twenty years son by quarrying the deposits of the Visapratam district, and from an output of 74 tons in 1892, the production rose landly to 92,908 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits the control passage ways. as yayou one in 1800 when the rither deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked, and are now yielding a larger quantity of oic than the Visagnatam mines. India now alternstes with Russia as the first manganese producing country in the world. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces Madras, Central India, and Mysore vinces The brees to which the cre is put are somewhat varied. The previous the provide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green ookour in glass making and it is also used in porcelain painting and glaxing for the brown colour which it yields The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferromanganese for use in steel manufacture Bince 1904, when the

total output was 150 190 tons the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing In 1905 production treached 247 427 tons the following year it was more than doubled (5"1 490 tons) and in 190, the figures again rose to 902,291 tons In 1909 on account of the fall in prices the output contracted to 842.875 tons but it almost regained its former position in 1910 when the regained the former position in 1910 when the production rose to 800 997 forons In 1911 foll to 870 994 fons. In 1914 the output was 682 998 tons valued at 587, 264. The ore raised in the Central Provinces as of a very high graderuncing from 50 to 54 per cent of the metal, and in come, mence or issingin quality is able to pay the heavy tax of frieight over 500 miles of railway besides the shappent charges to Furope and America for the whole of the rise accepted to be used principally in steel manufacture in the United Klogdom, Germany and the Luited States. and the United States.

The Exports of Manganese ore from India duling the years 1913-14 and 1914 15 are shown in the following table -

To	19	1314	1914 15		
United Kingdom Belgium France United States Other Countrie	Tons 258,776 18 821 1013 847 106 327 61 278	18 4-,17 103 31 54,620 10 14,2 16 01 206 1- 14 800	fons 227 281 60 048 46 326 73 503 27 487	Rs 9 72.1 1 10 85 932 8 43 460 11 02 545 5 26 175	
Tota	1 71 \ 049	1 144)	440 500	76 30 283	

produced by 1909 an almost complete cessation of mining for lower grades of ore at mines far removed from railways Owing to an excess of production over exports the rocks on the mises at the end of 1908 stood at the high total of nearly 300,000 tone. The rise in the price of our daring 1910 resulted in a considerable in crease in the total production namely from

The fall in prices in the latter part of 1907 oduced by 1909 an almost complete cessation but with a fall in price in 1911 the output in mining for lower grades of one at mines fur also fell in 1912 there was a rise of over grades. Owing to an excess 35 per cent in the value of the output. the same time there was a slight fall in amount produced The rise in the value of the rotal output was therefore due to improved prices and not to increased outpurn

in India is derived from the Kolar gold field іп Мувоге tion of this mine reached its highest point in 1905 when 616 758 ounces were raised in 1906 the quantity won was 565 208 ounces and this figure fell to 535 085 ounces in 1907 The figures for the latter years reveal a small improvement. The Nixam's mine at Hutti in Hydrabad comes next but at a respectable distance to the Kolar gold field. This mine was opened in 1903 The only other mines from which gold was raised were those in the from which gold was raised were indee in the Dharwar district of Sombey and the Anantapur district of Madras The Dharwar mines gave an output of 2,993 ounces in 1911 but worth there ceased in 1912. The Anantapur mines gave their first output of gold during the year 1910 the amount being 2,523 ounces, valued at Rs. the amount being 2,532 ounces, valued at Rs. [1,1,1,900 Gold mining was carried on in the North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till 1000 the highest yield (2,864 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898. The Kysniknarst mine in Upper Burna was worked until 1908 when the pay chute was lost and the miss closed down. In 1902 dredging operations were started on the Irrawaddy river near Myitkyina,

The greater part of the total output of gold and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904 and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904 and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904 the amount steadily increased from year to vear and reached 8,445 ounces in 1909 but tell to 576 ounces in 1910 increasing again 906 the quantity won was 565 208 ounces in 616 788 ounces on was 565 208 ounces in 1907 and being in 1918 only 589 ounces. The gold crare which in the figure felt to 555 685 ounces and 1907 and 589 ounces are the gold crare which of the figure for the latter years reveal a small provement. The Nixam's mine at Hutti in tyderabad comes next but at a respectable issues to the Kolar gold field. This mine the figure of the figure of the first waddy river and nouvithstanding the obstacles. waddy river and notwithstanding the obstacles encountered from time to time in the shane of floods, etc the company has so far been of floods, etc the company has so far been stally successful in its operation. The small quantity of gold produced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces is obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on in a great many districts in India, but there is no complete record of the amount obtained in this way. The average cartings of the workers are very small, and the gold thus won is used locally for making jeweilery. The latest statistics available for the whole of India are for 1914 when the gold produced in Mysore and elsewhere in India amounted to 607,886 On, Valued at £2,338,355

PETROLEUM

areas one on the east which includes Assam, Burms, and the islands off the Arakan coast. Burma, and the islands off the Arakaa coast. This belt extends to the productive off fields of unnatrs, Java and Borneo. The other area is on the west and includes the Punjab and Baluchistan the same belt of oil bearing rocks being continued beyond the borders of British Indias to Persia. Of these two the eastern area is by far the most important and the most successful oil fields are found in the Irrawaddy valley Yennangyaung is the oldest and most developed of these fields. Native wells have been at work here for over 100 years, and in 1886 prior to the annexation of Upper Burms 1836 prior to the annexation of Upper Burms the output is estimated to have averaged over 2 million gallons a year Drilling was begun in 1887. The Ymangyat field yielded a very small supply of petroleum before 1891 in which year drilling was started by the Burms Oil Company Singu now holds the second piace among the oil fields of India. Petroleum was often at the world of 1011 and in 1011. was struck at the end of 1901 and in 1903, some small oil spungs have been discovered 5 milhon gallons were obtained. In 1907 and sttempts to develop them have not hitherto 1908 the production of this field was 43 million been successful

Petroleum is found in India in two distinct gallons, and after a fall to 314 million gallons case—one on the cast which includes Assam, in 1910 it rose to 564 million gallons in 1912 in 1910 it rece to 564 million gallons in 1912. Several of the Islands off the Arakan coasts are known to contain oil deposits, but their value, is uncertain. About 20000 gallons were obtained from the eastern Barongo Island near Akyab and shout 37000 gallons from Ramri Island in the Kyaubpyn district during 1911. Oil was struck at Minibu in 1910 the production for that year being 18 329 gallons which increased to nearly Arullong gallons to which increased to nearly 4 million gallons in The existence of oil in Assam has been 1912. The existence of oil in Assem has been known for many years and an oil spring was struck near Makum in 1667. Nothing more however was done until 1882, and from that year the tent of the properties was slow. Since that year the annual production has been between 24 and 6 million gallons. On the west, oil springs have been known for many years to exist in the Rawalpindi and other districts in the Prinab In Bahrchistan scaleural conditions are adverse, and though

geological conditions are adverse and though

Quantity and value of Petroleum produced in India during 191 and 1914

	1#13		1014		
~ ~	Quantit3	Vaju	Q inntits	Value	
	(allone)	ì	Callon	±	
harmu Akyab Kyaukpyu Magwe (Yenanzyaung) Wyingyan (Singu) Pakokku (Yenangvat) Minbu I hayetmyo	14 027 74 254 200 555 668 73 588 710 400 1 74 1 48 311 30 240	_ 10 821 771 96_ 211 429 _0 731 _11 32(_108	1, 148 25 0 1 1 9 1 4 9 1 4 1 6 1 6 8 1 6 8 22 8 3 0	240 77 671 J2 244 684 16 729 1013	
issam – Digboi (Lakhimpur)	4 ውጭ 1 28	1 486 د 1	4 6MM 94	15 466	
<i>Punyab —</i> Mianwali	120	13	1 -10	13	
1 otal	2.7 565 -25	1 034 384	_5 ± 342 710	808 5 BJ	
	_				

There was a considerable increase in the import of kerosine into India during 1914 the total being nearly 84 million gallons as against only 66 million wallons in 1914

Amber Graphite and Mica -Amber 14 | found in very small quantities in Burms, the out-put for 1912 being 27 cwt. velued at £179 Graphite is found in small quantities in various places but no progress has been made in mining except in Travancore, and there owing to the diff. culties of working the mine has been shut down The outtorn from it was 29 425 m 1911 India

dustries

Tin, Copper Silver Lead and Antimony -The only persistent attempt to mine tin is in Burma. The output was for sometime insigni-Burma. The output was for convenion manniferant but rose in 1913 to 116 tons valued at £46 000 which fell to £38 000 in 1914. Copper is found in Southern India in Raiput and one which fell to 238 but in 1014. Copper is found in Southern India in Rajput and, and at various places along the outer Himalayas, but the ore is smelted for the metal alone, no attempt being made to utilize the by products. An attempt is being made to work lodes near Pangyang, in the Northern Shan States, for the production of eliver and to Security. The outturn from it was 59 425 in 1911 India and, and at various places along the has for many years been the leading producer outer Himalayas, but the ore is smelted of mics turning out more than half of the for the metal alone, no attempt being made to utilize the by products. An attempt is being made to work bedes near Pangyang, with 43 650 cwts in 1913 A large proportion in the Northern Shan States, for the production of the demand for this mineral has core from or of siver and lead, and in Southern Burma Germany for use in its large electrical in for antimony

Gon Stones.—The only precious and semi Gone Stones.—The only precious and soul precious atones at present mined in India are the diamond, ruby sapphire spinel, tournatine, gartest, rook-crystal, agate, cornelian jadelte and amber Amber has already been referred to, of the rest only the ruby sapphire and jadelte attain any considerable value in production and the export of the latter has declined owing to the disturbances in Chuna, which is the chief purphaser of Burmese Jadeite. The output of diamonds is comparatively summortant. The ruby myling industry of Burmese. ant. The ruby mining industry of Burma has lately undergone a favourable change. In 1914 the output of gens was 304 042 carata.

Tungsten.-A marked feature of the deve iopment of the mineral industries of India dur ing recent years is the rapid rise of the wolfram industry in the districts of Mergui and Tavoy In Lower Burns. Although there was an out put of 7 tons from Mergul in 1909 the industry dates practically from the following y at 19 U The output of wolfram in Burns rose from The output of wolfram in Burms reconstruction 1,688 tons valued at £127.762 in 1913 to 2,826 tons valued at £178,548 in been for dis 1,683 tons valued at £127762 in 1913 to 8,326 tons valued at £178,543 in 1914 15 Had it not been for dis location of the strangements for disposing of one during the latter part of last year the output would probably have been considerably higher. The industry however subsequently recovered taself and, owing to the dermand for wolfram for the manularture of tingsting the steel smeal regulations have been made for steel, special regulations have been made for the mining of it under the Defence of India Act.

According to the Director of the Geological Survey the total production of the world is about 8,000 tons per annum of concentrates car syring from 60 to ⁷⁰ per cent, of tungstic trioxide of this Burma produces one quarter. In Slam the mining of wolfarm is a recent development Wolfarm is also produced in Australia and in the Malay Peninsula Formerly Germany used to take over 50 per cent of the total exports from India but this is one of the minu als of which the export was restricted owing to the Thus shipments for Germany were diver ted in 1914-15 to the United Kingdom which took I 118 tons or 58 per cent. of total exports of 1.916 tons valued at Rs. 264 lakhs

Radio-active Minerals.—The General Report of the Director of the Geological Survey of India for 1913 includes a brief report by B. C Burton on an occurrence of patchblende B. O Burton on an occurrence of pitchblende carbon at mica minus near Singar Gaya district 1 g first years was 1 f? At coal mines only Bengal The pitchblende occurs as rounded of the minus near sense. Other ninerals occurring in the pegmatite are mics, triplite, limently, four mailine and uranium ochre whitish column and uranium ochre whitish ochre pendatently with the pitchblende and uranium othre that its presence is taken as an indication of the presence of these minerals. Many of the pitchblende nodules occur in a matrix of triplite some occur in a felenethic matrix tan parameter acousts occur in a matrix of triplite some occur in a felspethic matrix. One nodule of pitchblende weighing 86 lb has been obtained. The pegmatite has been wheel for many years for mics. As yet, not much pitchblende has been obtained, but one pit has yielded up to the present about 4 swis. of the mineral

Inspection of Mines.

During the year 1914 the average number of persons working in and about the mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act was 185.211 of whom 120 071 worked underground and 65 140 on the surface. One hundred and fitteen thou sand one hundred and seventy four were adult. males 641" were adult females and 5858 were children under 12 years of age This is an in crease of 3 951 workers or 2 18 per cent.

Accidents - During the year 1914, at mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act, 1901 there were 152 fatal accidents being an increase of 16 is compared with the number in 1913 and an increase of 2, as compared with the average number of last five years

Tiese accidents involved the loss of 191 lives This is a decrease of 20 upon the number of deathe in 1913

There was no single accident involving a large death roll as was unfortunately the case in 1918 In one case however 6 lives were lost owing to a fall of roof in a coal mine and in two cases o lives were lost, one by an explosion of gunpowder in a sait mine and the other by an remption of waterin a mile mine In five cases i precons and in fifteen cases 2 persons were killed

Of those 152 accidents the Chief Inspector of or wolfram for the manufacture of tempaten which special regulations have been made for the mining of it under the Defence of India Act.

According to the Director of the Geological of subordinate official and (*) 16 to the fault of the management

Very many of these accidents might have been prevented by the exercise of ordinary care and forethought on the part of both officials and men and the Chief Inspector of Mines is satisfied that only by closer supervision and structer discipling can their number be diminished Such accidents result from persons passing through fenors into old workings to get easily worked coal from persons sitefus in dangerous places or under roof coal at which they have just been working from persons being struck down by falling roof and sides as they travel to and from their working places and trom disobedience to an official s orders in trivial matters

The death-rate per thousand persons employed was 1 03 while that of the prec d lights years was 1 17 4t coal mines only thes figures were 1 05 and 1 34, and at mines At coal mines in England during the tru years and inding with and including 1913 the death TRU per million tone raised varied from 4 29 (low ut) to 6 37 (highest)

Chief Inspector of Mines in India, G F

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Industrial Arts.

are the litustration of the religious a classic, are the illustration of the religious life of the Hindus, as that life was already or ure or the sindua, as that its was already or ganised in full perfection under the code of Mann, B C 900-300 Whether that state-ment be arrepted in its entirety or not, some knowledge of the religion of the Hindua is most essential to an understanding of their arts. That subject is dealt with elsewhere in this book and so is the subtest of carts of which That subject is dealt with elsewhere in this book and so is the subject of caste of which a knowledge is equally important in this connexion. But by way of preface to a brief outline of some of the more important art industries of the country it may be well to state what is the basis of practically the whole industrial system of India. The child learns bis hered. Lary craft from his lather or is apprenticed to a water, or master craftman who is often a relative of the pupil. There is no regular fee but a small present is often paid to they owner or foreman of the shop and in some tractes a religious overmony may take place at the time of man of the shop and in some tracts a rell gloue occumon may take place at the time of apprenticeship. The child begins his work at a very early age at first he is expected to undertake the menial duries of the shop and is put to cleaning the tools later he be-gins to perform the simple to perations of the trade. There is little definite instruction but the boy gradually acquires skill by handling the tools and watching the workmen at their the room and watching the working at the task As secon as he has made a little progress the apprentic is granted a small wage which is gradually increased as he becomes more useful and when his training is finished, he either goes out mee the world or secures a place on the permanent roll of his master's shop To the poor artisan the arrangement has this great advantage that at a very early age the ounder on his parents. In former days the system answered well enough for the rude willings industries which satisfied the needs of vinge industries when satisfied the beeds of the bulk of the population and it also suc-ceeded in maintaining a class of workings who dealt in metals and textile fabrics with such sense of form and colour that their work has challenged comparison with the most artistic products of the West It has not however enabled the Indian artisans to keep abreast consided the Indian artisans to keep abreast with modern industrial development Imported articles have to a considerable extent supplanted the products of home industry the quality of indian work has in many cases deteriorated and the workman has neither taken due advantage of the wide openings afforded to him by advancing civilisation and trade nor adhered rigidly to old methods and traditions. The efforts made to assist and traditions. The more made to assume him have not at yet been attended with a great measure of success, but the potentialities of the Schools of Art and Technical Institutions are only beginning to be appreciated.

Wood-carving.

Indian wood-work which must come first in importance in the art products of the country shows great diversity and many points of and there are as many different art enceptaters and the wood-carvers of the country tions as centres. Some of the styles are well-deserved reputation out known all over the world, such as the Benaris

"The Arts of India," Wrote Sir George and India. The more noteworthy oralls Birdwood in the first lines of his book on the include carving as applied to architecture, industrial arts of India which has now become rumiture and cabinet work intaying with other remiture and cabinet work intaging with other works woods or metals, venering, and lattice-work. The art and ladustrial schools of Calcutta, Madras Bombay and Labore have given much attention to developing these crafts on indigenous lines with the result that degeneration has to a large extent been prevented and a superior class of carpeniers, dispersed over the country On a smaller scale objects are carved in sandal wood with a minuteness and latticage of slaboration cuits consider the intricacy of elaboration only equalled by the ntrinacy of emonston only educated by tree results stislined in 1vorv As to style, there is a great variety of types throughout the country the two chief inducenes on the art conceptuo being religion and the nature of the wood used. Matomedan and Slith work concepted used. Mahomedan and Sikh work—
for example is largely constructed on a geometric basis though in the modern Sikh work as in the Hindu—grotesque animal forms or mythological subjects are freely introduced. The woods chiefly used for ornamental work are teak shadam deedar sandal wood ebony wahut tun num Madras red wood (sometimes called black wood) dudh: (white-wood) red cedar sail bubul and others of less importance Deep under-cutting and sculpture are possible with teak red wood, and wahut, whereas shadam and deedar can be used only for low solids work. relief work. In recent years a great demand relief work. In recent years a great demand for cheap and inferior carving—on tables and other articles alien to the Indian mind—has sprung up m Europe and America and has been met by the export of vast quantities of poor work for which the soft woods only are used while bone takes the place of ivory in Inlaying. In these aboutinations writee Sir George Watt in the estalogue of the 1998 Exhibition at Tiells. Exhibition at Delhi it is thought sufficient proof of an Indian character to introduce some portion of a mosque or temple, and that being done all attention to such details as suitability of design or nature of ornamenta-tion can be disregarded.

Metal Work.

The purely indigenous or village metal manu factures are perhaps, after those connected with wood the most important of all the art with wood the most important of all the art industries of India Most of the honsehold utendls are made of metal which thus to a large extent take the place of the porceiah and glass of Europe. Brass is most frequently employed by Hindus and copper by Mahorn medans, the copper vessels being generally threed for safety Every large willage has the copper and tronsmitthe and she its jeweller and the same instrument has local fourth-fact table. in some instances these local industries attain in some invented these open industries around considerable magnitude, as is the case with the manufacture of copper and brass vessels at Stragger Benares and other towns. The making of ornamental bowls, vases, trays and other European articles constitutes an important industry in many places and a variety of pro-cesses is of course employed such as enamelling. damascening, and colouring either with fac or paint. The provinces of india have each two or

style of punched brass, which is as a rule bad in distings and execution and the engraved a represent work in pointed brass that comes in large quantities from Jaipur Better than either of those are the perforated and repussed sopper work of Lacknow the best products of foundary Poons, and some of the southern linds centres, and the goings and tolds made as Burna. Ordinary domests utensits which are tree from ornamentation so that they can be maddle contract and the more abbrerial to the readily scoured, and the more elaborate implements used for religious ceremoniats are among the most and beautiful interesting metal warreain India but they vary in style and finish through out the country Bir George Watt writes .

The copper or brass vessel of most general use by the Hindus is the lota a globular melon abaped vessel flattened from the top and having an elegantily reflexed in by which it is carried suspended between the imgers and thumb in stage this doubtless originated from the matter ward of the second nn mayo one computes originated from the partially expanded howers of the sacred lotts its name thus coming from the same root as the Latin cores weather with the Mahomedans lotton a wesh. With the Mahomedans torus its abutions in running water hence the water when poured out of the tout is considered to be running water. It is carried by holding the rim at one side and it thus dangles holding the rim at one side and it thus dangles instead of being (as with the Hinding) suspended from the middle of the hand. The shapes of the lots and tons and their respective uses have given birth to two widely different forms of both domestic and decorative metal, work characteristic of India. For example, the apout and the use of copper more especially when tinned, has originated a whole range of forms and designs not only quite unknown to the Hinding but north of the country to impossible with the to the Hindus but next to impossible with the materials permitted by their religion it is sourcely possible any longer to divide the gald and sliver plate work of indis into four or we well defined classes distinguished by the style of ornamentation as the workers in three stym of ornamentation as the worker in it we metals have been quick to adopt a variety of European models. In Madras mythological medallions, in initiation of the encrusted style of Bouthern India art, still form the character stile feature of much of the allver work. In istic feature of much of the allver work. In Bombay two distinctive forms survive the Poons and Kutch of these the former is a deep form of reported, the silver unsuly being exidised, the latter has a form design of Euro pean origin in shallow repouses. Hangoons work is generally known by the frosted surface of the silver and Moulmeta work by the silver being either pulshed or burnshad. But in akmost every case the design of one province is copied in another and the best forms of commandation such as the shawl pattern of senamentation such as the shawl pattern of Kashmir have falled into disuse either because of the labour involved in their production or because the smiths have found by experience that it is just as easy to sell inferior work

then have some down in an unbroken track them have come town in an include case them from the Ramayana and Mahabharata. The old types survive side by aids with the copies of articles imported from the Rue de is Faix, and in any Indian jewelles shop a bewildering mixture of the archaic and the modern is to be seen

Shawl and Carpet Weaving.

It is only in Northern India (more especially in kashmir) that the spinning and weav my of wool extends to the production of highly finished and artistic goods Heattered here and there all over the country are band loom and there all over the country are hand toom factories where coarse blankets, carpets and other fabrics are produced This indigenous wool industry is most important in the Punjab The great centre of shawi production is kash the industry has also been carried on Mir my the industry has also been carried on for many years in parts of the Punjab, where it was introduced by colonies of Kashmir weavers. Krance was for many years the clust foreign market for Kashmir shawls, and the trade which was damaged also by the competition of cheap imutations produced at Pauley never recovered from the effects of the Franco-German War The bulk of the Kashmir shawl weavers became carpet weavers or agriculturists. The latest report from the Punjab regards the case of the genuine shawl industry as almost hopeless. Carpetwesving is carried on in various parts of the country. It is one of the many industries which is said to have been ruined by modern civilisation and m so far as many carpet factories in India are turning out an interior article, according to designs furnished by deal ers in Ruinpe, this is correct. But it is wrong to ascribe the cheapening of the cashe weavor's product and his increased output to underselling by those fails in which the weaving of or agriculturists. The latest report from the ing by those fails in which the weaving of carpets has been introduced as an occupation for prisoners. On the other hand the falls, end especially that at Yarrowds, near Poons, have set a high standard by conserving old designs by using good material, and by avoid ling the use of amilne dves. Since the London Exhibition of 1801 a considerable export trade it indian pile carpets has been created. Am risar which caters for the American market in particular is the most important carpet-weaving centre in India but there are factories m many other places m Northern India, Raj putana Central India and the United Provinces In the lower provinces the industry hardly rists. Cotton and woollen carpets in other than pile stitch are made all over India. They are known as deri (a reg) and sharenje (a carpet) and are made in great variety. The Poorer classes of Mahomedans generally use the cotton manufactures as praying carpets.

Apart from woven mats or carpets there is manufactured a great variety of so-called mats made from grass and other materials such as aloe, bamboo, corr date and other paim leaves. because the smiths have found by experience what it is just as easy to sell inferior work. Hat or rather across (tatties) made of the sweetly scented Kan-khas are hung in front of doors to, to afford shade and to one, by exporation, the arr which passes the composite of India asys that the forms of India to one, by exporation, the air which passes through the most-steed texture Bamboo mass former and there all over the construction of the constructed for reeds) are all but the chasings and enshousments decreasing mats (those constructed of reeds) are all but iniversally used in house-construction. The stones and all make a great number of chamin radio in darms mats must illurifore, be very extlore of this work possible. A rough diverset, and give employment to a fer larger uson between the two forms is these whe manager of number of persons that has can be learned from that is called zurder, and the light and graceful published statistics. In some of the lails kandan. philipping statistics in some or one pair market while cano mast are not uncommon these are torined by actected cases being placed

their historian. Darn stitch is chiefly used on coarse cotton and chain stitch on silk or woollen fabrics the former covering the tex woollen labries the former tovering the tea-tile the latter ornamenting perts of it. Kuro-pean demands have led to the production of large quantities of silk embrodery in which coloured silks and gold and silver wire ar-employed, for curtams table cloths and so on Another common form of embrodery is what is called chikan work on some white realizer superful such as called or multiis what is called chikan work on some white washing naterial such as called or muslin in this the most usual form of sitted is the satin stitch combined with a form of button holing. The manufacture of lace and kintting have been introduced into India by missionaries. Laid embroriery with gold and alliver wire (called karchob work because it is done on a frame) is common throughout the country in different forms. The wires the same is a number of centres particular.

IVORY

market while cane mats are not uncommon these are formed by whetch canes bring placed parallel to each other and bound in postuce by cross-ties. They are exceptionally strong and maying of twory are still as and some specially valued in Jubic offices where there is much traffic

Embroidery

This is one of the nucleoperator of the art industries of India attaining it is also used by Indian workers. The curieus of the art industries of India attaining it is also used by Indian workers. The curieus of the craft are Delin Marchidabad in Bengal, the stilled work are numerous, but all have this in common that they are formed by the needle being pulled away from and not drawn towards the worker. Mer F. A. Steel has written as pullbar, that they are formed by the needle description of the Punjab darm stutch, known description of the Punjab darm stutch, known as pullbar, that bottom. Darn stitch is chiefly used their historian. Darn stitch is chiefly used the set of sight-ware in India to the description of the Punjab darm stutch; known as pullbar, that bottom. Darn stitch is chiefly used the properties of sight-ware in India to the development in recent times is due to the development in process the process of the control of the process of the process of the control of the process of stre of sightwars in India to have something Indian to take awas with them in an easily portable form Bus some of the best work is still of great beauty and fine workmanning. The carvung of horn- and shells may possibly be sounted as vallations of this art

Statuary

Part of that division of handicrafts which Part of that division of handleradis which is vaguely compored under the term fine arts is the subject of an article elsewhere in this book. A part from painting it is not a very considerable division. Statuary except the wide-spined production of statuettes (in stone wood or rast metal) of mythological subject is little practised. Ye nous brass workers are expert in reproducing in minimum except of Judian lite and admission. and sliver wire (called karenoo work because it is done on a frame) is common throughout in miniature scenes of indian life and animals the country in different forms. The wires of the country and at lux know some realistic are drawn in a number of centres particularly terms cotta statustic are produced. When in Labore Dibli Agra and Benares the categories of the country and at produced. When the Labore Dibli Agra and Benares the categories of the country is practised, and particularly details of wire drawing and the form of stitch. In Burms, statusry in that material is turned together with the combusticular with precious.

Fisheries

in a great proportion of cases this means of large rivers fishing is free to all. The import is allowed shares their sur, with agriculture now of the fishing industry has led to its occupy. The Brogal Government took the important link the special attention of Covernment and step, a few years ago of initiating deep aca fishing by introducing a steam trawler. The mening by introducing a steam orawier. The but we have yet to see commercial development on a large scale bpecial incasures baye also been taken by the Madras Government. with more or less success there being in this province a Fi hery Department of Government under an Honorary Director The inland figherles where there are large rivers or tanks are often important in many parts of India

Bengal & Bihar & Orlssa.

The importance of the B ngal and Bihar and of the entire people con unit fish as a result of the object. As a result 1 oper cent of the population is engaged in cutching curing the population is engaged in catching courng and selling fish a percentage which rises to 2 6 in the Presidency Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions moreover large numbers of cultivators are returned as fishermen also The waters of the Bay the rivers, and awamps swarm with fish and every ditch and pundle furnishes small fry to eke out the frugal dist of the people The best salt-water fish are the beltil, tapsi, or mango-fish mullet, pomfret, and solv Inland the hiss (Clopes lisha) is tound in should in the Ganges while the rohu is found in shoals in the Ganges While the rohu (Labon rohita) and the katal (Catla buchanan) abound everywhere, as do also innumerable other varieties much esteemed by the Bengalis prawns and crabs are caught in myriads. The manager is found in the higher reaches of the rivers which debouch from the Himalayas and in some of the rivers of the Chota Nagrour

The Bengali is a clever fisherman In the Bay of Bengal he practises deep-sea fishing drying his catch ashore on stakes driven into drying his catch assor on stance driven mose sandy beach. The larger rivers are trawled from a salling boat and the smaller streams are fished from webs. The tanks

The fisherm indian water are unorganised cases the fishery itself is a separate estate to the anodern sense of the term has num. In tanks the right of fishing vests in the bern of the coastal population are through owner or compant who may be some public natural circumstances engaged in fishing bu body on a private individual in the Bay and note of the fishing industry has led to its octupying the special attention of Covernment and its officers since the earliest times of the British connection with Bengal

> Altogether 644 000 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing or double the number subsisting by pasture Nor is this to be wondered at considering the nature of the country and the resources, even though imperfectly developed of its rivers its estuaries and the sea board In addition moreover to those actively en gaged in Behing, there are \$24,000 maintained by the sale of fish so that the total number supported by catching and selling fish is very little under I million or 2 per cent of the total population Fishing is in Bengal not con sidered an honourable reputation and the ambition of fishing castes is to attain greater respectability by becoming outlivators. As it is, one in every twelve of those whose principal occupation is fishing also cultivates some land in Bragai and one in six in Blaar and Orlega.

One of the first to turn his attention to sek ati fic study of the fish rice of the Bengal region was Russell who came out to Iudia (Maga patem) in 1°51 and arted as Botanist in the Carnatio to the Last India Company A succession of investigators have continued his work and their a porte show I that the fisheries offered great soop for profitable develop ment in particular may be mentioned the great additions to the knowledge of the deep say takes in the Bay of Bengal made by violonal Alock I & Surgeon Naturalist to the Indian Manno Survey and, later Bugenntandent of the Indian Museum in Cakutta After extraste inquiries in wrote that the sea fight ries of the Bay of Bengal are of a value well night mealthlable. That they are unknown uncared for and unappreciated is unfortunately true but it is qually true that they will prove a mine of wealth to whoever may have the enterprese to exploit them and the tensetty of purpose to work them in the face of the spathy and incredulty that at present exists regarding them I may state that us Natura list to the Indian Marine Burvoy I have carriedly and I think thoroughly explored the Bay of Bengal from Falso Point in the Mahanadi streams are fished from we're The tanks and ditches are periodically dragged the fish fully and I think thoroughly explored the at other times being angled or caught in a cast net Every streamlet is studded with hundreds of wicker fish-traps, while prawn cages are ubquitous. The wonder is that any living four years I huve had ample opparunity has escape so persistent and remorseless is of correcting and vertying all my earlier contibe hunt for the funty tribe. Every other linerest is subordinated to its pursuit and outlet is subordinated to its pursuit and outly is navigation impeded, but the drain age of the country is blocked by the obstruction of every channel and outlet. Interest is subordinated to its pursuit and not only is navigation impeded, but the drain age of the country is blocked by the obstruction of every channel and ottlet.

The right of fishery in all but the largest rivers has generally been allemated by Goven the sent to private persons, having been included strick to them, will reap a manifold return to the agents of makets on which the permanents of the permanent of the permane

In 1906 the Government of Bengal placed of existing 8th without exhausting the natural Mr K G Gupta, C 47 108 (now 8lf K G supply Gupta) a Sculor Member of their Board of A problem at the present time is the absence Revenue on special duty in order to inquire of their place in Bengal The Fisher reliconst. into the same subject. He made a compreheredve and valuable report from which followed! two important results—(1) His recommendation that a surve should be made of the fishery position in the Bay of Bengal was lumediarly acted upon by Government and a typical statum trawier was set to work in the

The results obtained by Dr. Jankins war The results obstance by by commission of great importance. He showed that traw ling could be carried on successfully through out the year and concluded that a properly organised sub mu for developing the fisher in would yield a profitable return on capital invested. He incidented the lines on which these fisheries could be exploited.

While the wa fish ries of Bengal were thus investigated great industry was shown in the collection of information in experimental work and in the jultiation of breeding operations on schutific harm lu n gard to the fresh water the first in both rivers and tanks. The frequent overflowing of the great rivers in the rains and the precessity for studying the habits. of the river fish added greatly to the work under this heading

The Fishert Department after following up Dr Jenkins intestigations regard the Sunderbans this tree as easied of timelishing year derbans this tree as easied of timelishing year will the print out that the area covered by the point out that the area covered by the point out marks as the leaving by a shown to the roughly 19 600 square miles the spally from so he are a nate by which the point out to the standard of the standard tree will be seen as the law to the control to the standard tree will be seen as the law to the la night Incalirantille Trom statistics which have been car fully compiled it has furth reven as crisis at that the named imports of sich to calculate from all sources roughly represent 20 per cut of the actual require

The future development of the fisherly on commercial times will not only a quit some outlay of capital but will who has added some advance in the gueral conditions and mental into the fishermen herates the lowestern in which the occupation of E-hing, and the dealing in fish is held has hed to the whole industry being if in the hands of people with no capital no education so influtive and no business capacity. The most hop-ful sign is oriectally stated to be the prospect of the spread of cooperative credit such the samongst fishormen in the near futur. The structure is one capital or and the spread of the spr on commercial lines will not only requir some studied if obviously of in which in the sample weeps for a development of this kind Meanwhile the bisheris D partners or carry ing on persistent, carroll and extensive propaganda work. As regards actual indigent the Department are dividing their concentration. on two points—(1) the possibility of increasing | part in handets near Rarschl. The principal the school number of fish present and (2) the fish caught on the coast are sharks, rays, and possibility of capturing a larger proportion skates. The pearl oyster is found at several

A problem at the present time is the absence of fishery laws in Bengal. The Fishery Department point out that as soonal glashton has been found necessary in every other civilised. country in order to profet both the and the country in order to profet both the and the countrility against the rapacity of man it may be assumed that sooner or later begin tion will be touted a westry in Bengal At non who as found it resure in longial. At present we know so little regarding the habits of the commoner marketable fish that we have not sufficient data on which to formulate a typical strain trawier was set to work in the present we know so little rigarding the babits by the Lancashur. Sa Fisherles who was specially engaged for the work and (2) a Benjal and the commons marketable fish that we not sufficient data on which to terminate large interests the work and (2) a Benjal and the results lishery Lawr The results fishery Department was established Dr of the solutifier enquiries will possibilities of the Sunderbans. is necessary or not and then to define the

Rurma

Tie fisherle of Burma are important finan clally and otherwise. From time immemorial the exclusive right of fishing in certain classes. of inland waters has belonged to the Govern ment, and this right has been perpetuated in various fishery enactments the latest of which is the Burms Fisherics Act of 1905 Fishing is also carried on along the coast but the rea Fishing fi heries absorb but a small portion of industry Most of the fishermen labour in the streams and pools which abound particularly in the delta Districts. The right to work these fisheries mentioned in the enactiments sludded to above is usually sold at acctiment and productive inland waters of this Jude often fetch very considerable sums fliver fishing is largely carried on by means of nets and genelargelt carried on by means of nets and generally widds revenue in the shape of licence fees for each net or other fishing implement used. Here and the along the reast are turtle banks which yield a profit to Unvernment. In the extreme south the waters of the Wergul Archipelaga, afford a rich harvest of fish and prawns mother-of peerl shells and thir substitutes green snaiks and toochas, shark flow fish maws and beche-de-mer Pearling with diving apparatus was introduced by Australians with Hilpino and Japanese livers in 1893. They worked mainly for the shell, it being impossible for them to keep an offortive check out the divers as regards the shell, it being populsions for them to keep an effortly check on the divers as regards the pearls. After about five years when the yield of shell had decreased they all left. The hidustry was thus carried on by the Burmese

Bombay

The Bombay sea Asheries are important and give employment to numerous castes, chief of which are the Kolls Pomfret, sole, stone and lady fish are sold fresh while others such as the boundl are saided and dried Large quantilies of small fry are sold as manure. The palla found in the Indus and the maral and mahwer are the principal fresh water flsh

Sea fishing is carried on by the Muhana tri he of Musaimans who reside for the most

The Punish

There has been a Department of Fisheries in the Punjab since 1912. It operates under a sa a whole self-supporting from the first and Director of Elseries and is concerned with ultimately a source of revenue and will at the shaling both in the drivets of the province and same time protect the falsermen in their industry naming both in the rivers of this province and same time provinct the anisotrien in merit factory in continuous training the fit three verse, work eleved; [The frauding of these rules will require carried performed by the Department have almost study of existing conditions and are likely to exitingly be no concerned with preliminary work occupy a large share of the depart entirely b en concerned while premiumers were account of the several years.

In alls it when of the first is into the Depart | incin for several years when the Secretary to Government observed 4 ide issue of the work of the Department.

in investigation and experiment on the Beas blology and habite of fish was added a may or facts bearing on the customs and practices rights and obligations of fishermen. History

better system. It is believed that a scheme of conservancy can be evolved which, when completed, will make the Fisheries Department as a whole self-supporting from the first and

the general operations have suchsisted largely consists of troot cultivaries or rations. the investigation and experiment on the Beas object being (states the Financial Commiss in investigation and experiments on the peak suject being a leave our recommendation and Real with a view to assertaining the species a signer. I nestroport) not so much to increase the of indigenous fi.b in these rivers their habits food upply sof the Province though to some of indigenous it in these rivers their habits food upply so the Province though to some and the 1's ations of their spawning grounds 's tert this object is fulfilled see river and the unability regulations to be found for create a valuable sporting property. One their preservation. The operations in the incidence and shreat miles of shockle water event ended May 81 1915 which is the latest have been stocked with trout and the fish appear priod for which official details have been indeed to be spawning naturally. The Director of we elargely a fulfillownt of this promise and bisherics estimates, that including with fry to the information accommisted remarking the there were not ready last year at least half a million thology and habite or fish was added a miss or front in 41 miles of river which would have larn opened to fishing in 1914 but for the war rights and obligations of fishermen. Fishers The Ymarcial Commissioners say — It cannot Regulations have been drafted and a Hensing by anticipated that directly Government will scheme worked out for various fishing regions obtain any considerable income from this and the Director has evolved a plan which he source Ta. Director of Fisherics estimates the considerary will be at one accounting to the constant will be at one accounting to the constant of the constant will be at one accounting to the constant of the constant o considers will be at once successful in presers to the control of Haberles estimates the ing flab and acceptable to the fisher men be ides and in flower that the first property of preserve to the Province for in doubt of the benefit that will accrue to the come parts the river fisheres are least to inhabitant of the valley from the influx of memopolists and this is recognised to be a fishing, a litter one for a local conditions have bad system and it has only existed in the past place of the messives to the supply of their for want of a Fisherfe In partment to plan a need.

HALL MARKING OF PLATE

Larling Trul Association in India have at agreement of trade in British territory and its Arijus Trai Asolation in ionis may as agreement in the prevellery and silver trad a in India locally made goods in gold and silver are often without mordinate cost was not sold in such a way as to constitute a fraud on the public and that he order to prote thous to trader from unfair competition it is necessary (4) That it is was a great danger of counter that a voluntary when of Hall marking hould be adopted. It is take d that the system would thought of the fraud on the inferior spurious, or loaded ware not only musted the wildly have the state of that the system would be supported that the system would be supported that the system would be supported the support of the state of the stat or anopted. It is take it into the yould raise this. (6) First there were only two Assay Offices standard of workmanship in India and that, it India and under a voluntary system of seas, although Hall marking should be voluntary which cond not be universal in its application is in the first in time it should be made compul BOLA CASULARITA

or compulsory the main objections to the proposal being

- (1) That the legislation which would be quired to introduce a compulsory system of Hall marking would be of a character entirely
- a result of its operation would be the discour large contres.

- (3) First asy tem such as could be instituted without mordinate cost was not wanted by the
- which cond not be universal in its application it was highly improbable that the fees received would to er the expenses of offices established for the purpose at other places unless the fees Objections to the proposal.—Government! were held at such a rate as to constitute the new so that shought it have been the constitute the new so that shought it have been the constitute the new so that shought it has been the constitute the new so that shought it has been the constitute the new sound of Hall marking whether voluntary wares. Warra.

(6) That the ontcome of the system would therefor b to indict serious injury on workern the metals in all places except in towns when ultimeted to introduce a compulsory system of the Assay Offices are located, most of them to prove to the conomic policy of the Covenies and proved to the conomic policy of the Covenies and located the covenies of sending their goods to the Assay of the covenies of sending their goods to the Assay of the covenies of sending their goods stamped they would be handlesped in their trade and would probably have to retire character would be constantly avaded and that from business in favour of wealther dealers in

Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

The Tata Iron and Steel undertaking is the its doors a market largely in excess of its present greatest of the modern industrial enterprises in India and will rank with the large concerns of its manufactured products it is hoped that of the large or and America. This a further source of revenue may be found in gignatic project owed its inception to the genius and enterprise of the late Mr Januetjoe Tata tends deposits of high grade ore which can of the firm of Mesers Tata Sons & Co. Before the placed for but calculate at the very mothe formation of the Company the hest blains of Runope and America were utilized in exa | mining into the possibility of evablishing in | India a great iron and steel industry on a pay ing basis, and no efforte wore spared to render the investigation as thorough as possible Notless than Re 5 50 000 were spart in the lovestagation before Massrs Tate, Sons & Cosstablashed to their satisfaction that such works could be erected in India with every reasonable prospect of success. The site eventually fixed upon was at Sakchi a village in the Singhbhum District of Chota Nagpur some two miles from the station of Kalimati, on the Bengal Aagpur Bailway

Within reasonable distance of Sakchi which bids fair to become the Pittsburg of India, very large deposits of high grade iron ore were discovered in proximity to enal of a suit able coking character for the manufacture of pig from at a very low figure Two rich flolds containing very large supplies of this ore were secured on unable leases by Mesers Tata Some & Co., one situated in the state of Mour RECURED On URLING graces by access and sense & Co., one situated in the state of Mour bhanj and the other in the Rajpur district the inhealton being to limit deperations for the present to the Mourbhanj hills in which 7000000 tone of ore had been proved to exist on the lower ridges alone. Numerous analyses have proved this ore to contain on an average over 60 per cent, of metallic from The royalties pay or per cent, or metamic rout. The royating pay able under the leases, based on an annual out put of 300 000 tons average 2 625 aimas per ton for the first 30 years, and 5 annas per ton for the succeeding 30 years. These ore bels are some 40 miles by rall from the site of the companys works and the ore is delivered at

Messrs Tata Sons & Co received from the Company in full actitiment for the transfer of all mining rights concessions leaves, etc which they had acquired, and in full settlement of all expenses of investigation incurred by of all expenses of investigation incurred by them prior to the formation of the Company 20 000 fully pail up Ordinary shares of Rs 70 each equivalent to a payment of Rs 150 000 and in addition a lump sum payment of Rs 52 5000 in cash In addition to these pay membs the syndleste of gruitlemor, who were instrumental in the actual formation of the Company received as remuneration for their services 1300 fully paid up Ordinary shares equivalent to a payment of Hs 99 750

of its manufactured products it is boped that a further source of revenue may be found in the export of a portion of the company's extensive deposits of high grade ore which can be placed it of be at calcutta at the very modern cost of Re 4 2-0 per ton approximately On all one soid as one or exported Messers India Sors at Co are entitled to a royalty of 4 sanas a ton The company further possesses considerable manganese proporties at Ramrama in the Central Provinces which will Rhortly be connected up by rail with the Bengal Nagpur Railway from which it is boped to secure a considerable revenue

The following concessions were granted by the Government of India to the Company --

- (1) The purchase by the State of 20 000 tons of steel rails at nually for a period of ten years subject to the condition that the talk comply with the Government specification and that the prices be not more than the prices at which similar rails could be delivered c 1 f 11 im ported into India.
- (2) A reduced rate of 1-25 of a pie per maund per mile equivalent to 15 of an anna per ton mile on all materials and plant required for construction and on all raw material to the works, subject to a minimum mileage charge and to revision at the end of ten years The reduced rate has also been made applicable to all faished products and bye-products despatched for shipment from Calcutta
- The entire cost of the works inclusive of the purchase of n ining rights colliertes and all charges incurred in the construction of the town of Sakehl for the housing of the small arfuy of the Company and it was outlinated that on the average prices ruling during the ten years 1898 to 1800 the manufacturing profit assuming a sale of \$5,000 tons of pig frou and 72,000 tons of finished stock would after mooting working (Aprilses depreciations etc. amount to Rs. 24 15 000. This sun it was calculated would, after meeting interest on debentures and commission payable to the Managuig Agents enable the Company to pay managhity Agence cuation of the control of the perfectnce capital 8 per cent on the ordinary capital and 25 per cent on the deferred capital and leave a surplus of approximately Rs 7 15 600 for distribution in equal shares between the ordinary and the deferred capital

Finance

The Company was registered on 26th August The Company was registered on 28th August 1807. The Directors are Sir D J Tata Kt (Tata Sons & Co.) Special Director Chestrana from and the conversion of 80 000 tons of ping from and the conversion of 80 000 tons into 72,000 tons of finished steel The average imports into India of iron and steel of the Thackersey Kt (Thackersey Moolji & Co.) Sir Cowas e which it was intended to produce amounted to approximately 450,000 tons (c). The Hon ble Mr Faulthor Chrimbhop per anoman, so that the company had at El rahim kt (Currimbhoy Rbrahlm & Co.), Mr Narottum Morarjee Goculdas (Morarjee Goculdas & Co), Mr M A Tana (of Bhaynagar State) Mr C V Mehta (Vilbhucandas Atmaram & Co), Sr Shapprij B Broscha, kt (Tullock chand and Shapurji) (Debenture Director) Mr H, D Tata (Tata Sons & Co) Mr A J Fili moria (Tata Sons & Co) (Special Director) Managing Agents—Missry Tata Sons & Co

The following figure explain the financial arrangements of the Company -

Capital authorised and issued—Re 2 91 75 000 Ordinary capital—Re 1 JU 00 000 Preference apital—Re 75 00 000 Deferred capital—Re 8 5, 75 000 Guntal subscribed on the 50th June, 1914—Re 8 2,15 57 700 Ordinary repital—Re 1 Ja,00 250 Preference rapital—Re 72,82,450 Deferred capital—Re 6 75 000 Amount called up Re 2,00 90 5 Ordinary shares, Re 1 40 46 675 Proference shares, 8 74,55 900 Deferred shares R 6 75 000 In addition Debenture capital to the extent of Re 60 to 000 was issued.

Present Position

The Company started operations in August 107 and the construction and component of the work were regarded as practically completed by the end of January 1913 at a total capital outlay on that date of Ra 21 00 000.

The blast furnaces worked well from the start and turned out pig run of excellent quality. The steel furnaces gave a considerable amount of initial trouble but these difficulties were completely overcome.

The annual report of the Tata Iron and Steel Company leared m November 1915 showed a net profit during the year ending 30th June 1915 amounting to Re 24 \$3,088 which with the sum brought forward from the preceding year's account made a total sum of Re 25,83 760 Dividend was paud ou Preference shares for the twelve months calling 30th June 1915 at the rate of six per cent per annum less income-tax and on Ordinary shares at the rate of 8°°, per nanum

The Chairman of the company stated at the annual meeting in November 1914. Bo far the war has not affected us prijudicially on the contrary to a certain extent it might be said that the stoppage of imports of from and steel goods from Europe has given an impetus to our products which are being more actively inquired for from many remote parts of this country. The war has taught us one leven namely to endeavour to be self-contained

as much as possible and to be independent of imported foreign material. Altogether we are on the way to make our works more sett in limit than liftly rio the manufactur of challs to to remilier upone from alugus, all 4. Up to date a large forning or such after has been supplied to the various work hops and factories in India making shells for (overmout. In when of the company such as a steel rails structural materials etc. the directors sanctioned the insulation of two new open hearth furnaces, a pressed stall sheep plant a cast from pipe foundry and the consequent macerial furnaces, a pressed stall sheep plant a cast from pipe foundry and the consequent more supplied to the power plant and the housing expacity for stall.

Exploration in Mourbhanj State resulted in the location of right to posits of from or within from 12 to 25 indes from the present mines all being surface diposits which can be noticed easily and cheaply. Test pris indicate the presence of about double the amount at the present mines and of at last equal quality. The work of proving and surelying the magnesite diposits in Mysor State has been going on also deposits or both inco or and chrome ore have been located in this State.

Exploration is bring made for coal in Korea Nate in the Central Provinces

In October 1914 about one half of the German crew in the open hearth departm it was removed to Ahmedmager and the remainder followed in December necessitating the importation of almost an other is verow who because of the new and strange conditions could not for some months maintain the average production. The output subsequently improved considerably and the quality is the best in the history of the plant.

The averay number of employees in 1915 was 7 890 men and women. The number of European covenanted hands was 121 and the number of local European employees 5. The base of labour is Indian. In addition to the labour employed at Sakchi mentioned above the Company gives employment to approximately 0,000 labourers at its various collieres. The above figures do not include the employees of contractors engaged in the work of improvements for extensions.

The two new open hearth furnaces just sanc tioned will increase the capacity of the steel works by about 0 percent

The Tata Hrdin Rectric Fower Stypely Challenty, Direkted, was bounded in Mayamber, 1912, which the Richardy unconsequent of the Beatley Unversament, to exploit the possibilities of the Western Ghatz, So miles distantives Boustey with their beary and unfailing standards raminal, in order to provide a lag elegaty of electric energy to the City of Bombay, which the great and increasing industrial standards and increasing industrial standards was formed primarily to acquire and work the concession and license for the suggist of electricity in Bombay conterred upon Siense Derabij Jameejj Tata and Buttonji Jameejj Tata and Ruttonji Jameejj Tata the Combay and Island generally but excludes every can content, fortress arenal, factory dockyard camp building or other place in the occupation of Government for naval or rollitary purposes.

of foverment for neval or inlitary purposes. The house, including all rights and concession heridested to it was transferred to the company for the sum of R. 12,600 (00) in 1,800 fully pead up ordinary shares of the company Ospital authorised —Rs. 2 00 00,000 (Ordinary shares—Hs. 1,00,00 00) Preference shares—Hs. 1,00 00,000) Capital issued—Rs. 1,60,40 000 (Ordinary shares—Rs. 75 60 000) In addition, debenture capital to the extent of Rs. 85,00,000 has been lesued.

of Rs. \$5,06,000 has been lasued. The qualification of every Durector of the company accepting the ar-office Director by Special Director and the Departure Director is the holding of shares in the company of the normal value of Rs 20 000 fleeners Take Sone of Co. the kinninging Agents of the company are appointed as such for a term of LR years, from the date of the regarders, there of the company and it is provided that giving such time as they are Managing Agents and particular the company and the services of the company and the services are presented to the company and the services are presented to the company and the services and the services are the company and the services are presented to the company and the services are presented to the company and shall also be grains such time as they are managing Agence the merine neither of their firm, shall be ar office a dissertar of the company and shall also be regioned that the Charmen of the Directors. Further, so long as Mesers Tata hold shares in the capital of the company to the nommal value of Ea. 6.60,600 they have the night to appoint a mercad Special Director whether a member of their firm or not Further every share holder of the company holding in his own right shakes to the samples where or 28 of 0000 they have the night to appoint a Director to the section shall be such a supplied a proposite of the every share have the right to appoint a Director or not be such director or to appoint another in his place. Similarly the debenture holders have the right to appoint a Director or more work filteretor or to appoint another in his space. A Director who is not of India may stall the approval of the Directors appoint any qualified person to be an alternate Director in the page of the director to the out of India may stall the approval of the Director appoint.

say calculated person to be an alternate Director sensing his absence out of India. The following are the present Directors—for D J Tata, Kt. (Tata Som & Co.) Charman, Six Bancora David, East, (Soncora J David & Ca.), Er Shapari B Broscha Kt. (Timickenhand A Shapari) The Hon ble Mr Limbhal Sannel da, Glan, Mr M. A Tana (of Bhaynagur Sante), The A Datar (of Baynagur Sante), The A Tana (of Bhaynagur Sante), The Sante (of Baynagur Sante), The Sante (of Bay

The hydro-electric confinering works in connection with the project are situated at lamovia above the Bore Ghat. The rainfall is stored in three Lakes at Lonevia Walwhan and Shrrawta whence it is convered in manouny canals to the Forebay or the rocelying reservoir, above the Beversing Station on the G I P Ballway The Company's Power House is at Khopoli at the foot of the Ghauts when the stored writer is converted through where the stored water is conveyed through pipes fixed in the dam of the Forebay the fall being one of 1 725 feet. In failing from this beight the water develops a pressure of 750 lbs per square inch and with this force drives the Turbines or waterwheels Originally the Com pany started with a subscribed capital of fis 1 20 00 000 and the Scheme was restricted to 30 000 Electrical Horse Power but the Com pany in 1912 in view of the mr-easted definant of Power from the Bombay Mills decided to extend the Works by the building of the Sur awas Dam and based further shares which awas allotted at varying memiums the total obtained being placed to reserve the capacity of the Scheme being increased to more than 40 000 Electrical Horse Power

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum is bunn paid with the consent of Gov crument to ahareholders of both Orthoany and Preference shares during the construction of the company's works as a charge against capital (This payment may not extend beyond the chose of the hall year next after the half year during which the works of the company are actually completed)

The works were formally opened by H L th Governor of Bombay on the 8th Tebruary 191 and on the following day a start with the supply into Rombay City was made with two miles taking about 1 400 B H P between them The taking about 1.400 B H P between them I he tollowing is the state of progress as shown by the latest official reports of the Compuny the great construction works above and below ghats have nearly reached completion. I wenty mills are completely equipped and receiving power for partial requirements. Load is being added continuous. ly with due regard to the convenience of the consumers. Arrangements are now being made of the street of the street of the silin se of \$2 00 in service. In addition to the cotton and flour mills who have contracted to take map ply from the company for a period of ten years the company have entered into a contract with the Bombay Llectric Supply and Transways Company lamited for energy required by them for two of their sub-stations and the necessary plant for one of these has been ordered

plant for one of these has been ordered. There remain many prospective buyers of electrical energy and the completion of the company full scheme calculating the Shirawia Lake even up to its full beight of 2,162 FS L. will barely suffice to meet all such demands Besides the Bombay cottom mills, which alone would require about 100,000 home power, then would require about the possibilities of subsystem. are the realisative with possentiates or substitute or enterations. Then where is the Post Trust with its docks and railways in addition to the two large main line refersy companies with difficult traction problems and their warhings requiring power Modern practice has so constant wity proved the beauties

of the electric drive that it is a sate thing in the vidulity of Bombuy possessing advantages to predict a large demand for electrification in the Bombuy before long amongst these consumers. This total demand is roughly estimated at about 160 000 hp.

The full capacity of the company's present lakes cannot possibly meet such a large demand and in the hope of supplying it at some future date it was necessary to go further affect and find fresh sources of power which and find fresh sources of power which could supplement the present capacity and ended and have been as a standard in the present capacity and the problem is being carefully considered by expert advisers. The director subscriped the investigation of new areas on the ghats for the condard having accepted this view it was resolved to ask a responsible officer to carry out investigation such the ghat after the demand for energy Suffat bla after hoose a start considerable power will be gattons with a view to finding a suitable site

The Oplum Trade.

The descriptions of optum must be distinguished. Sensel optum which is manufactured sensel optum which is almost entirely proceed in certain Native States in Central College Belgintum.

in the forman. Cultivation of poppy is the permitted under license. The cultivator is steers advances are made by Government lies of selected is required to sell the whole of the prediction to the Option Hackory at 18 and 18 a

	Average under cultivation	Maunds of opsime produced	Number of chests made
1911-12	2001.672	31 473	23,126
1910-11	362 868	44,026	23 611
1909-10	354 577	67 868	86 172
1908- 9	861,832	61 803	28 895
1907 8	488,548	71 340	51,230

At the Factory two classes of opium are manu

(1) "Provision" opium intended for export to proting sometries. This opium is made up in balls or cakes each weighing \$ 5 his 70 cakes weighing 1407 his being packed in a cheer.

(1) Excise oppum intended for consumption in British India. This is made up in cubic particles each weighing one teer 60 packets being packed in one chest. It is of higher consistency than "provision" opium.

"Provision opinm is sold by public and this in Calcutta, the quantity to be sold being skited by Government This quantity has been reduced in recent years in accordance with the agreement with China, the figures being 15,440 chests in 1911 and 5 700 chests in 1911 and 5 700 chests in 1912. Experis to China have been stopped sitespither since 1913.

Statistics of Trade.

The difference between the cost of manufacture and the price realized at these sales may be separated as the duty levied by Government —

.	Number	Average price	Average
	of	realised at	cost of
	chases	emotion sales	manufacture
	sold.	per chest	per chest
1916-12 1916-13 1906-19 1907-19	26,330 87 560 63,200 46,300 68,000	2,790 2,890 1 612 1 388 1,890	526 515 525 508

The exports of Bengal optum to foreign

Number of cheats Value
1918-14 9151 Ra. 2 9188 000
1912-19 18,824 5,00 66 940
1911-12 24 102 , 671,48,206

Malwa Optum — The poppy from which Malwa opium is manufactured is grown chiefly in the Native States of Indore, Gwalior Bhopai, Jaors, Dhar, Rutlam Mowar and Kotah. The British Government has no concern with the cultivation of the poppy, or the manufacture of the opium hat it used so regulate before exports to China were stopped under the system explained below the import of Malwa opium into and the transport through its territories. As the chief market for Malwa opium was China and as the States in which the drug is produced had no access to the sea except through British territory the British Government were able to impose a duty on the importation of the drug

on its way to Bombay for exportation by sea.

No statistics of cultivation or production are available. The propy is sown in November, the plants flower in February and by the end of March the whole of the optime has been collected by the cultivators who sell the raw optim to the village benkers. It is then bought up by the large dealers who make it up into balls of about twelve cunces and store it until it is ready for export usually in September or October. The optim is of 90° to 96° con sattency and is packed in half chests couls addrable dryage took place in the case of new optim white transported to Bombay.

To enable Malwa opmun to reach Bombay a pass from the Opium Agent or his Deputies, was required. This pass was not granted until the duty imposed by the Government of India had been paid. This duty was until 1912 at the rate of Rs 600 per cheet, but was raised to Rx 1,200 in that year consequent on the introduction of a system similar to that applicable to Bengal opium. Under this system the Collector of Customs, Bombay sold the right of suporting oppum to the highest blidde at monthly auction sales. On payment of the purce bud and of duty at the submonder rate the bridge was given a certificate authorism hum to import opium from Malus. The number of cheets fixed for export in the year 1918 were exported during the year owing to the large accumulation of stocks in Ohina markets. Sales of Malwa opium for export of that country have ceased alnoe January 1918 and the twee has become extruct since 17th December of that year when the last obligment was made.

Practically the whole of the Malwa ophum exported from Bombay went to China There is no market for it in the Straits Sectlementa. A few cheese annually are shaped to Zambhar five quantity and value of exports from Doublers in the last three years were as follows:

Value

Quantity Value

**The Contract of the Contract of the Contract of

Quantry Value
1918-14 2,755 chosts Es. 140,52,540
1912-13. 11,805 ... 5,25,11,282
12511-12. 14,932 ... 6,27 98,491

strategat of India from opinm in the last six years is as follows .

5,124 592 1 624 678

1918-14 1914-15

1 556 100 (Revised Estimate) 1 798,000 (Budget Estimate)

attributable to the trade conditions arising out of the limitation of opium exports in 1907 being satisfied of the genuments of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the babit of consuming opium in China, the Government of India agreed to co-operate by gradually restricting the amount of optum exported from India to China 1908 an arrangement was concluded by which 1908 an arrangement was concluded by which the total quantity of pum exported from India 1125 cheets owas to be reduced annually by 5 100 cheets from an assumed standard of 67 000 cheets Under a particular agreement, signed in May 1911 the cessation of the trade was to be accelerated on evidence being shown of the appression of the directly affected.

anomalog same for some communication which, mine-ever, in 1912 the trade in China was paralys-ed by the imposition by Provincial Governors in defiance of instructions from the Central Government of restrictions on the importation Agreement with China — The fluctuations of Government of restrictions on the importation in the revenue derived from optim are directly and sale of indian optim. Stocks accumulated attributable to the trade conditions arising regidity at Shanghal and Kongkong and the position in December 1912 had become as access that of the limitation of optim exports on the Government of India to reheve the situaon the Government of India to releve the discussion by the suspension of sales. Sales were accordingly postponed both of Bengal and Mistwa opium and in order to afford the Malwa brade the most complete relief, the Government of India undertook to purchase for its Own use Il 258 chests of Malwa opium which remained to be exported in 1913. The present postson is that the export trade to China has cased since 1913. Exports to countries other than China will, of course not be directly affected.

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

India s local manufactures of skins and leather have steadily increased in recent years. Thus the exports of raw hides and skins has risen from £5 559 103 in 1908-02 to £7 845,484 in 1912-13 and the exports of leather from £2 761 169 to £3,032,498 in 1912-13 Previous to the outbroak of war the trade in raw hides in this country was good there was a large domand for hides and prices ruled high While in the continental markets stocks were high owing to overtrading in the provious year the United States had a shortage which syam estimated at approximately two million pieces.
On the declaration of war the trade which had up till then been brisk was seriously dislocated Exports to en my countries (specially to the great emporium of Indian hides Ham burg were stopped and exporters had to find new mark its for the raw material. The raw hide business of India, it is well known has hithorto been largely if not quiti entirely in the hands of German firms of firms of German. in the hambes of seeman arms of himself terman-origin Germany has ind the largest share of India's raw hides. In the four months before the outbreak of war she took 39 per-cent of the total exports. In 1912 13 she took 32 per cent and in 1913 14, 25 per cent Raw hides were exported to Trieste in consi-

in value to Rs 41 crores Madras porte accounted for 74 per cent of the total experts of tunned hides and 83 per cent of skins dress-ed or tanned and practically the whole of the remainder was shipped from Bombay

The trade in hides and skins as also the craft in leather manufacture are in the hands either of Mahomedans or of low casts Hindus and or Manumenans or or low caste Hards and are on that account participated in by a comparatively small community. The traffic is subject to considerable fluctuations concomitant with the vicinitudes of the seasons. In famine years for instance the exports of nutraond hides nace to an abnormal figure. The traffic is also peculiarly affected by the difficulty of obtaining capital and by the religious objection which assigns it to a position of degradatise and appear in the beautiful properties within a restricted community and suffers from the loss of competition and popular interest and avour

origin Germany has had the largest share of India's raw hides in the four months before the outbreak of war she took 39 per cent of the total exports In 1912 13 she took 39 per cent and in 1913 14, 43 per cent cot 32 per cent and in 1913 14, 43 per cent feather may be produced from the strongest before the outbreak of war 15 per cent of India's exports peased through Trieste in 1913 15 the percentage was 21.

The year's exports of raw bides in 1914 15 declined from 55 78° tous valued at Ba 84 records (24 millions) to 25 68 tons valued at Ba 54 records (24 millions) to 25 68 tons valued at Ba 54 records (24 millions) to 25 68 tons valued at Ba 55 records (24 millions). The exports of raw skin fell from 24,228 tons valued at Ba 55 records (24 millions) to 25 68 tons valued at Ba 55 records (24 millions). The caperts of raw skin fell from 24,228 tons valued at Ba 55 records (24 millions). The caperts of raw skin fell from 24,228 tons valued at Ba 55 records (24 millions). The caperts of raw skin fell from 24,228 tons valued at Ba 55 records (24 millions). The caperts of raw skin fell from 24,228 tons valued at Ba 55 records (24 millions). The caperts of raw skin fell from 24,228 tons valued at Ba 55 records (24 millions). The caperts of raw skin fell from 24,228 tons valued at Ba 55 records (24 millions). The caperts of raw skin fell from 24,228 tons valued at Ba 55 records (24 millions). The folial scandards from 24 records (24 millions) and the folial scandards from 24 records (24 millions). The folial scandards from 24 records (24 millions) and the folial scandards from 24 records (24 millions) and the folial scandards from 24 records (24 millions). The folial scandards from 24 records (24 millions) and 25 records (24 millions) and 25 records (24 millions) and 25 records (24 millions) and 25 records (24 millions) and 25 records (24 millions) and 25 records (24 millions) and 25 records (24 millions) and 25 records (25 millions) and 25 records (25 millions) and 25 records (25 millions) and 25 records (25 millions

The state of the s tions methods and contrivances hides tions are extensively cured and tanned in Seather worked up in response to an

innucuse, though purely local, demand. San the interior quality of the leather so used by effect methods may be illustrated by the fact that the articles produced rarely letth ments more than one-fourth the value of the corresponding to the ponding articles made of imported or Cawapore (European factory) leather

WILD BERDS' PLUMAGE

The Bill for prohibiting the importation into Regimed of wild birds plumage, which was introduced into Parlament in 1913, was the consiston of a flerce controversy on the nature of the plumage traffic. But organised opposi-tion to the Bill falled to convince the public that the plumage trade was not one of great cruelty Among well authenticated cases from India that prove its cruelty was one from Karachi, in 1915 in which two men were fined for sewing up the eyes of birds so that they should not light in their cages. It was stated that this Tight in their cages. It was stated that this was a common practice of fishermen in Sind who breed birds and export their feathers to England. This according to The Tunes, its nest only another apparent example of the way in which the prohibition on the export of plumage from India is notoriously evaded by smuggling into the open market of England, but shows how easily above easily above might arise under any system which have a general sanction to feather farming the latter than the prohibition of the contraction of the All legitimate methods of breeding birds for An expressive methods of preeding birds for their pitunage can be earleguarded as definite exceptions under an act prohibiting imports them and only the exclusion by law of all phurage not se specified can put England abreast of the United States and of her own daughter borninous in the suppression of a Juntaments industry

Plannage bires—The birds most killed on secount of their plumage in India are paddy bible, kinglishers, tustards, junglefowl, egrets, phanesists, paroquets, pentowl, and hoopoes. Pentogs the most extensively killed in the past has been the Bue Jay (Coracles Indias). Tae smaller Egret is met with throughout fasts and Northern Burma. It is a pure white size been whith develops during the heavesters asseme a derest train of feathers. wome sum becom which develops during the freeding assum a dorsat trait of feathers, which elongates and becames "decomposed" as it is expressed that is to say the barks are adjusted and distinct from each other, thus largeling the organization produce or algorite for which these birds are much cought after and published distincted. Thirty years ago the exports

were valued at over six lakhs in one year but since 1895 the export trade has steadily diminished until now it is almost non existent

Legislation —Indian legislation subject will be studied with interest by those who have followed the course of legislation on this subject in other countries. Until 1887 no legislation was considered necessary in India An Act of that year enabled local governments and municipal and cantonment authorities to and municipal and cantournent authorities to make rules prohibiting under penalties the sale or possession of wild birds recently killed or taken during their breeding seasons and the importation into any nunicipal or cantonment area of the plumage of any wild birds during those seasons and local governments were empowered to apply these provisions to animals other than birds

Afterwards, in 1902 action was taken under the Sea Customs Act to prohibit the exportation of the skins and feathers of birds, except feathers of ostriches and akins and feathers exported sone fide as specimens litustrative of natural his tory Act VIII of 1912 goes much further than the previous law It schedules a list of wild birds and animals to which the Act is to apply in the first instance enables local governments in the first instance, enables local governments to extend this list, empowers local governments to establish close times presumably during the breeding seasons in the whole of their territories or in specified areas for wild birds and animals to which the Act applies and imposes penalties for the capture safe and purchase of birds and animals in contravention of the close time, regulations and for the purchase of birds and animals in contravention of the close time regulations, and for the sale purchase and possession of plumage taken from birds during the close time. There is power to grant exemptions in the interests of scientific research, and there are savings for the capture or killing by any person of a wild animal in defence of himself or of any other person, and for the capture or killing of any wild bird or animal in bona fide defence of property

REFERENCE

Abstraction compiled from official returns show the constant of the constant o

In 1814 Indian inversories produced castly 21 1903-1907 amounted to 2,673-616 patients military against S 6 million gallons in 1913 Imports during 1914-15 amounted to 1915 Imports during 1914-15 amounted to 1915 Imports of the supply of the supply of the supply of the supply of the supply of the supply of the supply of the supply of the supply in the previous year.

Indian in 1907 the Army Commissariat pur thanks in 1907 the Army Commissariat pur thanks of the supply of Army consumption are no longer readily and the average purchases in the five years

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The question of adopting elevators for the handling of Indian grain has engaged attention for some time and has assumed increased importance in the light of the railway congestion experienced in recent years and more particularly in the grain season. In the last three omany in the gram season. In the last three years great strides have been made by other combries in the adoption or perfecting of the elevator system and a large mass of contemporary data on the subject has been brought together by the Commercial Intelligence Deartment eline the subject is one that cannot receive adequate consideration in India 111 the fact are before the unful the test are perfect the unful the test. till the facts are before the public these have been embodied in a pamphlet entitled Indian Wheat and Oran Electors by the late Mr. F. Noel Paton Director General of Commercial Intelligence to the Hovernment of India work gives full particulars regarding India s production of wheat and shows that less than on eighth of the crop is exported. It describes the conditions under which the grain is held and the resks that it runs It is pointed

out that the cultivator has no adequate means of preserving his wheat and that he is constrained to sell at harvest time also that the prices then obtained by him are considerably lower than those usually current in later months The constant nature of the European demand is explained and an attempt is made to gauge the probability that the enormously increased quant ties of wheat to be expected when new unification tracts come into bearing would be accepted by Europe at one time and at a good price or could be economically transported price or could be economically transported under a system in which a few months of congestion siturnated with a longer period of stag nation. Figures are given which suggest that in practice the effect of equipping railways to do thus to intensity the evil and so to expand a victors circle. The author explains the structural nature of clevators and their functions as constituted in other countries Particulars are given as to the laws that govern their operations in such countries

TRADE MARKS

The Indean Merchandise Marks Act tions under the Act during the twenty years (IV of 1889) was passed in 1889 but its operation ending 1912 13 has been in the earlier years was restricted especially in Calcutta, in consequence of the lack of adequate Customs machinery for the examination or goods. In 1894, with the introduction of the present tarff, the Customs staff was strengthened for the examination of goods for assessment to for the examination of goods for assessment to duty, and this increase enabled examination to be made at the same time for the purposes of the Merchandris Marks Act. The Act was intended originally to prevent the fraudulent sale of goods bearing false trade marks or false trade descriptions (as of origin quality weight for quantity). While the Act was before the hegislature a provision was added to require that all precegoods should be stamped with that flees the provision was some stamped with that the goods are not received in the respect these goods are no exception, for the Act does not

Average or the nve years ending

1807 98 1 386 1902-08 1.417 1907-06 1.198 1912-18 1.060

Detention is but rarely followed by confiscation, and there have been only 109 ands cases during the stated tweaty years. Usually, drisined goods are released with a fare and this procedure was followed in 19,392 cases out of the 29.774 detentions ordered in the same period. In 1984 cases the drisined grades were released without the infliction of a fine. In this period of tweaty years 42 per cent, of the detentions were one account of the anotherites of detentions were one account of the anotherites of detentions were on account of the application of false trade marks or false trade poods are an exception, for the Asy does not like by per cent of the case detection was ordered by all the case of

INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

A proposal was recently made by the Hon ble Sir Fesulbhoy Currimbiov for the holding of periodical conferences of representatives of the neveral Chambers of Commerce in India. The suggestion was taken up by the Indian Mer chants Chamber and Buresu in Bombay and that body forwarded to the several (hambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations a Draft Constitution of the proposed Indian Commercial Conservations of the proposed Indian Commercial Conservations of the Conservation of the Conservation of promoting by all legitimate and constitutional methods the hear interests of trade connerce and manufactures of the country and all counts matters connected therewith. (_) For the shall hold its assion from time to time as occasion may demand but at least one- every three years at such place and at such date as may be determined discuss all merisabile and nony on deserminent discuss all merispelle at industrial affair perpare and submit it presentations thereon to the Ironness Governments of the Government of India or the Secretary of State or the British Parlament or other authorities for the removal and prevention of injurious commercial measures and the introduction of others which may be calculated to promote the gireal commercial and other rognate interest of the country and others to take so he though may be endured to the

accomplishment of the objects in view Congress is to consist of delegates from such Chambers Associations etc throughout India thamours Associations etc throughout india as may be recognised in that behalf by the congress in open session and these delegates shall elect a Committee of Management on shall siect a Committee of Management on which proportional representation (not yet appellied) shall be assigned to influence commer-tial centres commerciated. The President and Vice-President are to be appointed by a Special Committee appointed by the Congress in open SOMETON.

In November it was announced that the first meeting of the Commercial Congress would be held in Rombay on December 20 would be heat it isomony on December 20 A circular summershing the progress already made points out that while the original lide was to bold the Commercial Congress (thee annually or bi annually this has developed into a project to give the movement a more concrete tampin and permanent form by the establishment of a Chamber which will be the chamb rs or commerce and commercial associ ations and be fully representative of their interests. Thus all the leading commercial number of the first construction of the first construction of the first congress and the view of the first construction of that on of the proposed A sociated Indian than the total or Community. The session was held on the miser of the and 27

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS

The Inventions and Drigus Act (No VI) applications—sum 60 or 70 a 100x—came of 1888 was replaced by the Inuian Patrits during the decade from Indians The majorand Designs Act (No II) of 1911 which came rity came from persons not resident in Indian into force on the 1st January 1912. The oblook of the Act was to provide a simpler more direct and more effective providers in regard direct and more effective procedure in regard both to the grant of patent rights and to their subsequent existence and operation. The obanges made in the law need not here be referred to in detail. They gave further protection both to the inventer by providing that this application should be kept secret until acceptance, and to the public by moreasing the facilities for opposition at an effective period. At the same time a Controller of Patents and Designs was established with spower to dispose of many units or sprulants referred to the Courtum Georgian in Council referred to the Governor General in Council and provision was made for the grant of a scaled patent instead of for the merrecognition of an exclusive privileg. The provisions of the Act follow with the necessary modifications those of the British Inventions and Designs Act of 1907 The records of proceedings under the Act

of 1888 show a steady though not very rapid increase in recent years in the number of applications for leave to file specifications. The number of applications received increased from 524 in 1802 to 807 in 1911 and the number from 524 in 1802 to 607 in 1911 and the number of spellocation, itled (i.e. of exclusive privileges" required) from 375 to 605. The total number of applications under the Act up to the end of 1911 was 11 679 as the result of which 9 113 specifications were filled. The number of packets in force at the end of 1911 No of designs registered was 2.917. Only a small proportion of the Income from Fees.

the range of inventions for which protection was sought was very wide inventions comment cut with rallways, electrical contrivances and chemical appliances and preparations being most numerous.

The latest statistics assistible for the year

912 are as follows	
Inventions	
o of applications received for Laye to	C.
file a specification	678
o of aprinfertions filed	354
patents scaled	284
ubject of applications	
The ligantly miller whileh	Ն
To trad	31
Hadnask	67
Lamps and Burners	16
Electrical Contrivances	47
Splining and Weaving Machines	20
Water lifts and Pumps	18
Sugar-cane and other Wills	- 6
Chemical Appliances and Prepara	-
tlour	104
Tri atment of metals	20
Improvements in Building and	
Building Waterlain	27
Flying Machines	6
1 alking Machines	10
Others	280
Designs.	
to of applications for registration of	ſ
copyright in a design	343
T4-2-17-1-1-1	1

Coinage. Weights and Measures

As the currency of India is based upon the and Bombay may be thus expressed one mained ropes, statements with regard to money are 40 scens one seer 18 chitaks or 80 tolay squentily expressed in rupoes nor has it ben The actual weight of a seer varies greatly from found possible in all cases to add a conversion into sterling. Down to about 1879 the gold raine of the rupee (containing 16, grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s or ene-tenth of a £ and for that period it is easy to convert rupes into sterling by striking easy to convert rupes into sterling by whiking off the final cipher the 100M = 10°). But siter 1873 owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a seriou and progressive fall in the orchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupes dropped as low as 15. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and un forceon fluctuations in exchange it was re-solved in 1883 to close the mints to the free colonge of silver and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1* 4d and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs 15-£1 From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee has been maintained with insignificant fluctuations maintained with insignificant intertuations at the proposed rate of 1s 4d and consequently since that date three rapos have been entity valent to two rupers before 18'3 for the intermediate period between 197 and 189's it is manifestly suppossible to adopt any fixed sterling value for a constantly changing rupes. But since 1 99 If it is de fred to convert rupe s

Notation.—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupers requires to be explained from method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails through not before Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions but in lakhs and crores A lakh is one bundred thousand (written out as 1 00 000) and a crore is one hundred lakh or ten millions (written out as 100 00 000) Consequently according to the exchange value of the rupeo a lakh of rupees (Rs 1 00 000) may be read as the equivalent of £10 000 before 1879 and as the equi valent of (about) £8 607 after 1899 while at crore of rupers (Rs 1 00 00 000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1 000 000 before 1874 and as the equivalent of (about) £660 607 after 1899

Coinage —Finally it should be mentioned that the rupes is divided into 16 annas a frac tion commonly used for many purposes by both Natives and Europeans The anna was formerly reckoned as 11d it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 11. The anna is sgain sub divided into 12 ples

District to District, and even from village to District to District, and even from single in village bit in the standard system the tola is 180 grains Troy ithe exact weight of the rupes) and the aer thus weight 2 0 7 lb and the maund 82 5 lb The standard is used in official reports

Retail.-For calculating retail prices the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of cers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be raid for the same quantity but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money ty to be obtained for the same uncount of money In other words prives in India are quantity prices not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up this of Lourso means that the price has gone down which is at first sight perpixing, to an English reader It may now wire be meetioned that quantity prices are not attoucher unknown in England expenditure to a small show when the properties are not attoucher unknown in England expensions. are not attracted introval in Engine appearance in the armall shops when pennyworths of many processes can be bought Eggs likewise are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity without having recourse to money prices (which would often be mid adin,) the following scale would often in admit, the following some may be adopted—based upon the assumption that as it is exactly 2 lb and that the value of the rupec remains constant at 1s 4d 1 seer per rupes—about 3 lb for 2s 2 seers per rupe.e=(shout) 6 lb for 2s and so on

The name of the unit for square measure mut in India percually is the bulk which the string not only must be flad ight; must be strucked from the light which be strucked from the least Thus But area have been expressed in this work strucked from the least Thus But area have been expressed in this work strucked from the least 1000=\(\text{2100}\)-\(\frac{2}{3}\)(above the fourty) and the first the strucked from the least Thus But area have been expressed in this work strucked from the least 1000=\(\text{2100}\)-\(\frac{2}{3}\)(above the fiber in square niles or in arres

Proposed reforms.—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an organised basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the undern age. They tride characteristic of the indeem age. Incy vary from town to town and village to tillage in a way that fould only work satisfactorily so long as the dealing of t was and villages were sall-contained and belve reads and rail were sail-consument and other round and assume ways opened up trade between one and the other. It is pointed out that in England a logshad of wine contains 63 gallons and a horsehead of beer only 54 gallons that a bushel of corn weighs 46lbs in Sunderland and 240lbs in Cornwall that the English stone weight of corn weighs 46lbs to Sunderland and 240lbs in Cornwall that the English stane weight represents 14lbs in popular estimation but tonly 5lbs. If we are weighing glass and eight for meat but 6 lbs to choose Similar instances are multipled in India by at least as many times as India is bigger than Eagland. If we take for instance, the maund denomination of weight common all over India we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many mainds as there are articles to wigh. If we crusider the maind as between district and district the siste of affairs is wors. Thus in the United Provinces alone the naunt of sugar weighs 68 seers in Lann. weights—The various systems of wight the maunt of vagar weights 48; seem in tanut of vagar weights 48; seem in tanut and in india combine uniformity of scale pare 40 in Mottra, 72; in Gorakhpur 40 in with immense variations in the weight of uniformity throughout the maunt of vagar weights 48; in Sasharanpur uniformity throughout the maunt of vagar weights 48; in Sasharanpur 50 in Barellly 46 in Fyzabad 48; in Shah Northern India, and less commonly in Madras in Sasharanpur 61 in Goshangunge The manad

varies throughout all India from the Bengal Measures Association and the Locimal Association resulting that of 74 lbs 10 oz 11 drs the Bombay Britash weights and measures and the Genrasi mental of 28 lts. which apparently answers system should be introduced. Both proposals to the Forest Department mannd in use at the fail to most the special requirements sat forth. Find Depot and the Madras maund which by the Bombay Committee Variations of some authorities estimate at 23 lbs and others to be which have been put forward by different bodies in India in recent years are that the

Committees of Inquiry—These are merely typical instances which are multiphed indefinities. There are variations of every detail of wights and measures in every part of Industria like loses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which tide state of things causes are heavy Municipal and commercial bodies are contanually returning to the problem with a new to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal intended have agreed about the question for the past contury. The Indian railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains) seen (80 tolas) and maind (40 seens) and it was boped that this would gradually be followed by trade through out the empire but the expectation has not been realreed.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments in 1890 1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee taken in different parts of India the Government of Bombay appointed a committee from the Presidency Their final report has not been published but they presented in 1912 an all unterim report which has been issued for public discussion. In breat it point out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartify welcome by the people. They thought that legislation compulsority applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reform so succersfully as a lead supplied by local legislation based on practical experience. The want of coherencer succers faire or the means of cooperation among the people at large pounted to thus conclusion. The Committee pointed out that a good example of the results that will follow a good lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of the Presidency where the District Officer Mr Simoox gradually during the course of three vears, induced the people to adopt throughout the district unform weights and measures should be as an early as possible shallar to the best system already presiding there

Proposals from England.—Suggestions referred to the bave been made by the Buttah Weights and their consideration

Measures Association and the Decimal Association respectively at different times that
British weights and measures and the demand
system should be introduced. Both proposals
fail to most the special requirements set forth
by the Bombay Committee Variations of
them which have been put forward by different
bodies in India in recent vers are that the
Brighsh pound weight and the English hundred
weight should be adopted as the unit of weight
for a!! India. The argument in favour of the
importation of an outside unit in this manner
is that people in India will always associate
with a given familiar denomination of weight
or measure the value they have been accus
tomed to consider in regard to it but that
if a new weight were introduced they would
learn to use it in dealing with their neighbours
without the interference of anything recembling
prejudice at what they might regard as an
attempt to tamper with their old traintional
seendards of dealing

Committee of 1913—The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October 1914 when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew —

Mr C A. Silberrard (President)
Mr A Y G (ampbell
Mr Rustomji Farddoonji

This Committee reported in August 1916 in favour of a uniform system of weight to be shopted in India based on the 180 grain tols. The report says, —Of all such systems there is no doubt that the nost wide-pread and best known is that known as the Bengal or Indian Railway weights. The introduction of this system Involves a more or less considerable change of system in parts of the Linted Provinces (Gorakhaur Banilly and neighborring arras) practically the whole of Madras parts of, the Lungab (rural portions of Amritisar and neighborring districts) of Bombey (South Bombay Bombay city and Gujarat) and the North West Frontier I rovinc Burma has at present a separate sy to m of its own which the committee think it should be primited to retain. The system recomminded are

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FOR INDIA
  8 khacking
                               = 1 chawai
                               _ 1 ratti
  8 chawals
  8 rattis
                                  1 masha
                               = 1 tols
 12 ma hes or 4 tanks
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 40 вестя
                FOR PURMA
  2 small ywes
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  4 large 5 wes
                                  1 pc
                                  1 mm
  2 pes
  5 pes or 21 mma
1 mat
                                  1 mat
                               - 1 tikal
  2 ngamua
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100 tikale
                                    vies
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The tola is the tola of 180 grains equal to the rupes wight. The visa has recently been by dat 3 60 lbs or 140 tolas.

The recommendations of the Commission net with general approval and have been referred to the Provincial Governments for their consideration

Legislation and Inspection

The conditions of factory labour until 1913 sidered that this would indirectly secure a were regulated by the Indian Factories Act of 1831, as amended in 1891. The chief provisions of the amended Act were Local Governments were empowered to appoint inspectors of factories and certifying surgeous the hours for women should be assimilated to the factories and certifying surgeous to the hours for women should be assimilated to the factories and factories and certifying surgeous to these for young persons night work to those except those worked on an approved system of shifts, and Sunday Isbury was problisted subject to certain exceptions. The hours of employment for women were limited.

The recommendations of the Committee hours of employment for women were limited hours of employment for women were limited to 11 with intervals of rest amounting to a least an hour and a half their employment between 8 p m and 5 a m was prohibited by the Government of India and the Local as a general rule except in factorics worked | 4008 to amend and consolidate the law relating by shifts. The hours of work for children | 1008 to amend and consolidate the law relating (defined as persons below the age of 14) were safety. limited to seven and their employment at numed to even and their employment at hight time was forbidden children below the age of nine were not to be employed. Fro vision was made for the foucing of machiners and for the promulgation of rules as to water supply varifiation the prevention of over crowding, th.

Act of 1911

The declsion to undertake further legisla tion was arrived at after comprehensive in quiries An important factor in the case was the increasing use of electric light in the Bombay Mills which radically changed the conditions prevailing when the Act of 1891 was passed and had abolished the security that operative would not be employed for more than 12 bours a day on the average. The question of the bours of employment in textile factories was brought into prominence by the period of prosperity that the cotton industry began to enjoy in the cold weather of 1904 by a large number of persons operatives being regularly worked for 15 bours a day or even longer. the increasing use of electric light in the Bombay

Owing to complaints regarding the long hours worked in many mills the dovernment hours worked in many initials the dovernment of India in 1908 appointed a small Committee with Commander Sir H P Freer-Sm th K.\

List Superintending Inspector for Dangerons Iradis in England as chalrman to cruduct a preliminary inquiry into the conditions of labour in textile factories the Committee recommended that the working hours of adult mates about the limited to 12 hours a day that certificates of the second property of the committee of mares should be inneed to 12 hours a cay that certificates of age and physical funes should be required prior to half time employment and prior to employment as an adult that night work of women should be prohibited, and that whole-time Medical Inspectors should be appointed.

The conclusions of this Committee formed the basis of an investigation extending to all the basis of an investigation extending to all factories in India, by a representative Commission This report disclosed the existence of abuses particularly in connection with the employment of children and the excessive hours worked by operatives generally in extensive the factories. The majority of the Commission deprecated a statutory limitation of the working hours of male adults. But they recommission that the content of the content mended the formation of a class of young persons between 14 and 17 years of age, whose hours should be limited to 12 and con

The recommendations of the Committee and of the Commission having been considered

The new Act extended the definition of factors so as to include seasonal factories factory source of the hours within which children (and as a general rule women) may be employ (and as a general rule women) may be employment of women by night by allowing it only in the case of cotton ginning and pressing factories. It also contained a number of new provisions for securing the health and safety of the operatives making inspection mure effective over making inspection more effective and securing generally the better administration of the 4ct. The most important feature or the 4ct however, was the introduction of a number of special provisions applicable only to textile factories. The report of the Factory Commission showed that excessive hours were not worked except in textule factories Art for the first time applied a statutory restriction to the hours of employment of adult continue to the hours of employment or adult make by laying down that subject to certain exceptions no person shall be employed in any textile factory for more than twelve hours in any one day. It is also provided in the case of taxific factories that no child may be employed for more than six hours in any one day and that (subject to certain ex orptions among which are factories worked in accordance with an approved system of slifts) no person may be employed before 5-40 samily no person has be employed before b-40 am or after 7 pm (the new limits laid down generally for the employment of women and children) Corresponding limitations are placed on the period for which mechanical or electrical power may be used.

Factory Inspection

The inquiries of the Factory Commission showed that the then existing system of factory inspection had not sufficed to prevent widespread evasion of the provisions of the widespread evasion of the provisions of the factory law This result was attributed to the fact that the number of full-time factory inspectors was very small, the work of inspectors ton being to a large extent in the hands of ax-officio inspectors (District Maghtrates Civil Surgeons etc) who as the Commission reported had neither the time nor the special knowledge necessary for the work In Bom bay Treaddrey where there were three special inspectors it was reported that the Art was no the whole well enforced. Stors have been on the whole, well enforced. Stops have been taken since to reorganise the staff of whole-time inspectors of factories in India and to

increase is to a succept aufficient to cope with boiler inspection their whole itime is given the work of inspecting all the factories in India. It is factory inspection. The District Magis The total strength of the staff is now 14 as trate remains an inspector ex-officio under communication is report. Each of the larger of additional inspectors, but it is contemplated provinces has at least one inspector. Bombay that in specifion by ex-officio inspectors will having five Except that in a few cases these by the larger that in a few cases these by the larger that in a few cases these by the larger that in a few cases these by the larger that in a few cases these by the larger that in a few cases these by the larger that in a few cases these by the larger that in a few cases these by the larger that in a few cases these by the larger that in the larger that in the larger that in the larger that in the larger that in the larger that it is contemplated that inspection by ex-officion inspectors will be a large that in the larger that it is the larger that it is the larger that in the larger that it is the larger that it is contemplated that inspection by ex-officion inspectors will be a larger that it is contemplated that inspection by ex-officion inspectors will be a larger that it is contemplated that inspection in the larger that it is contemplated that inspection is the larger that it is the larger that it is the larger that it is the larger that it is contemplated that it is the larger that it is the larger that it is the larger that it is the larger that it is the larger that it is the larger that it is the larger that it is the larger that it is the larger that it is the larger that it is the larger that it is the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than the larger than

FACTORIES INSPECTED UNDER THE FACTORY ACT

PROVINCE	Number of Factories working and hable	Average Number of Hands	Number of Persons convicted	,	Number of Repor		e
	to be inspected	employed daily	for breach of let	Fatal	Serione	Minor	Total
Bengai	322	320 081	7	54	512	547	1 11
Bihar and Orisea	2ь	23 7~~		1	38	83	1.22
United Provinces	201	51 907	14	9	109	173	¦ ≎ a n
Punjah	2018	32 E6J	4	7	01	196	264
North West Frontier	4	241	•		[
Province Burma	438	-0 "-3	1	13	1.00	18°	3 49
Central Provinces and	47.5	4, 260	59	J	Jr	140	172
Madras	268	65 191	3	2	1.	449	166
Bombay	687	259 845	16	30	85	1 176	1,591
Assam	1 18	2,901	,		2	2	1 4
Aimer Merwara	Đ	11 996		1	111	125	137
TOTAL IN 1912	2 654	889,648	104	122	1 010	3,367	4 508

There are no publications from which a complete statistical survey of the various branches of insurance work in India can be obtained but the official Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Beports in respect of 70 Life Assurance Companies doing brainess in British India, published by the Government of India, give much information in regard to Life Assurance Companies subject to all tan provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act 1912 and some of there which are partially exempt from the Indian Act on the ground that they carry on business in the United Aingdom and comply with the provisions of the British Assurance Companies Act of 1909 It should be noticed that the various penalon funds connected with 6 overnment services are exempt from the "omplance with the Johan At

from the compliance with the Indian Companies were established in Madras about 80 years ago Bombay has none older than the Bombay Mutual the Oriental and the Bombay Widows Pension Frind which were atablished about 40 years ago Life Assurance seems not to have been started in Brugal until much later and it was not until 100 that many Companies were established lither in that Presidency or

cleewhere in India

In his introductory note to the official publication already mentioned Mr H. Q W Melkie of the undermbility of continuing to issue that the total amount of the investments and of the cundermbility of continuing to issue that the total amount of the investments and of the realisable assets of Indian companies are known of the realisable assets of Indian companies are known is worth mently of cross of rupees more than two fillules of this however represent the investments of the realisable assets of Indian companies and in the proper sections of the realisable assets of the realisable assets of Indian companies and the realisable assets of Indian Companies and the realisable assets of Indian Companies and the realisable assets of Indian Companies and Indian

During the period to which the accounts now published relate ordinary Life Assurance policies for nearly \$1\$ cores of rupecs were threed by Indian Life Absurance Companies and the total sums assured under policies romatning in force at the end of the period was about 225 cores of rupecs. Over three quarters of this sum was under bedowment Assurance policies which provide for payment of the sum sasured at the end of a slipulated period or at the death of the Life Assured II it occur previously—thereby making provision against dage as well as against early death. A comparison of the figures with those of the previous year so far as they are available, indicates a considerable increase both in the amount of insurance granted each year as well as in the total sums assured remaining in force at the end of the period commining in force at the end of the period.

In addition to the above monitoned sums a considerable number of Life Assurance Policies of the Assurance Policies of the Assurance Policies of the Assurance Distincts of this nature where the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims in that period either equally or in proportion to the total of such premiums paid under each is unsound. But it is hoped that the information to be published in the future will convince all those interested in the future will convince all those interested of the undesirability of continuing to issue such policies. 20 indian companies are known to transact other business in addition to Life Assurance. Mr. Wickle in the report points out various detects in the accounts of Indian companies, and gives various explanations and surgestators in connection with the proper

The following is the b t of British (colonial and Foreign Companies doing business both in the United kingdom and in India partially exempted from the Indian Act and the classes of business in addition to Life A surance transacted by them —

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11 Phonix London # U I M P	1 #	ä
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20 China Ministel Bhanghal 6	1 [

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Team	Madia	Βοιυbον	Bugal	յ տղգի	United Provinces, Agent, Ajmer Merwara.)
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Years	Madras	Bomba	Bengal	ԴայՖ	United Provinces Assaru, Ajmer Varwara.
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1001	~		Husdnethau Co Operative	National Insurance and	
1908		Bombay Cite	Eastein India Equitable	Hladustan (Gafrauwala)	General (A)mer Merwara)
9061			Chittagong		
0161			Ben,al Provident	Popular	Агууа (Авзаш)
101		Leinn (ummercial	Star of India Luiversal		
2161			Unique Victoria		
1918		Undustrial & Prodential Light of A is Provincial Western India East and Western	Eight of 4 is Provincial		
1914				British ludian	

Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by clated Indian Chamber of Commerce which Mastern commerce in India was built up by merchants from the west and was for a lonstime extirely in their hands. Chamburs of Commerce and numerous kindred Assort ations were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years, taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their partial pation varies greatly in different parts of India, according to the natural proclivities and genus of different excess. Bombay for heatings. of different races Bombay for Instance has led the way in the industrial and commer has led the way in the industrial and commer clair open crain of the new India, while Bengal, very active in other fields of activity lags behind in this one tries from these circumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay Karathi Calentia, Madras and other important centres with a membership both Rurop an and Indian but alongside these have agruing up in recent years certain Associations such as the Bombay Indian Marchants Chamber and Bureau, of which the memberships is cricialwily Indian These different classes of bodies are in no sense bottle to one arother and constantly work in association in association. and constantly work in association

The London Chamber of Commerce in 1912. realising the increasing attention demanded by the conomic development of lank took steps to form an East India Section of their organization. The Indian Chambers work harmonicously with this body but are in no sense affiliated to it nor is there at present any inclination on their part to enter into such any inclination on their part to entry into such incline relationship because it is generally left that the Indian Chambers, can themselves achieve their objects letter and more effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various ocrasions the London Chamber or the East India Section of it have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate reculrements in particular matters

A new movement was started in 1913 by the Hon "ir Fazulbhoy (urrimbhoy lbra him, a lending millowner and public cliters of Bombay which promises to lead to great improvement in strengthening Indian com-nercial organization—by Fazulbhoy s original plan was for the formation of an Indian Com nicroul longress. The proposal cust with ap proval in all parts of India. The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but was carried further last year when it was decided to call a first session or the Congress for the 1915 Christ mas holiday season in Bombay The list of members of the Beception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to co-operate actively and it was announced that the Congress would have presented to it a scheme for an Associated Chamber of Commerce for the whole of India a Chamber of Indian Chambers of Commerce The Commercial Congress will be then a sort of an annual meeting of this Chamber dealing with all the commercial problems from the general point of view Different Chambers will be entitled to bring forward their local questions

was prepared for submission to the Congress

I The name of the Chamber will be T

AMOCIATED INDIAN (HAMBER OF COMMERCE The Registered Office of the Chamber will be in Bornbay

The objects for which the (hamber is

established are

(u) To discuss and consider questions concerning and affecting trade com more manufactures and the shipping intracts at morting of delegats from Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations or Bodies and to collect and disseminate information from time to time on matters affecting th common interests of such Chambers or Associations or Bodies and the conjuercial manufacturing and ship ping interests of the country

(t) 10 communicate the opinions of the hambers of Communer and other Commercial Associations or Bodies (Summercial Associations or Bodies separately or unitedly to the Govern ment or to the various departments thereof by letter memorial deputs

tion or oth remains on the Govern ment of India or any Lotal Government or authority on any matter affecting trade commence manufacture or shipping

(d) To prepare and promote in Parliament or in the Lagislative councils of India both Imperial and Provincial Lills in the interest of trad communicountry and to oppose mea uses which in the opinion of the Chamber an likely to be injurious to those interests

(e) To attain those advantages by unit d retion which (see (thamber or Association or body may not by able to accomplish in its separate (apacity

- (f) To have power to establish an office either in highand or in any part of British India with an Agust there is order to obsure to the various Chambers early and reliable information on matters affecting their interests and to facilitate communication between the Chamber or individual chambers and the Government or other public bodies and generally to conduct and rary on the affairs of the thamber
- (g) To organise Chambers of Commerce Commercial Associations or Bodies in different trade contres of the Country
- (h) To convent when necessary the Indian Commercial congress at such places and at such times as may be deter mined by a Resolution of the Chamber
- (i) To do all such other things as may be incidental or conducted to the above

Objects

The draft Articles of Association provide for and the Associated Chamber will consider then provided members representing other Chambers the management of the Chamber by an Expresse of them."

The following are the principal paragraphs of a Memorandum of Association of the Associated Chamber the Executive Council to present a report and statement of accounts at each annual meeting. February" or at some other time and semi. The Articles declare the number of members of annual or special meetings may be the Associated Chamber not to exceed one convence by the Executive Council or on the hundred and the Executive Council are given requisition of one-third of the total number of The Associate the number of hembers of the Associated Chamber not to exceed one convence by the Executive Council are given by the Executive Council are given by the Executive Council are given by the Executive Council of the Associated Indian Chamber held at Bombay on a date to by the Executive Council in the mouth of India at the present time—

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was found ed in 1884 Its head-quartors are in Calcutta rd in 1832 its head-quarters are in Calcutta Other scoleties connected with the trade and commerce of the city are the Royal Exchange the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Ascociation the Calcutta Trades Association and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of m.m. bership of 200 Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade There are two classes particular in Calcutta of members Permanent and Honorary

Merchants bankers, shipowhers representatives of commercial railway and insurance companies brokers persons and firms engaged in commerce agriculture mining or manufacture and joint stock companies or other corporations formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce agriculture mining or manufacture and persons copaged in or connected with att, science or literature may be elected as pergraphent remining or the Chamber. elected as permanent members of the Chamber

A candidate for election as a permanent member whether an individual a firm or a lolut stock company or other corporation must be proposed by one and seconded by another permanent member and may be elected provisionally by the Committee but that election is subject to confirmation at the content and many large that the confirmation at the content and many large that the confirmation at the confirmation at the confirmation at the confirmation at the confirmation and confirmation. that election is subject to confirmation at the next annual general meeting. The subscription to the funds of the Chamber of permanent members residing or carrying on realness in Calcutta is Rs 2.5 per memern and that of permanent members residing or carrying on business elsewhere than in Calcutta Rs 32 per annum No entrance fee is charged Honorary members are not required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade commerce or manufactures of Bengal, or who may have rendered distinguished accrite to commerce or manufactures of Bengal, or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected honorary members by the Committee upon the proposal of any two permanent members whether members of the Committee or not Strangers visiting the Presidency may be admitted by the Committee as honorary may be admitted by the Committee as honorary may be admitted by the Committee as honorary members for a period not exceeding two months on the proposal of any permanent member whether a member of the Committee or not Hountary members are entitled to receive the last published report of the Committee and to attend and speak but not to vote at any general meeting held during the remember ship and may upon the invitation of the Procident Vice President or Chairman as the case may be attend under the like conditions any meeting of Committee or of any departmental committee or sub-committee

The affairs of the Chamber are conducted

members addressed to the Secretary

The following an details of the principal Chambers of commerce and kindred bodies in

teries and an Auditor I'm Officers of the Chamber with the exception of the Arretary Assistant Secretaries and Auditor act without remuneration The following are the President and bis Committee appointed for the year 1915 1918 —

Procedent -- Hon Mr F H, Stewart CIE. (Cladstone Wyllic & Co.)

Vice President — Hon. Mr E H. Brav (Gillanders Arbuthnot & (a)

formatice — Mast A Visato (Balli Bros.) W. E. Crum (Graham & Co) H. Harris (Charterof Bash of India Au tralia and China) D. Carmiobaci (Mackinom Mackinsia & Co) W. Ross Smith (Bird & Co) F. A. 8 Bil (Esstern Brigal Blate Rallway) and R. V. Mansell (Jaw Finlay & Co Ld)

The Scretary of the Chamber is Mr H. M. Haywood Asst Sevs — Mr D K. Cunnison and Mr A O Daniel

The following are the public hodies to which the Chamber has the right of returning reone channer has the fight of returning representatives and the representatives returned for the current year —

Viceroy's Legislative Council —The Hon ble

Mr F H Stewart CTR Bengal Tegralative Council —The Vice Presi dent of the Chamber and the Hon ble Mr Archy Birkmyre

Calcuta Port Commission—Meser A A.
Viseto (Relli Bros.), W. E. Crum (Graham
A. 60.) D. Carmichael (Mackinnon Mac
k. 1211 A. 60.) A U. Patti 1800 (Becker
Gray & Co.) S. Fustace (Kilburn & Co.)
Hon Mr. F. H. St. wart. O. E. (Cladatone
Wyllic & Co.)

ulculta Municipal Corporation—Messrs A. (Patter on (Bicker Gray t. Co. T.R. Pratt W. B. Rao (Sun Insurance Office) and Shirky Tremearne (W. H. Targett & Colcutta Co)

Bengal Boder Commusion — Misses. C L.
Thom.on (Barnagore Jute Factory Co.,
Ltd.) C F Scott (Bengal Coa) Co Ltd.) and T Wilson (Jessop & Co Ltd.)

Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum-Mr J B Lloyd (Shaw Wallace & Co.,

Bengal Smoke Nursances Commussion Meants John Taylor (Burn & Co Ltd.) and W Lamond (Union Jute Co Ltd.)

Calculin Improvement Trus-Mr W K
Dods (Agent Hongkong and Shanghal Banking Corporation)

The Chumber elects representatives to various of the bulles of less importance such as the committee of the Calcutts Sallors Home, and to numerous subsidiary associations. The by the following officers, namely a President to numerous subsidiary associations. The Vice-President, seven ordinary members of following are the recognised associations of committee a Scoretary and two Assistant Second to Bengai Chasilbor of Committee. Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association Indian Just Mills Association Indian Tea Association Calcutta Tea Tradern Association Calcutta Erro Insurance Agenta Association, Calcutta Import Trade Association, Calcutta Marine Insurance Agenta Association, Calcutta Marine Insurance Agenta Association, The Wine bepirit and Beer Association of Indian Indian Mining Association Calcutta Baled Jute Association, Indian Paper Makers Association Indian Engineering Association Jute Fabric Shippers Association Jute Fabric Bhippers Association Jute Fabric Brokers Association Baled Jute Shipper Association and European Jute Shipper Association The Clumber maintains a tribunal of arbitration for the determination settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating

adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade bushiesa, manufactures and to cus toms of trade between parties all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta, or else-

Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association, consists of such members or assistants to mean consists of such measures or segments to make them as may from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal The Registrar from time to time makes a lat of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measurers Department controlled by a special committee it includes a Superintendent (Mr Jas Knor), Deputy Superintendent (Mr A. H Lugg) and three Assistant Superinten dents and the staff at the time of the last official terms consisted of 153 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate fund and Measurers Club The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns It publishes weekly the Calonita Price Current and its Wonthly Supplement and also publishes a large number of statistical of culture of various or by agent or concrews in Calculus, or cases where in India or Burnanh by whomsover a large number of statistical clusters of the training of such parties the said disputes and different case be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber said as the Registrar of the Induard, which matters under discussion

BOMBAY

The object and duties of the Bombay Cham ber as act forth in their rules and regulations are to encourage a friendly feeling and unani mity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this freedency to collect and classify inform attors on all matters of general commercial interest to obtain the removal as far as such a Bociety can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body or mercantile interests in general to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance and by this and such other means as the Committee for the time being may think fit assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business to communicate with the public authorities with similar Associations in other phaces and with individuals on all subjects of general mercantill interests and to arbitrate between parties; willing to refer to and abide by the judgment of the Chamber

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836 under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant who was then Governor of the Presidency and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules There are now affiliated with the Chamber the Bombay Mill owners Association, which exists to carry out the same general objects as the Chamber in the the same general objects as the Chamber in the special interests of milliowners and users of steam and water power and the Bombay Cotton Trade Association which similarly exists for the special benefit of persons engaged in the cotton trade According to the latest returns the number of members of the Chamber is 122 Of these 16 represent benking hestitutions, 7 shipping agencies and companies, 3 firms of solutions 3 railway companies, 3 insurance companies, 6 engineers and control tore 84 firms engaged in general mercuntile business

All persons engaged or interested in mercun tale pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible to election to membership by ballot The members subscription is Rs 15 per month and an additional charge of Rs 200 per annum is made to firms as subscription to the trade returns published by the Chamber Gentlemen distinguished for public services or eminent in commerce and manufactures may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced a. a visitor by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members

Officers of the Year
The affairs and funds of the Chamber are
managed by a committee of nine ordinary members consisting of the chairman and deputy-chairman and seven members. The committee must as a rule meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber subject to such regulations as the committee may make in regard to the matter A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time for a predict purpose.

a specific purpose
The Chamber elects representatives as follow

to various public bodies — to Governor-General Legislative Council of the Governor-General Logislative Council of the Governor-General on representative The Chamber may elect anyone but in practice they have hitherto returned, their challman

Legislative Council of the Governor of Born bay one representative who may also be anyone but is in practice always the deputy chairman

Bombey Municipal Corporation, two members, elected for three years

Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay one member elected for two years

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay five members two and three being elected in alternate years

Representatives on the Legislative Councils become ex-officio members of the committee of the Chamber during their terms of office, if they are not already members

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 191, 16 and their representatives on the various public hodies -

Chauman The Hon Mr T W Birkett (Killick Nixon & Co)

Deputy Charman The Hon Mr Malcoln
N Hogg (Forbes Forbes Lampbell & Co Mr Malcolni

Committee Meisrs R. H. Brooke (Bombay (a Ltd) A. H. Proom (P. C. O. S. V. C.) Major H. A. L. Hopper R. E. (G. L. P. R.) Raiph Kidd (National Bank of India, Ld.) Nigel F. Paton (W. & A. Craham. C. C.) W. M. Rosse Fwart Latham A. Co.) C. D. Aydis (Ralli Bros)

Secretary Mr R E Gregor Pearse

Asnatant Secretary Mr Noel Wikinson B & Representatives on-

Viceregal Legislative Council The Chairman

Bombay Legislative Council The Deputy Chairman

bombay Munacipality Mesars J S Ward law Milms (Turner Murrison & Co) and D M. Inglis Bombay Improvement Trust Major H A L

Hepper RE

Bomboy Port Trust The Chairman Mr Nigel F Paton Mr A H Froom Mr W Mc A Houstonn and Mr G F Xydls Advancy Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Mersia W A Halg Brown and J 5 Warden Milne

Bombay Smoke Aussances Commission the Hon Mr Malcolm N Hogg

St George's Hospital Advisory Committee Dr Stanley Reed, LL D

Special Work.

One of the most important functions per formed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions worked most satisfactorily The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce The department comists of eleven Indian clerks who by the authority of Government

work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port in both export and import divisions, which it is definable record. No other Chamber in India does umilar work

The Bombay Chamber publish a Daily Acra val Beturn which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton wheat and seeds and a Daily Trado Beturn which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandles and of traserre while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay

Three statements are based once a month One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the puncipal ports of the whole of India The second gives in detail whole of indus the second gives in devant imports from Europe more particularly in regard to gry cloths blacohed dioths Turkey red and scalet cloths printed and dyed goods fancy cloth of various descriptions woollens yarns metals kerosine oil coal, aniline dyes sugar matches wines and other smidry goods of Piece Goods and Yarn by Rall and show of Piece Goods and Yarn by Rall and show the despatches of imported and local manufar tured piece goods and yarn from Bombay to other centres of trade served by the railways

The Weekly Return issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important descriptions of merchandiae A return of Current Quotations is seused once a week on the day of the departure of the English mail and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris and a large quantity of general banking and trade information

The annual reports of the Chamber are substantial tomes in which the whole of the affair of the Chamber and the trade of the port during the past year are reviewed

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of twelve whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to sluppers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. The measurement are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be massared and during the busy season are on duty early and late. The cer ficates granted show the following details --

- (a) the date hour and place of measurement.
- (b) the name of the shipper (c) the name of the vessel
- (d) the port of destination
- (c) the number and description of packages (f) the marks
- (g) the measurement and, in the case of goods shipped by boats
- (A) the registered number of the boat,
- (t) the name of the tindal

Rombay Millowners Association

The Bombay Millowners Association was established in 1875 and its objects are as fol low

(a) The protection of the interests millowners and users of steam water and/or electric power in India

(b) The promotion of good relations be tween the persons and bodies using Ruch power

(c) The doing of all those acts and things which these objects may furthered

Any individual partnership or company owning one or more mill or one or more press or presses one or more gunning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water electric or other power is eligible for membership members being elected by ballot. Every member is entitled to one vote for each mill which is—

(a) owned by such member
(b) subscribed for according to the rules

of the Association by such member

(c) worked by motive power separate and distinct from the motive power by

which any other mill is worked

If two or more mills are owned by any one
member but are worked by one motive power
the member in question shall be entitled to one vote only in respect of the two mills

The membership of the Association in 1915 numbered 82

The following is the Committee for 1915 -

Mr Jehangir B Petit (Chairman) Mr N B Baklatwalla (Deputy Chairman) The Hon blo Sir Sassoon David Bart Bir Dioshaw U retit Bert The Hon ble Bir Dinghaw u Fritt Bart The Hon ble Sir Bazulbhoy Chrimbhov &t Sir Vicholdss D Thackers v Kt Mr I R Aldrid the Hon ble Mr Minmohanda Ramji Mr J E Bradbur Mr B Brown Mr Rahlmtoola Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mr Narottam U Gouldss Bornini or Narolani k owalda Mr N G Hunt Vr (owasjet Jibangir (Jun) Mr J H Latimer Vr C V Mehta Mr Meyer Vl sim Mr Din haw E Wacha Mr C N Wadia Mr N N ₩ойн

Mr R. E Gregor Pearse Secretary

Mr Noel-Wilkinson B & Asst & cretary The following are the Association's Re presentatives on public bodies —

Bomboy Port Trust Sir Vithaldas D

City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Sir Sasmon David, Bart Vuctoria Jubiles Technical Institute Mr

Johangir Bomanjee Petit

Nursances Commission, Bombay Smoks Nursances Co Mesers Suther had

Advisory Board of Tydenham College of Communice and Recommics Mr. N. N. Wadia

teeling and unanimity among commercial men the Chamber free of charge

on all subjects involving their common good to promote and protect the trade commerce and manufactures of India and in particular to promote the grant commercial interests of the Presidency of Bombay to consider and deliberate on all questions affecting the rights of Indian Merchante to represent to the Government their gravances If any and to obtain by considerational methods the removal of such by constitutional methods the removal of such by consentational macross are removal or such grievances to collect and compile and distri-bute in such manner as may be most expedient for purposes of disseminating commercial and for purposes of disseminating commercial and economic knowledge all statistics and other information relating to trade commerce and finance specially indian as well as to form and maintain a library and generally to do all such matters as may promote the above objects in view to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to and ablde by the judgment of the Chambor to receive and de ide references of matters of usage and custom in dispersions and decidence for the consideration of the Chambor to receive and decidence for the consideration of the Chambor to receive and decidence for the consideration of the Chambor to receive and decidence for the consideration of the chambor to receive and the chambor to the chambor of the chambor o pute recording such decisions for future gul dance and assisting by this and such other means, as the committee for the time being may think fit, to form a code of practice so as to simplify and facilitate the transaction of busi

The Chamber has not yet taken up the work of arbitration measurements etc

The following bodies are connected directly and indirectly with the Chamber though no public body is directly amiliated to it —

The Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association (which sends a large number of representatives)

The Grain Merchants Association which is a member)

The Hindustani Native Merchants Associa

tion (which is a member)
The Rombay Commission Agents Association The Bombay Shroff Association

The Chamber elects a representative jointly with the Bombay Native Processood Merch anta Association to the Bombay Legislatic Council and a representative to the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay, whenever it is so notified by the Government (each Act No 1 of 1909) The Chamber also has the right to also the representative on the Buard of right to elect a representative on the Board of

mics Bombay Any person engaged in mercantile pursuits or interested in trade and commerce desirous of joining the Chamber is eligible for member other being two dasses of members, etc. Ordnary and Honorary Ordinary members shall be (1) Realdent members who pay Rs 80 annual fee and (2) Motusell members who pay
Rs 5 as annual fee An ordinary member also

the Sydenham College of Commerce and Econo

pays an entrance fee of Rs 50 on being elected. Gentlemen distinguished for public services or eminent in commerce and manufactures or otherwise interested in the sims and objects of the Chamber may be elected as Honorary members by a General Meeting of the Cham ber on the recommendation of the Committee Indian Merchants Chamber

The Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber

The Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber and as such are exempted from paying subscriptions. They are not entitled to vote at any meeting of the Chamber nor are they all and Barsan was established in 1967 with the gible to serve on the Committee They are lollowing objects — To encourage a friendly bowever supplied with all the publications of the Chamber and the Chamber are the Chamber and the Chamber for the year 1915 16 -

Chowman.-Mr Dinshaw Edulii Wacha

Vice Chairman -The Hon Mr Lallubbal Samaldas CIE

Commutee — The Hon Vr Vonrnobandas Ramji Mr Purshottamdas Thakoredas the Hon kir Faxulbhoy (vornmbhoy Ibrahim the Hon Sir Foxulbhoy (vornmbhoy Ibrahim the Hon Sir Foxblim Rabimtulla Bir Shapuri B Broacha Mr D vidas Madhowil Thekersev sir Vithaldas Damodar Thekersey Messes Chaturbhul Shivit Jethabhai Walil Naran | Haribhai Revashanker Jagjiwan Ruttons. y Mulji Gopalji Walji Sundirji Uttial Kanji Mot lal Vallabhi Phirora Billimoria Mathurada, Vasanji Khunji Borebij Edulji Warden Morarji velji Currini bhal Lali vajan Muli Harida 9 B Billimoria, M. P. Madan Laxmichand Maneckehand Khokhani (The Bombay Shroff Association) and Sheth Jagannathii Munim of Sheth Tarachand Juharmal (The Hindu tani Native Merchants

The following are the Chambers representstives on various public bodies

Bombay Jeaulot te Council - The Hop Mr. Mannichands Ramil

Bombay Port Trust -The Hon Mr Mun mohanda Ramii

Advisory Board of the Syd nham (ollege of Commerce — Vir D L Wacha Industrial Adrisory Board of the Government

of Hombay -The Hon Sir Fazulbhov

The staff of the Chamber include -

Assistant Secretary — Mr. M. M. Mintelli, B. A. Hon Andstor — Mr. Ardi-shir Ldulji Cama. C. A. (A. C. Blu, & C. O.)
Solvetors — Mestra, Ldgrlow Gullab hand, Bampi Wadia & Co

Deputy Charmer — M. Gopalji Vall Sunder in Gujarati giving information on communial Kunji and Vikadas Damedas Gorindii and industrial subjects and publishing all states the computation of the computation tistics considered important relating to the

Cotton Trade Association

trade and commerce of ludia

to unded in 1876. The objects for which it was established were witer also to adjust to adjust disputes between persons engaged in the cotton. The office trade to establish just and equitable principles follow in the trade to maintain uniformity in rules regulations and usages in the trade to adopt standards of classification in the trade to Manuarus of customeration in the trade to acquire preserve and disseminate useful internate atton connected with the cotton interests throughout all markets and generally to promote the cotton trade of the City of Bombay

associate members. Its affairs are managed by Board of Directors consisting of eight mem-

bers, who are now as follow

Charman.-- VIT H. P Greaves, (Greaves Cotton & Co >

Deputy Chairman -Mr Osborne Marshall. (Drennan & to)

Mombers — Messes J L Alasworth. (Gill & Co) G Boyages (Balli Bros.) C W Breul, (Brul & Co) H F Bush (Bombsy o. Ld)

J A Grant (Frant Duarkadas & Co) The
Hom Mr M Hogg, (Forbre Forbes Campbell
& Co) at R P Scott (P Obrystal & Co) Secretary -- Mr R E. Gregor Pearse.

Native Piece-Goods Association

The objects of the Association are as follow -(a) To promote by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the Merchanta, the bush ness of the plees-goods trade in general at Bombay and to protect the interest thereof (b) to remove as far as it will be within the to, to remove as as as it was so within the powers of the Association to do so all the trade difficulties of the ploce goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade () to collect and assort statistics relating to piece goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting trade and which may be deemed advisable for the pro-tection and advancement of objects of the Association or any of the m and (d) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to for arbitration

The following are the office-bearers for the

Chairman-The Hon Mr Manmohandas

Deputy Chairman -- Mr Gopalji Valji Sunderji Pumhotam

Hun Treasurer -- Mr Mathur d ; Haridas

Grain Merchants Association

The object of this body is to promote The Bumbay Cotton Trado Association was the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and seeds trade on a sound footing n an influential body of large membership. The office holders for the current year are as

Chairman—Mr Hiril Mulji of Measts Dharsi Nanji Co

Vice Chairman-Mr Velil Lakhamsi B & IT B

Hon Secretary-Mr Shamil Shivil Sametary-Mr Lalshanker Harpresad.

KARACHI

The object and duties of the Karachi Chann bers are set forth in torms similar to those of Bombay Qualifications for nembership are also similar Honorary membership are on the seriptions is Ref. 6 for any member contributing Ref. 600 to the Chamber Fund, in addition to formed upon any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber subjects of the C

of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ben members, consisting of a Chairman Vice-Chairman and eight members elected at vior-communia and signs members elected at the annual meeting of the Chamber in Jannarv or immediately after. The Chamber electa a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council and three representatives on the Karachi Port Trust. There were last year 54 members of the Chamber and "Honorary Mombers.

The following are the officers of the Chamber: for the current year -

Chauman—The Hen Mr M de P Webb 01B (Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co)

Vice-Chauman-J I Murray (Exact Ryn+1

Mana and Committee—Mewrs H G Houghton (Donald (raham & Oo) J Lenz (Volkart Brothers) J N Metaxa (Ralli liros) W U Vicholas (Andreon & Co) H H Sawver (Lavid Sarson & Co.) & J Stephen (National Bank of India Ld) D R Trevor (N W Railway) and C Woodward (Clements Robson & (o)

Representative on the Karaobs Port Trust-The Hon Mr M de P Webb, CIE Mr James Konyom, Mr J H Fvie

Secretary-Mr E L Rogers

Public Treasurer-Captain 8 Mylerist

The following are the privcipal wave in which the Chamber gives a special assistance to mem The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted by members regarding the custom of the trade of of the Portof Karachi. The Committee under take to nominate European surveyors for the actilements of disputes as to the quality or condition of merchandise as to the quality in which both parties desire the Chamber to do 50 When two members of the Chamber or when one members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber the Committee will undertake to unduste an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations. A public measurer is appeared and at the authorities the Chamber Representatives on the Bombay Legislates to measure present half of the Chamber to measure present hales of cotton wood being the first three controls and other merchandise in Karachi

MADRAS

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was found ed in 1886 All merchants and other persons engaged or interested in the general trade com-merce and manufactures of Madras are clumble inerce and manufactures of indicas are unions for memb rahp Any assistant signing a firm or signing per pro for a firm is eligible. Mem bers who are absent from Madras but pay their subscriptions may be represented in the Chamber by their powers-of-attorney as hoborary members subject to hallot. Honorary members subject to hallot. Honorary mem bers thus elected are entitled to the full privilege of ordinary members. Election for membership is by ballot at a general meeting a majority of two-thirds of the recorded votes being no essary to accure election. Every member pays an entrance fee of Ha 100 provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantil firm may be represented on the Chamber by oncor more members and are liable for an entrance. for of Rs. 100 once in ten years each. The subscription shall not exceed Rs. 160 per annum. payable quarterly in advance subject to reduc paymer quanterly in auxiliar support to from tion from time to strome in accordance with the state of the Chambers finances. Absentees in Europe pay no subscription and members temporarily absent from Madra, pay one rilput Honorary menthers are admissible to the Chamber on the usual conditions. M m bers becoming insolvent cease to be members hat are eligible for re-election without r pay ment of the entrance donation

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks. One of the rules for the last named is that no trade mark on ticket shall be registered on behalf of an Indian firm trading under a European name

The following publications are issued by the Chamber —Madras Price Current and Market Report Tranage Schedule and Madras Landing Charges and Harbour Dues Schedule

There are 40 members and five honerary members of the Chamber in the Current year and the officers and committee for the year are as follows -

Chairman-Mr Gordon Frage

I see Chairman .- The Hon Sir Hugh Frager Commuter—Mesors J C Armstrong R. Greenall W B Hunter A J Leach and C B Simpson R. E

ecrotary-M: A E Lawson (I h

The following are bodies to which the Chamber are entitled to elect representatives and the representatives elected last year -

Madras Legislatus Council-1he Hon ble Sir Hugh Fraser

Undias Port Trust - The Han but Hugh trawir Mestr (B. Brimpson) Binny & Co. Ital) Gordon Frasir (Best & Co. Ital) B. (reen all (M. & M. Hallway) and J. H. (floong r. (Madras Frad & Association)

Musius Humanist torporation—Meest T W (Install (Mil on the All Leich (F A Faylor A (10) and J 1 Himpon (Gordon Wooding & Co)

British Imperial Courest of Counseree Janden - Nr. A. J. Norki (111. 1 utop.)

Indian Teales Committee-Mi J C Am timic (Pairy & Co)

Southern India Chamber

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has its Registered Office in Madras. The ob-jects of the Chamber are those usual for such pecies of the cusminer are those using for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade especially in the Madras Precidency and the interests of members | Special objects are stated to be -

"To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members

To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operative with

There are two classes of members permanent and honorary The usual conditions as to aligibility for election prevail

The Tuticorin Merchants Association is affliated to the thamber. The right of the ctury two representatives to the Madras Port Trust (BA

was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras-Port Trust Amendment Act 1915 Members of the chamber hold seats in the Madras Legisla-tive Council and in the Madras Corporation but the Chamber does not enjoy the right of electing representatives to these bodies

President - Rao Bahadur P Theagarova Chettiar B 4

Honorary Secretaries—M R By P N Muthusami Naidu Garu BA and Moulana Abdus Subhan Sahib

Asst Secretary-C Duralswami Alvangar,

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce Committees have power to summunicate only concerned with trade commerce and manu | with the Central Committee is concerned with trade commerce and manu-factures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore Members are elected by the Committee subject to confirms tion by the next general meeting of the Chamber Honorary members are elected on the u ual qualifications but can neither serve in the Committee nor vote at meetings of the Chamber There is no entrance fee for membership but bere for subscriptions are pavable as follows —A firm. In mber company or association having its place of business in Cawapore, Its 200 a year 4n in dividual member resident or carring on business in Cawnpore Ba 100, Firms or individuals having their places of business or risidence outside Cawnpore pay half the above takes but the malibranance of a branch office in Campore necessitates payment of full rates

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members which has power to constitute Local Commit which has power to constitute Local Commit tees, of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step Such Local

The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribu nai for the settlement and adjustment of dis putes when invited to do so members of the ribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators

The Chamber has in the present year 60 mem bers four honorary members and five affiliated

The following are the officers -

President-The Hop Mr I P Watson (Cooper Allen & Co Ltd)

Tue President-Mr B R Briscoo (Elgin Mills (c Ltd)

Mombre — Mesers K. M. Baifour (Allahabad Rank Ltd.) N. 4. 8 B.nd. (E. I. By.), C. O. Malley (dawnpore Cotton Mill). T. D. Ledelston (1. gg. Sutherland & Co.). T. Gavin Jones (Linghia Lagineering Co.). A. W. Lilley (Lawnpore Moollen Millis). T. "anith (Murr Mills Co.). Babu Bam Naralu (Bam Narain Budrida s.) Secretary-Mr J G Ryan

PUNJAB

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its current year headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the u ual lines in the Punjab the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir There are affiliated branches of the Chamber at Labore Amritear and Rawalpludi Members are elected by bollot the only mens sary qualification being interest in increanfile pursuit. flure I no entrance fee. The rate of sub ription is Rs 10 per month The following are the Officer Committee and Representatives on public bedies for the

Irreldent -Mr T C Waller (M sers F C

Irresident -Mr T C Waller (M sers F C Waller A. 10)

Committes -Mi C Bickley Box (The Punjab Banking Co Ltd.) Mr J C Roberts (Gut Insim & 10) Mr N A S Bond (East Indian Railway), The Hon Mr James Currle (Hessis James Currle et co), Mr D A B (Rordon(National Bank of India, Ltd.) Mr D N Bhana (Kirr Farir K & Co)

Representative on Punjab Legislative Council—The Hon ble Bir Jam's Currle

Scretary—Mr J Reaton Denning FR S.A.

Secretary-Mr J Renton Denning FR & A

UNITED PROVINCES

A meeting of Indians engaged or interested places were prosent the trade and Industry of the United Provinces was held at Cawinpore in February ber of Commerce with its headquarters at 1014, to inaugurate at Indian Chamber of Cawinpore Tae Cisimber has been registered Commerce for the United Provinces Resulted in Cawinpore Beauty of three in Cawinpore Beauty of the Indian Companies Act and has been registered to the Indian Companies and other in Cawinpore Beauty of the Provinces in Cawinpore Beauty of the Provinces Atlababed, Lucknow, Pysabad and other

The following are the office-holders of the Chamber, appointed in 1915 —

President......Bai Bahadur Lala Prayag Yarain Bhargava (L I. Couper Paper Wills Luck

Vice-Presidents—The Hon Lala Bishambhar Nath Hafis Mahomed Halim and Lala Moolchand

Committee—Mr. Madan Mohan Khanna (Allahabad Bank), T Y Chintamani (Newspapers, Ltd. Allahabad) Mr. Alakdhar (Oudh Commercial Bank Ltd. Fyzabad) Babu B hari Lui (Sri Gairani Cotton Ville Mirzapore) Mesers Dinanath, Munna Lali Bi hari Lal Ral Bahadur kanhiya Lal and Seth Ram Ropal Cawnpore Secritary and Joust Secretary —B Vikramlit Singh and Pandit Bishwa Nath Tholal

BURMA.

men on all ambjects involving their common and to promou and protect trade commerce and manufactures and in particular the general m mantile interests of the province to ommunicate with public authorities, associations and individuals on all matters directly or indirectly affecting these interests and to provid for ambunua mees nurrate and to provide for architecture between parties willing to rier to and shide by the Indement of arbitrature ap-pointed by the Chamber The following are affiliated bodies—

Burma Fire Insurance Association Burma Marine Insurance Agente Associa

Rangoon Import Association

The Chamber elects representatives to the following Public Bodies -

Burma Logislative Council

Rangoon Port Trust Board Rangoon Municipal Committee

Victoria Memorial Park Trustees.

Pasteur Institute Committee

Burms Boiler Commission

All corporations companies firms of persons engaged or interested in na reantile pur-unt auch as inerchants banker shipowners and brokers or who are connected with agriculture mining, martifactures in transe railways commerce at science or literatur shall be cligible to become Winners of the Chamber The subscription is Rs 20 per month Official Official

headquarters at Rangoon exists to encourage of the province or who may have rendered dis-friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial impulsive service to the internal control of the province or who may have rendered diswith and others indirectly conrected with the trad inguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected by the Com mittee either on their own mution or on the suggestion of two Member as Holorary Mem bers of the Chamber Honorary Members are not required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations in addition to its ordinary work. It does not publish any statistical returns

The following are the Officers Committee and Representatives on public bodies for the current year -

Chavrnan—Th Hon Mr A. W Binning (Binning & Co)

The Chairman-Mr \mathbf{r} Ander-on 0 (Bulloch Bros & Co 1td.)

Commutee—Mr W Buchanan (Finlay)
Florung & Co. | Mash B F C | Iddi
(Cilland is Arbuthnot & Co.) | Hulmass (Hongkong and Shanghai Rauking Coron 1td) E. J. Holb ron (Bombay Burna) Trading Coron Ltd.) H. B. Huldle ton (Burna Railways) M. Joskim (Balth yer & Son) J A Lakon (Irrawaddy Flotilla (o Ltd)and J Scott(steel Prothers & Lo L+d)

Secretary—Mr C A Cuttres Representative on the Burma Legislative Council—The How ble Mr A W Bluming Representatives on the Rongoon Port Trust Hoard-Movers D Robert on W Buchesian J A Pol on J brott

Representative on the Rangoon Municipal Lommittee—Mr M. Jonann

COCANADA.

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce Which has its head-quarters at Cocanada the chief port on the Coromandel Coast, north of Madras

Messis P J Bose (Bank of Madras)

Chairman A Gardiner and B Eddington (Coromandel Co Ltd) E H D'Cruz (Wilson & Co) A E Todd (Amson Broe) M.R.By Rao Bahadur h Suryanarayanamurty Natal Garn and G M Lake (Innes J. Co) W Mac kintosh (Shaw Wallace & Co) R J Hunter (Ripley & Co) and E Hurry (Volkart Bros.)

Secretary—Mr J A. Muller

The rules of the Chamber provide that by The Committee consist of members beduing the term 'member be understood a mercan the Chalman and 2 supplementary mem

The following are the office holders of the tile firm or a tablishment or the permanent occupads. Chamber of Commerce which has agency of a mercantile firm or establishment. or a society of merchants carrying on business in tocanada or other piace in the Districts of Kistur Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam, and duly electing according to the Rules of the Chamber and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office Members are elected by ballot. The Conmittee when called upon by disputing members or non members of the Chamber give their decision upon all questions of mercantile image and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In the former case a fee of Rs. 16 and in the latter a

bers, the Chairman to be elected by ballot at the general meeting of January in each year for a term of 12 months and the Committee with 2 supplementary members at the general meetings of January and July in each is classwhere be Rs 60 per annum payable general meetings of January and July in each is classwhere be Rs 60 per annum payable general meetings of January and July in each is classwhere be Rs 60 per annum payable is drewhere the term of 6 months. The entrance fee for tach member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs 120 per annum quarterly in advance

A weekly slip of current rates of produce frughts, and exchange is drawn up by the whose place of business is elsewhere by Rs 25.

CEYLON

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce was in corporated in 1895 and has its head quark ra at Colombo All firms and persons ongaged in the general trade of C viro are admissible as membirs and every person or firm decitons of joining the Chamber must be proposed by one member seconded by another and bat lotted for by the whole chamber. The states of the Chamber are conducted by a Board of Directors con using of Chairman and Vice | Chairma and from five to 10 members

The following is the membership of this Committee at the present time

Ur Wm Moir (I wis Brown & Co) (Chairman) Wr Jis Loudom (Fice Chairman) Mr R S Philport (P & O S N Co) Wr H S Jistleson Mr W G Maovices (Chair ced Bank) Mr W Philp Mr T 9 (Click Mr W I Vacer Mr (S Burns Mr W I Cary)

Secretary-Mr T V Simison

The Peoples of India

It is essential to bear in mind when dealing putans, and in Bihar and represented in its up-write the people of India, that it is a condinent per strate by the Hindustani Brahman and in its rather than a country. Kowhere is the complex | lower by the Chamar Probably the result of the react than a country Nowhere is the complex character of Indians more dearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants No-one would confuse the main types such as Gurkhas, Pathans Eiths Rajputs Burmans Ragas, Tamila, the nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical shabitants of India-the Dravidians-differ altoinhabitants of industrie pravidant-durer acco-gother from those of Northern Asia, and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar Whatever may be their origin it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present country for countiess ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North west by successive bordes of invaders, including Arysas Scythians, Pathans and Moghalis, and in the North East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burna which is indis only in a modern political sense. Estween these foreign elements and the pure Drawtilens is borderand where the continuous received have for the continuous seasons have been also sense and the continuous seasons have been according to the continuous seasons have been continuous to the continuous seasons have been continuous to the continuous seasons have been continuous to the continuous seasons have been continuous to the continuous seasons have been continuous to the continuous seasons have been continuous to the continuous seasons and the production of the continuous seasons are seasons as the continuous seasons are season the contiguous races have intermingled

The people of the Indian Empire are divided by Str Henry Risley (Caste Tribe and Race, Isdian Cesum Report, 1901 the Gaz-ter of India, Ethnology and Caste Volume I Chapter 5) into seven main physical types There would be dight if the Andamese were included, but this

the gips in the anomalous were insugers, the was stry group of Negritos may be disregarded. The Turko-Iranian, represented by the Baloch, Brahul and Afpanas of Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province Probably the North West Frontier Province Probably formed by a fusion of Turk and Perskan elements, is which the former predominate Starure above mean complexion fair eye, mostly dark but occasionally grey bair on face plentiful head broad note moderately narrow prominent and very long The feature in these people that strikes me most prominently is the porter long land of their recognition. tions length of their noses and it is probably this pecularity that has given itse to the tradi tion of the Jewish origin of the Afghans

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab Raj putana, and Kashmir and having as its characteristics members the Rajputa, Khatira, and Jata This type, which is readily dustinguish able from the Turko-Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India The stature is mostly tall complexion fair eyes dark hair on face identified head long. These formers and create in the stature is mostly tall. plentiful, head long nose ne minent, but not specially long nose narrow and pro-

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Mar atha Brahmans, the Kunnis, and the Coorga of Western India. Probably formed by a mix ture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This ture of Scythian and Dravidlan elements This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Irazian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher mass linder, a shurter nose and a lower orbito-masslinder. All of these characters except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying dagree of intermixture with the Dravidlans. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight. In the lower the Dravidlan elements are more proponered.

intermixture, in varying proportions, of the Indo-Arysu and Dravidian types. The head-form is long with a tendency to medium the complexion varies from lightless brown to black the nose ranges from medium to broad being always stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Avvans while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians The type is essentially a mixed one yet its characteristics are readily definable and no one would take even an definible and no one would take even an upper class filindiatin for a jure indo-kyan or a Chamar tor a genuine Drawdian. The distinctive feature of the type the character which gives the real clustoffs origin and stamps the Aryo Dravidian as radally different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportions

The Mongolo Dravidian, or Bengah type of Lower Bengal and Onsas, comprising the Bengal Brahmans and Kayasthas the Maho-medans of Fastern Bengal and other groups peculiar to this part of India Probably a bleid of Dravidina and Hongoloid elements with a of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements with a strain of Indo Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad complexion dark hair on ince mentally plentiful stature medium noce medium with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most districtive types in India, and its numbers may be recognised at a glamer through members may be recognised at a glance through out he wids an a where their remarkalle agtitude for clinical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himslayas on the north and to Assam on the east and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orisas the western limit concludes approximately with the filly country of thota haspur and Western Bengal

The Mongoloid, type of the Himalaysa Vepal, Assam and Burma, represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu the Lepchas of Darjeeting and Sikkim the Limbus Murmas and Gurungs of Nepal the Bodo of Assam and the Burmese The head is broad complexion dark with a yellow tinge hair on face scarty stature thort or below a setage nose fine to broad face tharacteristically flat eyellds often oblique

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges and pervading Madras Hyderabad the Central Provinces most of Central India and Chota Vagpur Its most of the state of the same of the same of the same of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagyur Probably the original type of the population of India now modified to a varying extent by exempt perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the ingless groups the amount of crossing sensor to have been slight in the lower the Dravidian considerable and the superscript of the amount of crossing sensor to have been slight in the lower the Dravidian considerable are more gronounced.

The Arys-Dravidian or Hindustani, found in the United Provinces, in parts of Raj the root, but not so as to make the face appear and the provinces of the constant of the United Provinces of the constant of the United Provinces, in parts of Raj the root, but not so as to make the face appear

The material in this section is almost entirely taken from the Report on the Course of India, 1911, by Mr E. A. Gait, O.S.I. O.I.R., I.C.S., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society

that This race the most primitive of the Indian clearly chough that the physical characteristics types, occupies the oldest geological formation in of the people had undergone an appreciable change in would certainly be unable to say at phatean, and undustring plains which stratches which particular stage in his progress the transcription of the progress of the pr plateau, and undulating plains which stretches roughly speaking, from the Vindhyas to Cape Comoriu On the east and the west of the peningular area the domain of the Dravidian is penneniar area the common of the Drawdian is conternations with the Ghata, while it riter north it reaches on one aids to the Aravalls, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people the type is remarkably unitorm and distinctive Labour is the burthright of the pure Drawdlan whether horing tea in Assam the Duars, of Coylon curiting rice in the swamps of Eastern Coyion cutting rice in the swampe of Eastern; Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta Rangoon and Singapore he is recognized at a glance by his black skin his equat figure and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strate of the vast social deposit which is here treated as Invividual these typical characteristics tend to thin and disap

Contrasts.—The huguistic survey has dis-Contrasts.—The inguisic survey has distinguished in India about a hundred and thirty indigenous dialects belonging to six distinct families of speech. In the domain of religion though the bulk of the people call themselves Hindus there are millions of Mahomedans, Animists, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, and Christians, So also in respect of social customs. In the north near relatives are forbidden to marry but in the title south comma marriage, is prescribed and even clover alignness are somotimes permitted. As a rule female cheately is highly valued, but son communities set little store by it, at any rate more to marriage and others make it a rule. rate prior to marriage and others make it a rule to dedicate one daughter to a life of religious prostriction. In some parts the women move about freely in others they are kept secluded. deposit which is here treated as Dravidian three typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear but even among them traces of the original scook survive in varying degrees.

It must, however be tlearly inderstood that the areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map. They must be shown on an ethnographic map. They must be shown on an ethnographic map. They must be shown on an ethnographic map. They must be shown on an ethnographic map. They are highly educated and relined at the other struct to another an observer whose attentions the sample of the subject would realise to the subject would realise.

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

According to the revised areas adopted in the Census of 1911 the Indian Empire contains 1,802,657 square miles or som 36 000 more than in 1901 About 23 000 square miles have than 'n 1991 About 25 000 Square fulles have' been added owing to the enumeration for the first time of the Agency tisets attached to the North West Frontier Province A further 5500 represent the area of the Sunderbans or swampy littoral of the Ganges delta which was left out of account at previous enumerations | Pinally the Frontier State of Manipur has been found to contain about 5,000 square miles more than the estimate made in 1901

Population Divisions.—The provinces under British administration comprise 1 093 074 square miles, or 60 oper cent of the total. The remain day be undusted in the basics. The data population is 310 156 390 of which British territory contains 244 207 54- or 77 6 per cent and the Native States 70 880 85 60 7 22 5 per cent

Comparisons with Europe.—These stupend our figures can be grasped only by contrast. The Indian Empire is equal to the whole of Enrope except Russia. Burma is about the same si a sa except Rueris. Burms is about the same of a sa Austria Hungary Bombay is comparable in point of area with Span Madras, the Punjab Baluchistan, the Central Provinces and Berar and Rajnitana are all larger than the British Islands, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orisas than Italy, and Hyderahed and Kashmir than Great Britain excluding Yorkshire.

Onssa as France, Bombay as Austria, and the Punjab as Spain and Portugal combined. The population of the Central Provinces and and population of the central Provinces and Berar approximent that of Brazil Hyderabad and Burton have as many inhabitants as Egypt Central India and Enjoutana as Scotland and Ireland combined and Amam as Belgrum

Density—In the whole Empire there are on the average 175 persons to the square mile, or much the same as Europe outside Eussia In British territory the number to the square mile 14 223 and in the hative States 100 the furner figure exceeds by 34 the dealty ratio in France and the latter is indentical with that in Spain

There are great local variations in density In nearly two-thirds of the districts and Etazos, the number of persons to the square mile is less than 200 and in about a quarter it ranges from 200 to 500 The units with less than 100 persons to the square mile covers two-fifths of the total area but contains only one-eleventh of the popu-

Causes of Density — The productiveness of the soil is the main factor in determining the den Bauchistan, the Central Provinces and Bernal and Rarjan than the British sits of the Indian people. The most thickly statements than Italy and Hydershad and Kanmir than Great British evidence and Bihar and Orlans than Italy and Hydershad and Kanmir than Great British evidence that of Europe without Russia, and is considerably more than the United Provinces and Bengal, with the English British Islands, Blace and English the configuration of the positions. In the United Provinces west and the Prajato, East the technique of the positions. East the configuration of the surface is equally inhabitants as the British Islands, Elber and

244 207 542 701 805 701 805 6 714 803 24 649 6 714 803 24 649 702 805 703 805 704 614 705 805 705 80	IN DIA PROTRICES Aloser Moverna Antigeneans and Nicobars Assem Best and Orless Bibar and Orless Bibar Ormes Chote Nagpur Bombs y (Presidency) Bunk y Bunk Gentral Provinces and Berar Berar Gentral Provinces Berar Marr Adon Adon Adon Adon Adon Adon Adon Adon
19 974 956 20 330 377 1	intered Territories).
with 47 182,044 47 692,277 46,815 512 44,149 959 34,246 688 34,762,187	Called Provinces of Agra and Oudh

CITIES

The general practice of statisticians is to treat | percent | The falling off is due largely to the sa dide; only those places which have a popu | growin tendency of the inhabitants to make safety of more than 100,000 | According to this | their home in the suburbs or even further afield estandard there are in India only 50 cities, with a population of 7075 782, or 2 2 per cent of the population Here there is an extraordinary difference between the Indian conditions and difference between the Indian conditions and those of Western countries In England the states contain 45 per cent of the total population in Germany 21 and in France 14 per cent. But even in these countries the growth of cities is pomporatively recent. In 1871 England had bully 27 ortics with 9 5 million linhabitants and Germany only 8 ith 2 milbons. There are tiges that in India it s growth will be more rapid. signs that in India 41 s growth will be more rapid; in the future than it has been. The population of dites has risen since 1872 by 64 per cent and the net increase comparing like with like is 43 per cent. The most rapid growth during this period is shown by Rangoon which has trebled the population. Next comes Karachi with an in brease of 168 per cent and then Madura and How rah with 164 and 118 per cent respectively. Since 1901 two new places Jubbulpore and Dacca, have entered the list or cities, while Baroda has disapposated from it. Eighteen cities have gain disappeared from it Eighteen cities have goined, and twelve have lost population. Of the latter a few like Mandal y are really decadent but in most such as Nagpur and Cawport the tous was due wholly to the t mporary influence of plague. The progressive cities are differ it ated from those which are decadent by their large immigrant population in Bombay Calcuita and Riovrab this exceeds 70 per cent of the total and in Rangoon and Karachi the close on 10 per cent in Patna Mandaley and Barelly on the other hand, it is barely 10 per cent

Calcutta -In speaking of Calcutta we may Calcusts — In speaking of Calcutta we may mean Calcutta proper or the area administered by the Calcutta Municipal Corporation with the port fort and casals the population of which is 826,007 or this area plus the suburban municipalities of Compur-Chitpore Manicktola and Garden Reach with 108,807 inhabitants, or last if Greater Calcutta which also includes Howash the America Compulation of 1000 207 area. with an aggregate population of 1 222,813 The suburban municipalities diff r from Caloutta may in respect of their Municipal Government from a structural point of View they cann t be distinguished The buildings are contannous throughout and there is nothing to show where throughout and there is nothing to show where one miniscipality begins and the other ends. A striking feature of the statistics is the large num-ber of immigrants. Less than 29 per cent of the inhalitants of Calcutta proper claim it has as their bithplace. The west imjority are immi-grants of whom 294,000 some from Ishar and Orises and 90,000 from the United Provin-ces. Of the Bengal districts the largest contri-butions are those from the 24 Parganas (88,000). Hooghily (48,000) and Midnapur (29,000). The working of immigration is equally great in the instants and Hoorats. inburbs and Howrah

The first regular commus of Calentta proper takes in 1872 showed a population of 6,33,000 In 1881 there was practically no change, but in 1891 again of 11 4 per ceat, was recorded. In 1891 again of 11 4 per ceat, was recorded. In 1891 again of 11 4 per ceat, was recorded. In 1891 again of 11 4 per ceat, was recorded. In the population grew fairly rapidly during 1891 again of 14 per ceat, was a further increase of 2,2,3 per cent, it has been almost stationary. There has been almost stationary. There has been almost stationary. There has been almost stationary of the cent in the number therease in Galactic proper has dropped to 5.7 of persons born in the city but fewer of them.

The suburban municip diffes have grown during the decade by 45 3 per cent

the decode by 45 3 per cent

Bombay—which has now a population of
Bombay—which has now a population of
Bombay—which has now a population of
Bombay—which has now a population of
Bombay—which has now a population
sand Inh bit it is when it passed into the
possession of the British in 1861. The population
was estimated to be 100 000 in 1836. At
the first regular census in 1872 it had risen to
644 405 and nuncteen years later in 1 01 it was
821. 764. In the next decade plague which first
appeared in September 1896. caused a serious
act back and it is estimated that by 1901 this
disease had already been responsible for 114 000
deaths. The crusus of that vers showed a decrease of about 6 per cent but thus was
not wholly due to deaths. At the time
when the rensus was taken, a virulent epi
demic was in progress, and large numbers
of the permanent res dunts had sought salety of the permanent res dents had sought salety of the permanent residents and cought safety in flight A fresh enumeration taken in 1900 by the Health Department of the Mn necapality gave a population of 859 587. The number now returned exceeds that of 1901 by 28 per cent more than if was at the time of the local enumeration of 1908. It is said that the census of 1911 was taken the plan and the tensus of 1911. was taken at a time when many of the immi grants from neighbouring districts had gone to their permanent homes for the Holl holddays, and that many of the cotton mills had closed down temporarily owing to the prohibitive price of the raw material like other large trading of the raw machini 1132 other sarge training and industrial centres. Bombay is peopled mainly by managrants and more than 80 per cent of its inhabitants were born elsewhere Most of them come from the neighbouring dis-tricts more than one-fourth of the total num-ber are from Rashagari while four other districts together supply more than a chird There are together supply more than a chiru intere are \$0.010 Goannes, most of whom are in domestio service Of the immigrants from outside the pro-vince, some 50 (No duelty mill hands are from the United Provinces, and 12 000 mainly shop keepers, from Rajputana Of the immigrants from outside India the largest number (d 000) come from the United Kingdom

Madras —Unlike Calcutta and Rombay Madras which is bandliapped by its distance from the coal fields has but few large indusfrom the coal fields has but few large undustries. The indicences handlerafix are decaying and their place is not being taken by factories of the modern type. At are from its being the beadquarters of the Local Government Madras owes whatever importance it possesses to its possible as a distributing centre. Of its total population (518 660) only one-third are immigrant, and of these only L2 per cent have come from places beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency. The great majority are natives of the four districts in the immediate virinity of the city.

	GROWTH OF THE INDIAN POPULATION—cond	PUPULATION-	ppio		
	1911	1001	1801	1881	1872
]_			
STATES AND AGENCIES	70 888 804	62 755 116	00 078 885	52 013 518	20 998 825
Arram State (Manipar)	346 222	284 485		221 070	
Baluchistan States	420 201	429 640			
Baroda State	2,032 798	1 952,692	2,415 396	2,182,138	1 997 595
Bengal States	822 565	740 296	716 310	698 261	587,887
Billiar and Orissa States	3 945 209	3,314 474	8 028,018	2410611	1 728,900
Bombay States	7 411 675	6 909 550	٩ 081 950	6,937 893	6 797 970
Central India Agency	9 356 980	8 497 805	10 136 403	9 261 907	
Denteral Provinces Makes	200 211 7	1 081 140	1 772,562	1 387 294	628 116
Eyderahad State	18 874 676	11 141 142	11 587 040	9 845 594	
Kashmir State	3 158 126	2,905 578	2 543,952		
Madras States	4 871 841	4 188 086	3 700 622	3 344 849	8,286 302
Eynore State	5 806,193	£ 389 399	+ 948 604	4,186 188	6 055 402
H W F Province (Agencke and Tribal areas)	1 622,094	83,962			
Penjab Btates	4 818 704	4 424 898	4 263 280	8,861 683	
Rejputana Agruoy	10 530 432	3 858 866	12.171 740	0 984,255	
Whitm State	87 920	₱10 69	30 458		
Unified Provinces States	832,036	802,097	792,491	741 750	038,720
	,				-

have been enumerated within the city limits As compared with 1901 the net gain due to twen, the largest city in India is Hyderaback migration is less than 9 000 It is possible that the capital of the Nisams Dominions Its the great demand for labour is Burms, where wages are very high has attracted many of the labouring classes who would otherwise have little industrial progress, and less than a quarter speach their living in Madras

HOUSES AND FAMILIES

Generally speaking it may be said that the form but a small fraction of the total population tc-do peasant consists of a public slitting room there is noted as of the strong disturbive tendency. In and a cook roum and several apartments which are arranged round and open on to a courty which the tuff or all clow the middle class is the forms corresponds very closely to the number of houses corresponds very closely to the number.

Average population per house of families in the European sense. The total number of houses is 63 7 million and there are 64 8 million married females aged 15 and over Except amonest the higher castes who

labouring classes in India live in one, or at the the joint family system is not nearly so common most two single room huts. The home of a well as is frequently supposed. Where it is in vogue

1881	Average holomeron ber troops	Б	8	
1891		5	ĕ	
1901		5	è	
1911		4	9	

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

According to the census returns, the fotal population of India has increased by 7 1 per cent.during the last decade and by 52 9 per cent since 1872, but the real gain since the latter date is very much less than this large tracts of country including the Central India and Raj putana Agencies Hyderabad and the Punjab States which were confitted from the census returns of 1872, were included in those of 1881 in 1891 the greater part of Popur Burna, and In 1891 the greater part of Pipper Burens and Kashmir and several smaller units were courser ated for the first time. In 1901 the most im portant additions were a portion of Upper Burns and the greater part of Bahichistan In 1911 the Agencies and tribal areas in the North West Frontier Province, together with a few smaller areas were included within the scope of the conservation. The real increase in the population in the last 39 years is estimated at about 50 millions, or 19 per cent. This is less than half the increase which has taken place in the same period amongst the Teutome nations of teesam period amongst the 1 Futume instrument. Burrops, but it considerably exceeds that of the Latin nations. In France the population has grown by less than 7 per cent since 1870 but this is because of its exceptionally low birth rate. In Judia the birth rate is far higher than in any Ruropean country, and it is the heavy mortal ity especially amongst infants which checks the rate of increase.

Famine and Disease.—In addition to the causes which ordinarily govern the movement of the population, India is subject to two special factors-famine and epidemic disease. The decade perceding the census of 1911 was free from widepread famines such as those of the preced by ten years. In 1907 there was a partial failure of the monsoon which was felt over a wide area, extending from Bihar to the Punjab and Bombay and causing actual famine in the United Pombay and causing actual famine in the United provinces and in a lew districts shewhert another have suntained a set-back. In the lax provinces ruled high in most years and there was an extension of special crops such as jute and cotact, which are more profitable to the cultivator fissa food grains. It was on the whole a period of moderate agricultural property from the point of view of public health, the caseal period would have been an average one, but for the ravages of piague. Preaking out in

Bombay in 1896 if has by March 1901 caused a recorded mortality of half a million. Since them recorded mortality of helf a million
thas continued its ravages especially in Bombay
and Upper India. The mortality from it rose
from about a quarter of a million in 1801 to 15
millions in 1807. It fell below a quarter of a
million in rach of the pert two years but
in 1810 it exceeded half a million. The total number of deaths from plague during the decade was nearly 6 5 millions of which over one-third occurred in the Punjab and two-filtrs in the United Provinces and Bombay taken together The disease fortunately has falled to establish itself in Bengal Assam and on the East Coast and in the extreme south of the Peninsula and in the extreme south of the Peninsular This however is only the recorded mortality in time of epidemic the reporting agency breaks down and large numbers of deaths escape registration. Plague attacks women more than men and people in the prime of life more than the young and old. If plague is omitted and it is assumed that the mortality of the decade would otherwise they never the portal the recordition. otherwise have remained normal, the population of the census of 1911 would have been greater than it was by at least 6 5 millions. In other words, the population would have increased by 9 8 instead of 7 1 per cent

General Conclusions — The most noticeable feature is the continuous rapid growth in Burma Lower Burma has grown by 130 per cent since 1872 and the whole Province including Upper Burma, which was annexed in 1886, by 87 per cent since 1891 in Assam including Manipur the increase since 1872 amounts to 70 and in the Central Provinces and Berar to 47 per cent. In the other main provinces the rate of growth has been much slower In some provinces such as Burms, Assam and Bengal there has been con-tinuous progress but others, at some time or another have sustained a set-back. In the lar

SUMMARISED GROWTH	авочтн ог т	OF THE INDIAN POPULATION	ULATION		
	1901 to 1917	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1801	1872 to 1881	Net variation in period 1872 to 1911 Increase (+)
INDIA	+20 79 310	+7 046 885	+ 33 418,541	+47 733 970	+108 894 088
Provinces	+12 661 602	+10 86 104	+22,358 019	+13 719 382	+59 104 107
Ajmor-Merwara Andamana and Nicobara	+24 488 +1 810	—65 446 +9 040	+81 686	+64 491	+105 064
Amem Bejuchisten	+871 75"	+364,676	+569 510	+757 028	+2,562,885
Bengal	+3,841 600	+8 051 845	+2 772,901	+2,107,268	+11 363 618
Bibar and Orless Bibar	+1 247 801	+866 226	+1 888 24+	+4 501 988 +2,682,740	+8 003 602 +4,017 342
Orkesa Chots Nagpar	+149 011	+316 915	+322 206 +402 803	+740 308 +1 078 290	+1,528 597 +2,457 668
Bombay (Presidency) Bombay	+1 112,892 +	-318 621 -654 526	+2,883 988 +1 916 671	+163 176	+3 371 280 +8,087,534
Stnd Aden Burma	+302,625 +2191 +1 624 593	+335 810 +2 768 5 1	+468,048 +9 219 +3 895 242	+210 492 +15 671 +989 623	+1 706 870 +28 876 9 365 060
Contral Provinces and Berar Contral Provinces Berar	+1 944 856 +1 641 710 +308 146	-1 07" [20 -934 045 -143 475	+1 105 609 +980 791 +224 818	+1 992,095 +1 547 076 +445 019	+8,965 040 +8 135 532 +820 508
Coorts	+ 177 750	+7 558 +2.045 226	-5 247 +4 808 274	-380 168	+6 644 +10 174 78g
North West Frontier Province (Districts and Admin) word Territories) Purph	+154 390	+184 015	+281576	1,240 868	+4,562,217
Unital Provinces of Agra and Oudh - Agra Orda	-510 288 -235 069 -275 164	+786 765 +604,521 +182,244	+2 755 553 +1 492,461 +1 263 092	+2,147 955 +1,981 169 +166 789	+5 180 040 +8 843,070 +1 336 961

with three quarters of the total population, and a least of 5 3 per cent. In the remaining one-tenth of the area and one-fourth of the population on the contrast in different parts of the Kative Shakes is still more striking. The net increase of 10 3 per cent is the outcome of a gain of 14 3 per cent, in four fifths of the total area and propulation coupled with a loss of 5 3 per cent alsowince. The relatively greater net increase in the Native States as compared with British territory is explained by the fact that many of the fisters suffered severely from famine in the previous decade when they sustained a net loss of 5 per cent, while British territory gained 4 7 mile

per cent. Apart from this, in ordinary croum stances a comparatively high rate of increasely to be expected in the Native States, as they are, on the whole, more undeveloped than British territory and contain a much larger proportion of cultivable waste land. The net increase in India as a whole during the last decade is the resultant of a gain of 10 3 per cent in an area of 1517 000 square miles, with a population of 215 millions and a present density of 162 to the square mile, and a loss of 5 5 per cent in an area of 218 coll of square miles with a population of 68 millions and a density of 312 to the square mile.

MIGRATION

In India there are two currents of migration— minor and major—The chief of the minor move-ments is the curtom, almost universal amongst Hindus, whereby parents seek wives for their cons in a different village from their own. Of the 26.5 million natures of India who were enumerated in a district other than this in which they were born 16.5 millions, or 62 per cent were born in a district adjoining that in which they were commerciated. The major in which they were enumerated. The major contents of migration are governed by economic conditions. The most noticeable movements are the large streams of emigration from Ethar and Orisas, Madras, the United Provinces and Rajputana and of immigration into Bengal, Assam and Burms Outing to its fertile soil. Bengal is able to support practically the whole of its dense indigenous population by approhibitor. It is necessary therefore to mean and the support of the content griculture It is necessary therefore to man the jute mills by imported labour as also the tea gardens of Darphing and Jalpaugur and to draw the general labour supply from outside. In Ben-gal the net excess of ammigrants over emigrants is elect on 1 400 000 Of these shout 236,000 are Matives of a district in Biber and Orisma or Assum, contiguous to the Bengal district in which Assum, contiguous to the Bengal district to which they were enumerated. Assum and Burma are sparsely populated and the land available for cultivation being ample, very ten of the indigenous inhabitants find it necessary to work for hire. The ten gardens of Assum and the rice mulls and it walls of Burma have to obtain their cooles elsewhere. In Assum 12.5 per cent and in Burma for cent, of the population are immigrants. On an average 51 000 labourers and dependants as such that the product of Assum. In on an average by the isomers and dependants go each year to the ten gardens of Assam In Burnes, Madras supplies labourers for the recentiling oil and other industries, whilst many cooles fock into the province from Chattagong chiedly for the rice harvest. The net loss to Bihar and Assam to the control of the recent province of the recent prov chiefly for the rice harvest. The net loss to Bibar and Orass on account of migration is about 16 millions. The United Provinces ensists a net loss of about 800 000 from migration, chiefly in the direction of Bengal. Mairas being very backward from an industrial point of view there is no great local demand for labour. At the same there is an exceptionally large population of the "unforced being their livelihood operates. It is apposed to be a properties of the "unput labour for its plantations." provides Ceylon with labour for its plantations, Burms with labour for its findustries, and the Pulspated Malay States with labour for their

there is a large local supply of labourers chiefly from the southern coast strip called the Konkan The United Provinces give more than four times as many labourers to Bengal as to Bombay As for the ingration between British India and Native territory it involves a loss of 135 000 to the hatre States.

Asiatic Immigration.—Of the 503 000 per some born in other Asiatic countries who were resident in Iodia at the time of the tensus, more than half were natives of Nepal Of the 2000 integrants from Afghanstan all but 11 000 were enumerated in Northern India The rest were cold weather viaitors who travel about the country peddling pleed-goods and other articles of Johning These Cabuth pedlara cause great trouble in Bengal by their truculence. The number of Chunces is 80 000. Most of these are found in Burma, but the Chunaman is making his way into Ecogai where he is appreciated as a shoemaker and car penter. From Arabia coice 23 000 immigrants, intelly to Bombay.

Non Aslatic Immigration.—The total number of numbers from countries outside Asia is 146.265 of these 131.988 come from Europe The United Kingdom sends 122.919 Germany comes next with only 1.809 and them France with 1.478. As compared with 1901 there is an increase of about 23,000 in the number of immigrants from the United Kingdom Of the British boro 77.628 were serving in the army as compared with 60.986 at the time of the previous centrs when a strong contangent had been sent from India to reinforce the British garrison in worth Africa. The rest of the increase is accommended for by the industrial development which has taken place the extension of the increase is accommented for by the industrial development which has taken place the extension of the increase is accommented for by the industrial development which has taken place the extension of the increase is accommented for by the industrial development in India has rusen during the decade counterested in India has rusen during the decade from 14,648 to 19,444. The figures for other European countries do not call for any special comment.

stime there is an exceptionally large population of the unbounded from a set of the unbounded from a set of the unbounded from a set of the unbounded from a set of the unbounded from a set of the unbounded for the industries, and the fractated from india to other countries. This emigration is of two kinds the movement of the industries, and the fractated fields States with labour for their rebber photations. The emisprating Marwal of this, Nepal Afghandstan and Perda, much inside to flapsusus have penotated to all parts of frields and are to be found in very imperiate and the classification countries. No statistics are bissess throughout Bengal and seven in Aman. It is not distant countries. No statistics are bissess throughout Bengal and seven in Aman. It is not distant countries. There is probably seven in the countries of the casual type and emigration from india to the countries of the casual type and emigration will be a statistical and the countries of the casual type and emigration from india to distant countries. No statistics are bissess throughout Bengal and seven in Aman.

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	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1872 to 1881	het variation in period 1872 to 1911 facrease (+) Decrease (-)	
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Assem State (Manipur)	+61 "57					
Bainchistan States	-8 349	_				`
Beroda State	+80 100	102,204	+238 288	+184 960	+35 200	
Bengal States	+42 266	+23 989	+14 048	+130 484	#82 F03+	
Miss. and Orises States	+6 30 736	+286 456	+017 407	+686 /11	+2 221 300	
Sombay States	+503 118	-1 173 391	+1 144 067	+139 923	+618 705	
Control India Agency	+859 175	-1 638 598	+574 498			
Central Provinces States	+18, 862	81 422	+32, 266	+409 178	+1 189,888	7
Hyderabach State	+2 283 584	~ 395 898	+1 691 446			
Kashmir State	+252,548	+361 626				
Madrus States	+623 765	+487 464	+356 773	+56 437	+1 523,449	
Erane State	+586 794	+585 793	+757 418	849 214	+750 791	
N W P Province (Agencies and Tribal area)	+1 588 137					
Projab States	211 604	+161 118	+401 597			
Regretace Agency	+677 066	-2 318 888	+8 227 404			
Whitm State	+38 900	+28 356		-		_
United Provinces States	+29 039	909 6+	192 054	+103 030	+193,814	
	-		-1	_	1	30
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but, on the other hand, it is believed that the emigration into the somewhat sparsely peopled Nepal term from some of the adjacent British districts, where the population is much congreted exceeds the countervalling immigra-Very few people go from British territory to settle permanently in Afghanistan of Persia, but at the time when the last census was taken owing to drought in Beluchistan a considerable number of Nomad Brahuls from Chagal, and of Baloch from Mekran had pessed over temporarily into Afghanistan and Persia. At a rough guess the number of sud grants across the Indian Frontier may be taken to be about a fifth of a million

Emigration to Distant Countries .-- Of the emigrants to distant countries a certain number emigrands to distant countries a certain number find their way to French or Dutch Colonies such as Surinam, Muttinique and Gusdeloupe. But the majority go to other parts of the British Em-pire. The total number of emigrants from India to other parts of the British Empire slightly ex-ceeds a million of whom about two-thirds are coeds a million of whom about two-thirds are males more than four fifths of the aggregate are Hindus and only one-tenth are Mahomedans Of the total number about 474 000 were end merated in Caylon 231 900 in the Straits Bettlements and the Malay States, 83,000 in British Guiana 79 900 in Natal 51 900 in Hill and 8,000 each in Janualca and Zaonbar about the strain of the strains o one-fifth of these emigrants fail d to specify one-rate of these congrates that at 10 specify their province of birth of the remainder no less than 698 000 or 55 per cent were from Madras \$2,000 from Bengal about 20 000 rach from the United Provinces and Bombay 16 000 from Bihar and Orless 13 000 from the Punjah and Bihar and Oriesa 13 000 from the Punjab and 8 000 from the Mysore State. The number who emigrated from other parts of India was in coundership. Most of these emigrants to the colonies went as ordinary labourers in angar, tes, coffee, rubber and other plantations but a large number of those from Bombay and Bengal are lascars on ships, while many of the natives of the Punjab are employed in the army or military police

Caying.—The movement to Ceylon is of long-standing Owing to the rapid expansion of tea cultivation, the number of natives of

India enumerated in that Island increased by 65 per cent. In the decade ending in 1901 Since then there has been a further increase of nearly then touch may been kind indicated the new rubber plantations. The great majority of these emigrants are from the southern districts of Majras. Mysore sends about 8 000 Travan core 7 000 and Cochin and Bombay 2 000 each Nost of them are temporary emigrants, who return after a time to their homes in Southern Tridla merated in Ceylon exceeds a million but about half of them have been domiciled in the Island for many centuries and barely 100 000 are the observing of recent settlers

Malaya.—The endgration to the Straits Settlements and the Malay States is of quite recent growth and is due almost entirely to the demand for labour on the rubber plantations Most of the enigrants are temporary settlers who return to their homes, when they have saved a little money and the total number of Lodens enumers. homes when they have saved a little money and the total number of Indians enume-rated there exceeds by only 12 per cent the number who returned to India as their birth place. Almost four fifths of the total number are males. Here also Madras is the principal source of supply, the Punjab (8.754) being the only other province which sends an appreciable

South Africa —In Natal there has been a great deal of permanent settlement and of the total number of Indians summerated there, near by half were born in the colony Many of these have forgotten their native language and now talk only English But it is in Yantitus that the process of colonisation has made most headway. The introduction of Ledina cooling to work the colonisation of the The introduction of Indian coolies to work the sugar plantations dates from the emancipation of the slave three quarters of a century ago and from that time onwards many of the cooles who have gone three have made the Island their permanent home. Though it now contents only \$5 000 persons who were born in India, the total so usu persons who were born in India, the total number of Indians is 254,000 or about 70 per cent of the whole population. A large part of the island is now owned by Indians, and they are dominant in commercial agricultural and domestic callings.

RELIGIONS

India is a land of many religions. All the was that which followed the Mahomedan great religious taiths of mankind are represented to the conduct and that Christianity was first brought in its population by communities, whose origin to the country by the Portugues. They also carries us back to the early history of their resigned to the country by the Portugues. They also extreme the dearly history of their resigned to the country by the Portugues. They also dispose of another erroneous idea that up to the process of Cochin have kraditions which carries the time of the Mahomedan conquest, Hinduism should his arrival on the coast to the time of the Mahomedan country by the time of their except from servitude under Cyrus in the Arry their way, into the country he doubt Greeks, back their arrival on the coast to the time of that except from servitude under Cyrus in the structure of Hindains were so absorbed that easier is the introduction of Christians of Malabia sacrie the introduction of Christians of Malabia sacrie the introduction of Christians in the time of the Malabia sacrie the introduction of Christians bave remained distinct from Hindrius and the establishment of their original Church to the Apostie St. Thomas in the year 52 A U. If we may harve a coulcture it would seem Malabia and tooking in India as constituted to the Apostie St. Thomas in the year 52 A U. If we may harve a coulcture it would seem Malabia coast. The Paris start is the case upolicy towards limit of that the ancient Hindu policy towards limit of that the ancient Hindu policy towards limit of the Apostic St. They find and the coast of immigrants by sea. The start of the Malabia coast. The Paris start is the case of immigrants by sea. They find the coast of the Malabia coast of the Paris start is the case of immigrants by sea. They find the coast of the Malabia coast of the Paris start is the case of immigrants by sea. They find the mountain passe in the Arth-West pot only the case of the Malabia and the seasons and the seasons and the sea India is a land of many religious. All the was that which followed the Mahomedan

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† Bangalore City and Bangalore Civil and Military Station are structurally a single unit but for the purpose of the consus they have been trusted as separate places.

who came from beyond the sea were looked of themselves have made such activity difficult, apon as beings of a different clay. They were tersteed hospitably, and in course of time they assimilated much of the influences of their relection and the existence of some agency effects are the first earness separate communities, and no attempt this same separate communities, and no attempt exercised very little selection and that it was made to incorporate them in the great excepted very little selection and that it covers practically all the beliefs and onstone the members of the higher castes is another included within its pale such a state of proof of the peculiar prejudice which encient ladies of the protected against the beliefs and onstone which prevail amongst the tribes who are the members of the higher castes is another included within its pale such a state of proof of the peculiar prejudice which encient ladies of the protection and the critical selection. As we made to incorporate them in the great
mass of Hindulum. The probition of sea voyage
to menabers of the higher castes is another
proof of the peculiar prejudice which ancient
ladius cherulade against inhabitants of countries
desired. divided from India by intervening seas,

detain of Hinduism —We have spoken alone of Hinduism as being autochtbonous. The opinion generally held is that the ancestors of the Vedic Indians were immigrants from Central Asia. An Indian scholar of some repute has recently endeavoured to show that the received opinion is not borne out by the redia. Whatever may be the value attaching to his contention that the Vedic Indians were not immigrants or descendants of immigrants. bat only a section of the indigenous population addicted to the cult of far-worship it is true as he says, that there is no expression in the Vedas of a longing lingering remembrance of a foreign homeland atch so on might rypect of a foreign homeland such as one might repect to find in the literature of an immigrant race to find in the literature of an immigrant race This is all the more remarkable as an intense attachment to the land they lived in is manifest in all their compositions. A San knt complet in which the names of the seven great rivers of India, the Ganges, the Junna, the Godavari, the Saraswati the Nerbudda the Indus and the Ceavery are string tocccher in pions praise is recrited daily by millions of Hindus at their daily devotions and helps to keep protein and the careful and continuent in Hindu cycs. If the ancient Hindus were immigrants, they not only took exceptional care to blot out all memories of the land from which they came from their own minds, but they also strove by every means in their power to bind the reverence and love their posterity to India as the land par of their posterity to India as the land par chargenes of religion and morality so much so that the name Hindu in the orthodox ac ceptance of the term, is not applicable to anyone who is not born in India. If the ancestors of the Hindus were foreigners in India, they must have set themselves as a matter of satisfaction policy to interiwher the despets affections and the highest aspirations of their race with the land in which they had settled to the entire exclusion of the land whence they had come.

Evolution of Hinduism.—Following from the theory that the sneetors of the Hinduism were immigrants from Central Asia, is the explansion generally given of the varieties of retigious beliefs and social practices to some within the pale of Hinduism Hinduism. reman within the pale of Hindulum Hindulum, it is the common idea, was originally a pure and stropic creed which has had to compromise with the Animalum of the population amongst when it spread, by accepting several of its gouttage and superstitions. The greatest obstate in the way of this explanation is that the stropic in the way of this explanation is that charged in the way of this explanation is that and highly important place amongst the relibered is no ordeness whatsoever of any orgaclicus systems of the world. The reason why
also apparement activity among the Hindrich
at any time. The impresse districted and the
absence of means of nonquinitestion, would line of evolution in the history of religious

stages of the cruder forms which are still observed by the less educated and prosperous sections of the community This view namely that the higher forms of Hinduism are evolved from lower ones rather than that the latter are corruptions of the former gams support from what is now generally accorded as being the true explanation of the origin of certain social customs. Twenty years ago it was generally held that the custom of child mar generally held that the custom of child mar riages, for Instance, was of sacerdotal origin and was most largely prevalent amongst the higher castes from whom it spread to the lower Reportly however it has been proved that child marriages are prevalent for more largely and in a far grosser form amongst the lowest castes than amongst the higher castes, and that amongst the latter it is a survival from the times when the caste system was less rigid and intermarriages, that is to say the taking of wives by the ligher castes from the lower were common. It may be added that the two most characteristic beliefs of Hinduism. two most consciously the transmigration of souls and in the law of Kasma of retribution, are held with if anything more tenacity by the lower than by the higher castes

Scope of Hinduism.—From this point of view the varying beliefs and customs which go under the name of fundusm not only offer no difficulties, but furnish the right olue to the no difficulties, but furnish the right of the understanding of this unique socio-religious system. They explain why the term religion as applied to Hinduism does not adequately express its scope and method Hinduism has no settled creeds which are obligatory on every Hindu. It enforces no fixed and uniform moral standards on the innumerable sects and castes which bear its name. It extends its suffrages to monocamous polygarrous and even polyandrous unions between the secs and, in the case of the so-called devadrats countenances a life of open irregularity. An indian newspaper recently instituted an interesting discussion on the question "Who is a Hindu An eminect Hindu lawyer who teresting discussion on the question. While is a Hindr An eminent Hindra lawyer who subsequently rose to be a judge of one of the Indian High Courts, laid down that a Hindra was one to whom the Indian Courts would apply the Hindra law. The learned lawyer however, forgot that there are Mahomedan castes which follow the Hindra law in regard to the inheritance of and succession to property

And yet, though Hindulen refuses to conform to almost every one of the ideas which we exactly associate with the term religion" it is impossible to deny that it occupies a unique

STATISTICS OF RELIGIONS

Religion	India.	British Provinces	Native States
India	915 156 °96	244 267 542	70 888,654
Hindu	217 586 892	163 621 481	58 965,461
Brahmanio	217 837 943	163 881,380	5 3,956,56 5
Arya	243,445	234 841	8,60
Brahmo	5 504	5 210	\$94
Sikb	8,014 466	2 171,908	842,658
Jein	1 248 192	458 578	789 601
Buddhist	10 721 458	10 644,409	77 044
Zomastrian (Patel)	100 098	86 155	13,941
Musalman	56 61" 209	57 428 889	9 223,410
Christian	3 876 203	2,492 284	1,383,919
Jew	20 980	18 524	2,456
Animistic Minor Religions and Religion not returned Not conversted by Religion	10,295 168 37 101 1 608 536	7 348 024 2 840	2,947 144 84,761 1 003,556

POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CRNSUS OF 1911)

		Males		
Religions.	Total Population	Illiterate.	Literate	Literate in English
Hindu	110 885 731	99 642,597	11 923 184	1 018 896
80kh	1 794 73	1 550 610	184 163	11 490
Tain	643 553	324 968	318 585	13 080
Buddhist	5 286 142	3 151 761	2,134 381	21 767
Parsi	51 123	11 128	89 995	35 BB4
Muhammadan	34 709 865	32 819 599	2 389 766	176 061
Christian	_ 010 724	1 422 154	588 570	252,591
Animistic Minor and Unspecified	5 088 241 28 818	5 084 408 22 480	53 8.3 6 888	1 521 2,981
Total Males	160 418 470	148 479 655	16 938 815	1 518 561
		Fems	los	
Hinda	106 720 714	105 905 904	814 810	28 069
Büch	1 270 667	1 262,387	17,280	288
Jah	604 629	₽80 509	24 120	209
Buddhirt	5 435 086	5 117 748,	317 838	1,883
Pard	48 978	17 735	81,218	8,847
Muhammadan	31,888 812 1.865 472	31 746 005 1 613 177	187 807 252,295	8 940 112,648
Christian Animistic	5 129 803	5 126 816	2,250	142,049
Minor and Unspecified	29,263	26 855	2 908	1,588
Total Females	152,096 919	151 898 156	1 600 788	152,026
Total Population	318,415,889	294,875 811	19,539,578	1,570,587

thought In other races the line of evolution But even in it, we can, by reading between was from polytheism to monotheism, but in the lines, discover the existence of rival sectal ludia it was from polytheism to the higher Even the Vedas themselves are the literature particular. Contracting the development of probably of one of several sects which happened in Judiale idea of the with that of the Hindus the. Hard Hadding observes With the rapid multiplication of several was made the power which in the work of the particle stages all gods what they are, to the inner of decadent Buddhism Hindu religious makes all gods what they are, to the inner of decadent Buddhism Hindu religious her Judale idea of God with that of the Hindus Dr. Harold Haifding observes. With the Hisdus there was no God who cistimed sole sway they went back to the power which sakes all gods what they are, to the inner aspirations and needs which flod vent for themselves in mayer and sacrifice Following an extremely remarkable line of thought that which drives men to worship gods was itself regarded as the true divine power Brahma meant originally the magical creative word of prayer but it sitewards came to denote the principle of existence itself so that we have a transition from the idea of that we have a transition from the siles, of motion towards to that of its goal from prayer to the object addressed in prayer. The Indian hadana towards to take the soun from have to the object addressed in prayer. The Indian philosopher saw the whole universe transfused and overspread with Detty. He perceived how evil was being perpetually transformed to good evil was being perpetually transformed to good in the coming process spreading out before the poet and the philosopher endless and timeless to whom the evil and the good seemed but different stages in a great common process of which the secret was known only to the Supreme Bolze. No European writer has caught the innermost essence of the Hindu philosophies leas of the Supreme, so faithfully and expressed it so felicitously as Sir Edwin Arnold in hi Light of Asla

Before beginning and without an end, As space eternal and as surety sure Is fixed a Power divine which moves to good,

Only its laws endure

All liketh it the sweet white milk it brings To mothers breasts, it brings the white drope too,

Wherewith the young anake stings It slayeth and it saveth nowne moved Except unto the working out of doorn Its threads are Love and Lak Death and Pain

The shuttles of its loom It maketh and unmaketh manding all What It buth wrought is better than had haon

Slow grows the splendid pattern that it plans

Its wistrul hands between The ethical values of Hundulem are not different The ethical values of Hindulem are not different from those of other great religions. Like them it attaches little importance to the qualities which make for wordy success and most importance to self-sacribe humality and kindliness to all Only its methods differ on the whole, however the Hindu secto-religious scheme, owing to its tendency to make the individual human being a passive instrument in the hands of a Higher Power instead of an active co-operator with 1t, has favoured stability at the expense of progress. lity at the expense of progress.

Mindu sects.—Hindulam is made up of many sects and cults. It is usual to speak of Hindulam as it was before Buddhism, as a cally ceased.

single cred, but this is because the literature of that has come down to us is the literature of the sect that came to supersede all others. or 60 4 per cent of the total population of

of decadent Buddhish stilled religious philosophers recognised three ways of salvation namely the way of knowledge the way of faith and the way of a rvice Every sect of faith and the way of arrice. Every sect of Hindusm recognizes the value of all these three ways but it differs as to the relative importance to be attached to each. The sect of the great philosopher Sankaracharya, who maintained that the supreme Being was the ouly Reality and that all the phenomenal un-verse was Mays or illusion and that salva-tion came from the realisation of this fact did not discard faith and service altogether but only gave these a subordinate position in his scheme of religion Ramanuja Madhya and Vallabhacharva who followed him and and valiablacharve who followed him and in nore or less degree refuted his doctrine of the nou-reality of the phenomenal universe laid more stress on faith and service than one knowledge but thy did not discard the path of knowledge altogether. It should be men threat before the stress here the stress of anomings subgreat it should be men though here that it has been the great mission tune of Hindulsin that the path of service has come to mean the path not of altruistic service to mankind but the path of service conceived in a coremonial sense to prests, religious recluses and mendicants and to idols. It is the great sim of the modern religious reform movements such as the Arya Camaj and the Brahms Samaj to reacue the path of service from this spunous interpretation and to make altruistic social service an integral part of religion. The ques The ques tion of sect however does not play a important part in Hinduism Excepinportant part in Hindusin Except in Southern and to a much smaller attent in Western India, the great mass of the Hindus are not sectames. In Southern India the Valahuswa and Madhyas will on no account worship have or visit a temple dedicated to him The Lingayaths are a Shiva sect found to the Karnatak districts of the Bombay and Mairas Presidencies and in Mysore and they have an invincible repugnance to the worship of Vishnu. But these are exceptional instances But so far as the bulk of the Hindus are con cerned, they resort to the nearest shrine whether it be dedicated to Shivs or Visinu The attitude of Hindulan to other religions is that they are each of them the most suitable path to salvation for the people who are born in them—that they are all several roads which lead to Heaven For this reason Hindman lead to Heaven For this reason Hindman has never been a procelytising religion. This has proved a disadvantage to it face to face with such religions as Mahomedanism and Christianity which not only admit converts, but are actively engaged in socking them. The proportion of Hindus to the total population has steadily diminished during the last forty years, partly owing to conversions to other religions particularly from amongst the lower classes. Conversions from among members of the higher and literate classes have practically ceased. cally ceased.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INDIAN PEOPLES

TNDIA	D10 450 01 4
1	813,470 014
4 —PRODUCTION OF BAW MATERIALS	227 030 092
I — Exploids an of the Surface of the Earth Pasture and agriculture	226 550 483 224 695,900
(a) Ordinary cultivation (b) Growing of special products and market gardening (c) Forestry	216 787 137 2,012 503 672,093
(d) Raising of farm stock (r) Raising of small animals Fishing and hunting	5 176,104 48,068 1 854,583
II — Extraction of Minerals Mines Quarries of hard rocks Salt site	529 609 375 927 75 424 78, 256
B PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	JS 101,121
III — Industry Textales Ilid: a sking and hard materials from the animal kingdom	35,928,041 8,306 501 698 741
Wood Metals Ceramics	3 790 892 1 861,445 2,240,210
Chemical products properly so called and analogous Food industries Industries of dress and the tollet	1 241 587 3,711 676 7 750 609
Furniture industries Building industries Construction of means of transport Production and transmission of physical forces (heat light electric) ty notive power etc.)	39 268 2,082 498 66 056 14 384
Industries of fuxury and those pertaining to literature and to arts and sciences	2,141 668
Industries concerned with refuse matter	1 388 515
IV —Transport Fransport by water Transport by road	3 023,900 932,760 2,781,986
Transport by rail Post Office telegraph and telephone services	1 062 498 201,781
V — Trade Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance Brokerage communion and export	17 839 702 1,220 187 240 858
Trade in textiles frade in skins teather and furs frade in wood	1 277 469 296,712 224 888
Trade in metals Trade in pottery Trade in chemical products	59,766 101 981 171 997
Hotels, cafee restaurants etc Other trade in food stuffs I'va le in clothing and toilet articles Trade in fumiture	719 052 9 478,8 68 906 701 179 413

India. Baddhirts and Jaim together number 11.000.005 Thus 229 556.527 or about 78 per cent, of the Indian people depend for their spiritual systemation on Hindulum and its offshoots.

The Buddhist population is mostly Burmese, Buddhism having ceased a thousand years ago to ceast as a leading religion to the land of its birth. Several reasons are usually given to account for the hostlity of Hinduism to Buddhism such as that Buildha denied the authority of the Vedas and the existence of God and of the human soul Jainten did all this and yet Jains to-day occupy a recognised position in the Hindu social system. The real reason for the Hindu hostility to End dhiam was that it influenced and was in its rum influenced by in the fater years of its prevalence in India, the alien Mongollan consciousness Hinduism has always been extremely tolerant of influences heresies, but it is fealous of outside influence. Indian Buddhiam too had become extremely corrupt and supervitious long before Hindulan re-established itself as the religion pre-eminently of the Indian people

Other Indigenous Religious -- Buddhism and Jainteen were originally only sects of Hindulam Jainteen even now is not so sharply divided from the latter religion as Buildhism is Jains are everywhere a recognised section of Hiladu Society and in some parts of the country there has been an increasing tendency on their part to return themselves at the Cenaus on Hindus The outstanding resture of Jainism is the extreme sauctity in which all forms of life are held. The James are generally bankers and traders. Their number at the last Census was 1 248 182, the apparent decline being due to the tendency noted above for Jains to return themselves as Hindus. Buddhian is professed but by few persons in India. The Buddhist population of the Indian Dundre is mainly Burnesse. Their number is 10,721 653 The founders of Buddhism and Jalakm are believed to have been contempo-

Guru Namak, flourished in the latter half of the Guru Nanar, noursenes is not latter and in the state of the light conting amounted to nothing more than per true God, he condemned idolatry proclaimed the futuity of pilgrimages and rites and commonles and declared that the path to salvation monies and declared that the path to salvation monies and declared that the part to salvation lies through good deeds combined with devotion to the Supreme Being He preached the brotherhood of men Sikhum continued to exist as a pacific unit till about the end of the came as a paging out the sout the end of the seventeenth century when the persecutions of Auranceed had the effect of converting it into a militant creed. This momentous change was accomplished under the direction of Guru Govind, the tenth and last of the Gurus. "I shall send a sparrow he once exclaimed and lot the imperial falcans will fly before it. On the death bed he exported his followers to On the death had he exhorted his followers to regard the Grauth, the secred book of the Sikhs, as their Guru, to look upon it as the person of the living Guru. After his death sikhism passed through a period of deepest gloom but it soon recovered and in 1758 the Sikhs entered Lahore in triumph. The teach tigs of Guru hanak have profoundly affected Hindu thought and he in the Punjab, though the number of persons protesting to the 1911 Cengus. This represents an increase of over 40 per cent, since 1801. Two other religious movements, offshoots of Hinduism remain to maintend, namely, the Brahmo-Samaj and novements, oranoots of Haddusm reman to be mantioned, namely the Brahmo-Samaj and the Arya-Samaj Both of them are less than one hundred years old. The founder of the former was Raja Ram Mohan Roy and of tha Swami Dayanand Sarsawati Brahmo-Samaj does not believe in an infallible scripture while the Arya Jamaj accepts the Vedas as Dwipely revealed Both the move-ments are opposed to idolatry and favour social reform The Brahmo movement appealing as it does to the cultured intellect has not been making as much progress as the Arya-quanaj The number of persons professing each of these creeds is 5 604 and 243 445 respec statism and somewhore in the same the same properties of persons professing 5th Century BC Sikhism which is the next important indigenome religion, had its origin it view. The stronghold of the Arya-Samaj is many centuries later. The founder of Sikhism, it he Punjab, that of the Brahmo-Samaj Bengal

Non Indian Religious

Mahomedanism —Of non-Indian religions, that is, of religions which had their origin outside ladie the religion which has the largest mumber of followers in this country is manormedanism. One hundred years before the Mus sulmans obtained a loothold in Bind by right salame ordered a record to make y right of conquest they were settled in Cochin as traders and missionaries. The author of Cochin These and Castes refers to a tradition that in the 'th Century a Mahomedan merchant named Malak Medina, accompanied by some priests, had actived in or near Mangalore The Rollam era of Malabar dates, according to pine Rollain et at manager dates, according to popular tradition, from the departure of there-man Parennal, the last of the Perunal Kings, to Arabia, on his conversion to Islam The date of the commencement of the era is the 57th or ane commencement of the era is the 25th stagms 525 A.D. For about twelve Centuries, being has has existed in India side by side with Hisdesian. During that period it has been greatly inflicted by Hindu ideas and Isultin the Arch. Moreover, the Indian converts to Mahomedgalem have to a large extent retained

the customs and beliefs of Hinduism. The writer of the article on religious or India in the new edition of the Imperial Gazetter observes of Islam in India II it has gained some converts from Hinduism it has borrowed some convert from thinguism is the converted from it many of those practices which distinguish it from the original faith of Arable. By degrees the fervid enthusiasm of the early raiders was softened down the two religions learned to live side by side and if the Mahomedan of to hve sing by side and if the amnonicuan of the later days could never conceal his contempt for the faith of his 'pagan neighbours, he came to understand that it could not be destroy came to understand that it could not be destroyed by persecution. From the Hisdus ulanderived much of its demonology the belief in witchcraft and the veneration of departed Pris or Saints. The village Musulman of the present day employs the Hindu astrology to his a lucky day for a marriage, or will pray to the village god to grant a son to bits wife. This is the more natural, because conventor to Islam, whenever it does coordinate the lower coates." Mahomadaniam has

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INDIAN PROPLES—conti

Trade in building materials Trade in means of transport Frade in fue)	84 617 239 304 524,062
I rade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences. Trade in reliase matter Trade of other sorts	523 130 8,695 2,102,534
C-Public administrations and Liberal Arts	10 912 123
VI —Public Force Army Navy Police VII —Public Administration VIII —Professione and Interal Arts Religion Law Mediting Instruction Letters and arts and sciences	2.598,5%6 666 278 4 640 1 723,663 2 648 005 5 325,767 2,769 489 302 408 625 940 674,392 9-31 10*
IX -Persons having principally on their Income	649 17
D — Miscritykegas	17 286 678
X — Domestic Service	4 889 090
XI —Insufficiently described Occupations	9 236 210
III — Unproductive Inmates of fails asylums and bospitals Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes	3 451 951 122,610 3 318,771

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

	India	Briti'sh Provinces	Vative States
1	2	s	4
Area in square indes Vumber of Towns and Vhlages (a) Towns (b) Villages Vumber of Occupied Houses (a) In Jowns (b) In Villages Total Population (a) In Towns (b) In Villages Wales (a) In Jowns (b) In Villages (a) In Towns (b) In Towns (c) In Towns (d) In Villages	1 802 637 722,495 2,153 720 842 63 710 179 6 097 456 57 672,723 310 156 396 29 749 228 235 408 168 161 338 935 16 108,804 45 230 631 153,817 461 1,839 924	221,449 827 124,878 691	709 588 133,686 701 182 965 14 599 238 1 628 836 12,940 897 70 688 854 6 990 613 30,465 244 2,582,474 82,582,770 84,423 610 31,073 571

two main and several minor sects. The major sects are the Shiah and the Sumil. The great majority of Indian Musculmans are of the latter sects. The Punjab and Sind in the North Wast and East Bengal in the North East are the stronghodts of Islam in India. The Musculman population of India seconding to the Cenaus of 1911 is 64 647 299. Of this number no less than 2 millions are in Bengal, about 2 millions in the Punjab and about 5 million in the United Provinces Amongst Native States Kashmere has the largest Mussulman population about 2 millions. two main and several minor sects. The major

Christianity -- Indian Christianity has an even longer history than Indian Mahomedanism According to the tradition prevailing among the Syrian Christians in Valsbar the intro-duction of Christianity and the establishment of the Original Church in Malaber in the year 52 A D are as ribed to the Apostle St Thomas, who landed at Cranganore or Musicial converted who andere at transpaper or quarts converted many Brahmins and others, ordained two Prosbyters, and also founded seven churches six in Travancore and Cochin and the seventh in South Malabar (Cochin Castes and Tribes Vol II Chapter XVI, p 430) The history of Roman Catholicism in India dates from the beginning of the sixteenth Century. The first Protestant mission was established two cen turies later by the Lutherens who started their work in Tranquebur in South India under their work in Tranquebur in South India under Danish protection. The Christian population according to the last Census, numbers 3 × 8 203. Nearly 2 millions are mulabitants of the Madras Presidency and the Native States connected with it. Binar and bombay have each over 200 000 Christians.

relations of the two faiths, is " writes Mr Crooke in his article on the Religions of India in the Imperial Galetteer that in the Averta the evil spirits are known as Daeva (modern Parsian evil apirits are known as Daeva (modern Persian Dh.) a term which the Indo-Aryana applied in the form Deva, to the spirits of light By a similar inversion. Asura, the name of the hods in the Rig Veda, suffered degradation and it a latter date was applied to evil apirits, but in Iran, Ahura was consistently applied in the higher sense to the delty especially as Ahura Marda the wise to the Supreme God. The Larsis have two sects. The principal difference between them appears to be that the holy dave of the one prereds those of the other by abour a month. The number of Parsis as cording to the last Grazas is 100 006. The majority of the Parsis lave in Bombay. Jews.—The Benl Israd at Kolaba in

Jews—The Benlished at Kolaba in Bombay and the liwa at Cochin are descendents of a real to the Colomy The Kolaba Colomy dates lack to the 18th century and the Cochin colony to the scroud century A D Both Jewn, colonies perogalize a while and black section the latter being those who have more completely coateseed with the native population. The Jews numbered 20 980 at the

| cnsus of 1911

Animists.—Since the Consus of 1891 an attempt has be no mad to enumerate the Anual its separately from the Hindus 10 20 108 persons are classed as Animists according to the Inst Lensu The difference between Animism and Anthropomorphism has been stated by Protessor Westermark, to be that while the annulat worships Inabinate objects as gods Anthroponorphism consists in the worship of and a blecks as representatives Zoronastrianism —This religion was brought to brought back to India in 'i' A D by Far is who, fleeling from persecution at the hands of the Museulman conquerors of their native land arrived at the little port of Sanjan sixty miles north of Bombay in that year According to the Aucrage communitor the category of the Indian antiquarian scholar the latte Rajen, draid Mirts the ancestors of the Hindus and Parsis dwelt together in the Punjab when a religious schism led to the latter tertacher their religions schism led to the latter tertacher their the propher of the propher—Hindu Buddhist prom the names of the bencheave and maleful gods but where trouble comes in the gods to disease drought, or famine it is from the sacred books. What is most striking in the older gods that he socks relief

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

iniformity of Indian Social Life.—
Though India is a land of many religions and in India which has not been more or less infected through each religious community has as a by the caste spirit. The Jews the Paria, rele, lived spart from the other communities for centuries still there is a considerable uniformity in the arrangements and institutions for their social life. The social system of the Hindu is the type to which all other communities defined in the country have better the uniform of child marriages and of munities domiciled in the country have better to eleforced widowhood, and the teeling that communities confirm. To a large extent this test the presons engaged in certain coverns. tended to conform. To a large extent this uniformity of social arrangements is clearly due to the fact that amongst the Mahomedan-and Indian Christians for instance, the con-

tact with persons engaged in certain occupa-tions is polluting in view of this general similarity of the social institutions of the several due to the fact that amongst the Mahomedans and Indian Christians for instance, the consumant indian Christians for instance, the consumants of the Mahomedans and Indian Christians for instance, the consumants of the Mahomedans and Indian communities, a description of the Hindu verts from Hinduian continued to retain their social system which is the great prototype odd ideas in regard to social conduct. To a of them all will give a general idea of the social similar cutter the motive which influenced life of the Indian population as a whole It them to contourn to Hindu social ideal has should, however be mentioned here that, been the convenience thereby cutted in recont years, as the result of a growing negs intercourse with their Hindu neighbours. made by many of the Indian communities to discard whatever is in disaccord with the original simplicity of their respective faiths But this movement has as vet fouched no more than the highly educated fringe and even among the latter there are thoughtul men who distrust "revivals as substitutes for reform

Caste—The most conspicuous social institution of India is Caste Caste is based on birth. The effect of caste is to divide society into a number of vertical sections and not as in modern countries, into horizontal sections. The economic and cultural differences among the members of each caste are great. The millionaire and the paper the scholar and the illiterate of one caste form a social unit The rich man of one caste must seek a husband for rich than of one caste must seek a husband for his daughter among the poor of his caste if he cannot find one of a corresponding position in life. He can on no account think of marrying her to a young man of another caste though as regards culture and social position he may be a most degrable match. Thus each caste be a most desirable match. Thus each castis, within their a democrary in which the poor and the lowly have always the upper hand over the rich and the high placed. In this way the system of caste has in the past served as a substitute for Blatz hellof of the poor by means of special laws and institutions. To some extent this is the case even now but the economic present of these days and the in theme or Western education, are profoundly modifying the conception of taste. The growth of the Laglish-ducated class on the one hand, and of the modern industrial and commercial class of Indians on the other with common aspirations and interests, is factor calculated. class of Indians on the other with common aspirations and interests, is a factor calculated to undermine the importance of caste. Although for purely social purposes it will no doubt linger for many years longer it I bound ultimately to collaps, before the intallectual and economic influences which are moulding modern India. The question how caste originated has been discussed by assertal learned Orientalists but the latest and most authoritative opinion is that its rise and growth were due to everal causes the principal of them being differences of race and occupation. being diffurences of race and occupation. The four original castes of the Hindus have multilour original cartes of the linding have multi-plied to nearly two thousand, owing to the fissiparous tendencies of Hindu sodal life some large castes consist of many thousands of families while others, notably in Cujarat comprise scarcely a hundred houses Among Indian Mahomedana there are sucrat com-munities which are vurtually castes though they are not a rigidal closely. Whethere the they are not so rigidly (losed as Hindu caste Indian Christian converts in some parts of the country itself on maiotaining the distinctions of their original easies, and in a recent ca cone caste of Indian Christians contested in one casts of Indian Christians concertd in a Court of Law a rulling of their Bishop disallouing the exclusive use of a part of their church to members of that casts. The Parsis are practically a casts in themselves. The observations regarding at the apply more or less to the institution of the joint family of which really the former is an extension. This institution is repidly breaking up though the rigidity of the Hindu law of succession operators wholly in the sevent. wholly in its favour

to which reference is made in the foregoing paragraph had its origin in efforts made by the Covernment of India, with the co-operation and support of enlightened Hindus in the rarly part of the last century to put down the practice of sett, that is burning the widow along with her dead husband This crossalong with her dead husband This cruel practice which prevailed particularly among the high castr Bindas in Bengal was eventually suppressed ty lexislation. But the discussions which ensured in connection with soft question led to the exposure of the hard lot of Hindu widows as a class. Remarkings was prohibited and as child marriages were common several young griss were condemned to lead a life of cellbary on the death of their husbands. This led to immorghity and infanticide by voung widows who were anxious to hide their shame was not introduced. Lod by the Paudit Ishwar (handra Videsswara a very learned Sanskrit. Chandra Vidyasugara a very learned Sanukrit scholar a movement began which had for its object the removal of the ban on the remarriage object the removal of the ban on the remarriage of Hindu widows The Pandit was able to prove from the Hindu religious books that the remarriage of widows had the sanction of antiquity I int it was necessary in order to establish the validity of the remarriage of Hindu widows boyond doubt to have a law passed by the Legislatic council of the Governor General of India. The Pandit and his followers memorially of the corporation of the Covernor than the controller was strong convention from the orthodor wasses but the memorialised Government There was strong opposition from the orthodox masses but the Government of the day were convined that pastic was on the aid, of the reformers and the Hindu Widow Remarkage Act was passed. The controvans on the question of the remarkage of widows led to other consequences. It was left that the nre at which pirk were married was absently low and that child marriances were at the root of many social evils the was the realised that the Governal litteracts. It was also realised that the general illiteracy of Inilian women was the greatest obstacle in the way of reforming social customs and that education of women should be the first that education of women should be the first plank in the social reform platform. The earliest social reform platform The earliest social reforms to India were the Brahmo Samajista who discarded isolately and caste Other reformers since then have radies out of the propagate ideas of social reform entirely on a secular lessis. The Indian National Goral Conference is their principal coracionation, and it is supported by Irovin dal and District Conference and Assolutions. Social reform ideas have made considerable headway during the last twenty five years Wildow marriagues are of weekly occurrence in some provinces. The restrictions of caste as to inter-dining and sea voyage have lost much of their force. The age at which girls as to inter-dining and sca voyage have lost much of their force. The age at which girls are married is steadily it slowly tising. The education or girls is making rapid progress. An incre sing number of them so to bigh Schools and Colleges every year But the nost significant testimony to the append of social reform ideas in the country is the remarkable dimenution in the volume and weight of the opposition to them. The number of journale devoted to the social reform cause is increasing and some of the newspapers which had made themselves constituous by their virulent opposition to social reform twenty The Social Reform Hovement—The years ago now recognise its utility and im social reform movement athong the Hindus portance

CFY

In India as a whole the proportion of females per thressand males rose steadily from 954 in 1801 it the 802 in 1801 it has now fallen again to exactly the same figure as in 1831. The important aspect of these figures is the great contrast they show between India and Burdper where the number of females per thousand males wartes from 1003 in Fortugal and 1008 in England and Wales, to 1018 in Belgium and 1008 in Ireland. In drawing attention to this disparity the Chief Donasu Officer argued that the relatively high mortality smoogs-females was smiletent to account for the difference stated. Then in summarising the causes of this relatively higher mortality he said in Europe, boys and gifts are equally well cared for Consequently as boys are constitutionally more deficate than girls by the time adolescence is reached a higher death rate has siready obliferated the excess of males and produced a numerical equality between the two serves. Later on in life the mortality amongst males remains relatively high, owned to the risks to which they are exposed in their daily avocations hard work, exposure in all weathers and accidents of various kinds combine to make their mean duration of life less than that of women who are compations of a lighter nature. Hence the proportion of females steadily rises. In India the conditions are attagetion different Sons are semestly longed for while daughters are not wanted. This feeling casts events for its its their daughters are not wanted. This feeling casts events desired the state of t

raries greatly in intensity it is stronged, amongst communities such as the higher Rajper, clars, where large sums have to be paid to obtain a husband of suitable status and the cost of the marriage ceremony is excessive and those like the Pathans who despise women and hold in derised the father of daughters. Ownerimes the rejedice against daughters is so strong that abortion is recorted to when the midwife predicts the birth of a girl Formerly female infants were shortly killed as soon as they were born and even now they are very commonly neglected to a greater or less event. The advantage which nature gives to mits is thus neutralised by the treatment accorded to them by their parents. To make matters worse, they are given in marriage at a very early age, and cohabitation beguns long before they are physically fit for it. To the evils of early child bearing mire be added unsulful midwifery and the combined result is an excessive mortality amounts young mothers. In India simost every woman has to face these dangers. Lavily amongst the lower classes who form the bulk of the population, the women often have to work as hard as, and somethines harder than the men, and they are subsidered by many indian writers who attribute fair to say that the conduction has been challenged by many Indian writers who attribute fair to say that the conductor of females at the cume of females at the cume of females at the cume of the cumeration.

MARRIAGE.

Although recognised in some backward parts polyandry is now rare in India. With orthodox Hindre marriage is a religious scannent which cannot be revoked. The Mahomedans allow a rean to divorce his wife without any speci il respon, bothe then becomes hable to pay her down. The permission is seldom acted upon. The Baddhirts of Hurma regard marriage merely as a sivil contract and either side can annul it. The Hinds law places no restriction out the number of wives a man may have but most castes object to their members having more than one wite, except for special reasons. A Mahomedan may have four wives, but he also in practice is generally monogramous.

Marriage Statistics.—In the population of ages and reliations about half the males and one-third of the females are unmarried. 46 per cent of the males and 4° of the females are married, and 5 and 17 per cent respectively are widowed a reference to the age statistics shows that the great majority of the unmarried of both seves are very young children three-quarters of the bachelon being under 15 years of age while a somewhat larger proportion of the spinisters are under 10 unity one bachelor the 2ts over 30 and only one packed in 14ts over 15. At the higher ages presidually no one is left unmarried, except persons suffering from some infirmity or dispersions autientic from some infirmity or dispersions autientic from some infirmity or dispersion of section they are suffering from some infirmity or dispersion of section they are suffering from some infirmity or dispersion of section they are suffering from some infirmity or dispersion of section they are suffering from some infirmity or dispersion of section that the section of section of section of section of section of the section of section of section of section of the section of section of the section of

ses who contribute the 4 per cent of the males over 40 and the 1 per cent of the females over 30 who are not, and never have been, married

Marriage Universal.—This university of marriage constitutes one of the most striking difference between the social practice of India and those of Western Europe. It has often been explained on the ground that, with the Hindus marriage is a religious necessity. Every man must marryin order to heggi a son who will perform he funeral rates and rescue his soul from hell. In the case of a girl it is incumbent on the nearests of girls her in marriage before the reaches the ago of puberty. Faiture to do so is pumished with social ostractsm in this words and hell fire in the next. But it is not only with the Hindus that marriage is practicelly universal it is almost equally so with the Mahomedans, Animists and Ruddhats.

Early Marriage —Another striking feature of the Indian statistics as compared with those of Western Europe is the early age at which marriage takes place. According to M. Bund barg's table showing the average distribution by age and civil condition of the people of Western Europe according to the consume taken about the year 1880 of the population below the age of 20 only one make in £.14, is married and once femals in 142. In India on the other hand, 10 per cent of the table, and 27 per cent. of the female population below that age are married. The number of males below that age of 5 who are married is small, but of those aged 5 to 10, 6 per cent are married and of those aged 16 to

16 13 per cent At 15 20° the proportion class to 32, and 20-30 to 69 per cent. Of the females under 5 one in 73 is married, of those between 6 and 10 one in ten, between 10 and 15 more 6 and 10 one in ten, between 10 and 20 four in ave. In the whole of in 11s there are 2; million wives under 10 and 9 million under 15 years of age. The Hindu law books incule te marriage at a very early age while many of the aborigmal tribes do not give their girls in wedlock until after they have stained public to.

Widowhood—It is only when we come to so consideration of the widowed that we find a state of things perulative Indian and one that seems to be derived from the prescriptions of the Hindu law-givers. The proportion of widowers (5 per cent of the total male population) does not differ gravity from that in other countries, but that of the wildows is extraordinarily large, being no less than 17 per cent of the total number of females against only 0 per cut in Western Europe. When we consider their distribution by age the difference becomes more still striking for while in western Europe only 7 per cent of the widows are less than 40 years old in India 28 per cent are blow this age, and 1 8 per cent (the actual number exceeds a thind of a million) are under 15 an age at which in Europe no one is even married

The large number of widows in India is due partly to the early age at which girls are given narriage, and partly to the disparity which often exists between the ages of hisband and wife but most of all to the prejudice against the re-marriage of widows. Many castes especially the higher ones forbid it shoughten and even where it is not absolutely prohibited it is often unpopular. Although widow marriage is permitted by their religion and the Prophet husself married a widow the Mahomedras of Iodia share the prejudice to some extent. How their marriage of widows first came to be objected to it is impossible to say but it seems highly probable that the interdiction originated amongst the Aryan Hindus that it was confined a tirst to the higher castes and that it has spread from them downwards.

Infant Merriage—It is difficult to draw from the statistics any definite conclusion as to whether infant marriage is becoming more or less common but so lar as they so they point to a sight dimination of the practice. The figures for 1901 were also ormal owing to the inmines of 1897 and 1900 and it is safer to take the year 1891 as the basis of comparison. There are now 1891 in a figure per mille who are married at the age of 0.5 as compared with only 16 at that time, but at the age 5.10 the proposion has fallen from 146 to 132 and at 10.15 from 542 to 488 Amongst Mahomedans the proportion at the first mentioned age-period has fallen from 7 to 5 at the second from 83 to 65 and at the third from 474 to 898

The practice has been denounced by many social reformers, since Mr Maisbari opened the campaign a quarter of a century ago and the Social Conference which holds its meetings an nually in connection with the Valtonal Congress has made the sholltion of child marriage one of the leading planks in its platform. It is as we have seen, strongly discouraged by the Brahmos in Bengal and the Aryasin Northern India. The more callightened members of the higher castes who do not allow widows to re-marry are begin ming to realise how wrong it is to expose their daughters to the risk of lifelong widowhood, and a feeling against hinant marriage is thus springing up amongst them.

In two Native thates action has be no taken. In Mysore un act has been passed forbidding the marriage of grits under eight altogather and that of grits under fourteen, with men over fifty years of age. The object of the latter protision is to prevent those unequal marriages of elderly wildowers with very young stris which are popularly believed to be so disastrous to the health of the latter and which in any case must result in a large proportion of them leading a long life of enforced wildowhood. The Gackwar of Baroda, the ploneer of so much advanced (gridation has gone further He passed for his State in 1904 in the face of a good deal of popular opposition an Intant Marriage Fervention Act which forbids absolutely the marriage of all grits below the age of twelve and of boys below the age of styteen only if the parents first obtain the consent of a Gribunal coesisting of the local Sub-Judge and three assessors of the petitioner's caste. Consists in to supposed to be given except on special grounds which are sweedlied in the Act

Widow re-marriage —The prohibition of widow marriage is a badge of respectability Castes do not allow it rank higher on that account in social estimation. There is a strong tendency amongst the lower Hindu castes to prohibit or at least to discountenance the social structure there is a movement in the opposite direction. Hany social reformers have invelted against the condemnation of virgin widows to perpetual widowhood and have point ed out that the custom is a modern innovation which was unknown in vedic times. In many provings recombly there have been cases in which was unknown in vedic times. In many provings recombly there have been cases in which was unknown in vedic times. In many provings recombly there have been cases in which was unknown in vedic times. In many provings who naturally leaf the way but also amongst orthodox have been given in marriage as a real time not only amongst the Rhatias of the Bombay Prediction of its said that in the United Provincia considerably more than a hundred widows have been re-married in the last ten years. The actual results no doubt are small so far but the first step has been taken and the most violent of the opposition has perhaps been overcome.

EDUCATION

The general education policy of the Government of India, and its results, are discussed in a special article Education (e. v). But we may conveniently here indirate some of the education tendencies revealed in the counts returns Of the total normistic nof India, only 59 options.

per mille are literate in the sense of being able to write a letter to a friend and to read his reply The number who can decipher the pages of a printed book with more or less difficulty is no doubt much larger. Throughout India there are many Hindus who though unable to write can drone out at least the more familiar parts of the Minhabarsta or Ramavana to their neighbours who feel that it is meritorious to lieten to the resisted of the sacred texts, even though they and possibly the reader also may not always fully inderstand the meaning similarly there are any Mahomedans especially in Northern India who can read the Koran though they cannot write a word. Of this minor form of Herrary the census takes no count. The number of persons who are literate in the sense to which the term was used at the present census is divided very unequally between the two seases of the total male population 100 per mille are able to read and write, and of the femalo only 10. In other words there is not your literate female to every eleven maies. If we loave out of account children under 15 years of age the number of literate males per mille is 149 and that of literate females 19. Herste fe

Education by Provinces—Thanks to the free instruction unparted in the monast it is and the absence of the partial by stein which hampers the education of firmles in other parts of India Burma easily tool is the first place in respect of literacy In the whole population 222 persons per mille are literate and the proportion rises to 514 amongst persons over 15 years of age. In every thousand persons of each six 3 of miles and 61 females are able to tead and write Of the other main British provinces Bringal and Madras come near with 77 and 75 hi varie persons per mille respectively. Bombay follows closely on their hooks. Then after a long lutervat, come Assan Blust and Orises and the Punjab. At the bottom of the list are the United Provinces and the contral Provinces and Burar with 34 and 35 Bierrate persons per mille respectively. Differences similar to those nothed above sometimes have their counterpart within provinceal boundaries. Then in Bihar and Orises the Orises and income have their counterpart within provinceal boundaries. Then in Bihar and Orises the Orises and income have their counterpart within provinceal boundaries. Then in Bihar and Orises the Orises and and the Chota Nagpur platean only 28. In the Central Provinces and Bernt the proportion reages from only 3 per mile in the Chota Nagpur States to 4 in the Verbudia Valley.

Native States.—Education is more with ighthese in British provinces than in the Native States, which, taken as a whole have only 78 makes and 8 females per mills who are literate as compared with 118 and 11 in British territory. The three Native States of 1 ochin, Tavancore and Baroda however take make above all British provinces except Burms while in respect of Kinaje education Cochin divides with Burms the honours of first place. The Kashmir State where only 21 pressons per mills can read and write is in this respect the most backward part of India.

By Religion.—Of the different religious communities excluding the Brahmos and Aryas whose numbers are maignificant the Farsis easily bear the paim in respect of education. Of the sumber 711 per mills are hterate and the proportion rises to 331 if persons under 15 years of age are left out of account. Of the males nearly four fifths are literate, and of the temales nearly four fifths are literate, and of the temales nearly four fifths are literate, and of the temales nearly to within the Amongst those over 15 years of age only 8 per cent of the males and 25 per cent of the females are unable to read and write. The Jains, who are mostly traders, come neat, but they have only two literate persons to every five amongst the Paris. Half the

males are able to read and write, but only 4 per cent of the females. It is noticeable however cent of the females. It is noticeable however that whereas the proportion of literate makes is only elightly greater than it was at the commencement of the decade that of literate females has doubled. The Buddhists follow clearly on the Jains with one person in four ably to trad and write. Here also we see the phenomenon of a practice cally inchanged proportion of literate makes (40 per cent) coupled with a large increase in that of literate females, which is now 6 per cent compared with 4 per cent in 1901. The Christians (22 per cent literate) are almost on a part with the Buddhists, but in their case the in quality between the position of the two exes equality between the position of the two sexes is much smaller the proportion of literate females being nearly helf that of males. In order to ascertain how far the high position of Christians is due to the inclusion of Europeans and Anglo Indians the figures for Indian Christians have been worked out separately. The result is somewhat surpar day for although the Indian converts to Caristianity are recruited mainly from the aboriginal tribes and the lowest Hindu castes. who are almost wholly illiterate they have in proportion to their numbers, three times as many literate regions as the Hindus and more than four times at many as the Mahamedans One Indian Christian in sex is athe to read and write for males the proportion is one in four and for frances one in ten The judicincy of Christianity on education is stri kingly illustrated by the figures for the province of littar and Onesa where the proportion of Indian Christians who are literate is "6 per nulle compared with only p per mille amongst their ammistit congeners it has to be remembered, moreover, that many of the Indian Christians had already passed the school going ag at the time of their conversion the proportion who are able to read and write must be far higher among t those who were brought up as Christians

The Sikha come next in order of merit with one literate purson in every fifteen for males the ratio is one in ten and for females one in seventy. Here again while the proportion for males shows only a stight improvement that for funales has doubled dunny the decade. The findus have almost as large a proportion of literate males per mille (101) as the bikins, but inver literate females (8). The Mahomedans with only 60 and 4 per mille respectively stand at the botton of the flat except for the Animakit viribes of whom only 11 males and 1 female in a thousand of each set are able to read and write. The low position of the Mahomedans is due largely to the fact that they are found chiefly in the north west of india, where all classes are backward in the fact that they are found chiefly in the north west of india, where all classes are backward in the fact that they are found chiefly in the north west of india, where all classes are backward in where they consist mainly of local converts from a depressed class. In the United Provinces Madras and the same is the case in Bombay excluding Sind. In Sind the Mahomedan Dopn lation is exceptionally illiterate, but in the rest of the Presidency it consists largely of traders, and education is much more widely diffused amongst them than amongst Hindus. The figures for Hindus again are a general average for all castes, high and low. It will be seen turther on that some of the higher Hindu castes.

are better educated than the Buddhists while others are even less so than the Animists.

Increase of Literacy —The total number of literate persons has risen during the decade from 15 7 to 18 6 millions or by 18 per cent. The number of literate males has increased by 15 and that of literate lemales by 61 per cent. The proportion who are literate per thousand males has lisen from 98 to 108 and the corresponding proportion for females from " to 10 If persons under 15 years of age be excluded the proportion are 138 and 149 for male and 8 and 13 for remales. The great improvement in the proportion of literate females is most encouraging. It is true that too much stress should not be laid on this when the actual number is still so small but on the other hand it must be remembered that the rake of increase was equally great in the provious decal so that it has now been continuous for twenty years. The total number of females over 15 years of age who can read and write is now a million and a quarter compared with less than half a million twenty years ago

Progress —Before leaving three statistics of schools and scholars we may glance briefy at the progress which they show is being made. The total number of scholars in all kinds of educational national n

compared with 14 8 per cent. in 1907 Between 1891 and 1911 the number of students in secondary schools and Arta Colleges has doubled, and the number in primary schools has in-reased by 67 per cent., the proportion ranging from 39 per cent in Bombay to 204 per cent in the United Provinces. Excluding Madras, where a school final examination has recently taken the place of the Matriculation or Entrance examination of the University the number of persons passing that examination has risen from 4 070 in 1801 to 10 512 in 1911 Including Madras the number who passed the Intermediate examination in Arts or Science has risen during the same period from 2 0.5 to 5 141 and that of those who obtained a degree in Arts, Science, Mcdicine or Law from 1 437 to 5 373 The general conclusion appears to be that while the gueral rate of progress is far greater than would appear from a comparison of the census returns of 1801 and 1911 It is nost marked in r spect of secondary education

There was a continuous tall both in the number and the proportion of persons afflicted from 1881 to 1901 and this has now been followed by a move in the other direction. Though the proportion is smaller the number of the insane and the deaf mutce is now about the same as it was thirty years are The number of legers and blind however is less by about a sixth than it then was.

Infirmities.

The total number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last four censuses is shown in the following table -

	Aumber afflicted			
Infirmity	1911	1901	1891	1881
Insane	91.008	66 205	74 279	81 132
Deaf mutes	199 891	163 168	196 361	35 197 216
Blind	64 443 653	354 104	75 458 963	38 748 328 748
Lepers	142	97 540	167 126 244	229 134 968
rchais	35	33	46	57
Total	833 fi44 287	670 817 229	858 252 315	937 063 407

NOTE -The figures in heavier type represent the proportion per 100 000 of the population

Insanity —In respect of the prevalence of insanity India compares very favourably with European ountries. According to the latest returns, the proportion of persons thus sillicted in England and Walve is 834 per lundred thoward of the population or fourteen times the proportion in India. This may be du partly to the last that the English statistics include the weak minded as well as those who are actively insane and to the greater completences of the return in a country where the majority of the mentally afflicted are confined in asylums, but the main reason no doubt is to be found in the compars tively tranquil life of the native of India. It is well known that insanity increases with the spread of civilsation, owing to the greater

wear and tear of nerve tissues involved in the struggle for existence

struggle for edistance. The total number of Insane persons exceeds by 9 per cent that returne i in 1891 but their proportion per humilred thousand of the population has failen from 2; to 20. The decline is fairly general the ctief exceptions boing the United Provinces, the North West Frontier Province and four Vathic States in the peninsular area. In the Linted Provinces the number of the Insane per hundred thousand of the population has risen from 12 to 18. No satisfactory explanation of this large increase is forthcoming.

this large increase is forthcoming.

Deaf Mrites.—By deaf-mutian is meant the congenital want of the sense of hearing which, in the absence of special schools, such as are only

just beginning to appear in India, necessarily prevents the generic from learning to talk. Clear instructions were given to the enumerators to enter only persons who were congenitally afflicted some few, perhaps, may have be an induced in the return whe had lost the power of speech or hear log atter birth, but the total number of such mintakes is now very small. In India as a whole 74 wastes and 55 inmaks per hundred thousand are deaf and dumb from birth. These proportions are much the same as those obtaining in European countries.

Bindness — In India as a whole fouriest persons in every test thousand of the population are blind, as compared with from eight to nice in most European countries and in the United States of America. It is a matter of common observation that bindness is ordinarily far more common in tropical countries than in those with a temperate climate. It is however less common in India than in parts of Eastern Europe in Russia, for instance, nineteen persons in very ten thousand are blind

persons in very ten thousand are oline.—In India as a whole 51 males and 18 females per bundred thousand persons of each sex are lepers. Of the different provinces, as an suffers most then Burne, and then in order Bihar and Orisas, the Central Provinces and Berar Madras, Bengal Bombay the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province In the two last mentioned provinces there are only 17 male and 8 femals lepers per hundred thousand of each sex The occurrence of leprosy is very local and its prevalence varies enormously within provincial boundaries.

The number of lepers has fallen since 1881 from printed to 109 thousand a drop of more than 18 per cent. When it is remembered that the number of persons suffering from the other the senting miles taken together has remained almost state to 1881 from the present greather and in the reported number of lepers is greather and indicates a real diminution in the prevalence of 20

the disease. It is possible that this is partly the result of the improved material condition of the lower castes, amongst whom leptrey is most common, and of a higher standard of densinees the greater efforts which have been made in recent years to house the lepers in sevirum may also have helped to prevent the disease from appresding. The total number of asylums in India is row 78 and they contain seems five thousand immates or about 4 7 per cent of the total number of lepers. This may not seem much but it has no be remembered that the movement is still in its infancy and that progress has been very rapid in recent years Complete statistics for 1901 are not readily available but it is known that in the two provinces of Ben gal and Bihar and Orissa, the number of lepers nay lume was then, in a boot half what it is now The greater part of the credit for the provil alon of asylums is r these unfortunate persons the lengt to the Mission for Lepers to India and the Rast which receives liberal help from Governent its lateer report shows that there are Solipers in the forty asylums maintained by the Society

The belief is growing that leprosy is communicated from one human being to snother by some insect and two North African doctors have recently published papers implicating the bed bug (soentisk attainer). If this theory be connect it as obvious that the excregation of lepers in asylums most reduct the number of fool of the disease, and to that extent prevent it from spreading. It is worthy of note that in many of the districts where the disease was most prevalent in 1891 there has since been a remarkable improvement. Thambs which in 1891 had 34 lepers in every ten thousand of its population now has only 15 in Birbhom the corresponding proportion has fallen from 35 to 16 in Bankurs from 20 to 11 in Gartwai from 17 to 10 in Burdwan from 22 to 14 and in North Arakan from 23 to 20

OCCUPATIONS

Nowhere are the many points of difference in the local conditions of India as compared with those of western countries more marked than in respect of the functional distribution of the 1901 of every hundred actual workers. 58 are engaged in industrial pursuits, 14 to domestic service, 13 in trade and only 8 in agriculture with re a in India 71 per cent are engaged in passive ture and spriculture and only 20 per cent in all other occupations combined. The preparation and supply of material substances actord a means of livethood to 19 per cent of the preparation and supply of material substances actord a means of livethood to 19 per cent of the propulsation (actual workers of whom 12 per cent are employed in industries, 2 in transport and 6 in trade. The extraction of minerals supports only 2 persons per mille, the civil and mill ary services support 14 the preferences and liberal arts 15 and domestic service 13, persons per mille. The difference is due to the extraconfulary expansion of trade and industry which has taken place in Western Emprope during the last century in consequence of the discovery of the steam engine, and to the great ingrovenant in means of transport and thought the production of the steam engine, and to the great ingrovenant in means of transport and thought in the production of the formation and the great ingravenant in means of transport and thought have resulted therefrom. In Germany

very little less than it is at the present time in India Thore are as we shall see further or indications that it the latter country also great changes are impending and it is not unlikely that as time goes on, the functional distribution of the people will become less dissimilar from that now existing in Furgues.

that now existing in Europe

The village—Until the recent introduction of western commodities such as machine-made cloth, kerosine oil, uninvillan and the like each village was provided with a complete equipment of actisans and menials, and was thus almost wholly self-supporting and independent. Its chamars skinned the dead cattle cured their hides and made the villagers sandals and thongs. Local carpenters made their ploughs, local blackantist stiert shares, local potters their utentils for cooking and carrying water and local weavers their cotton clothing. Each weaver their cotton clothing Each weaver their cotton clothing Each weaver their cotton clothing Each weaver their system was fully developed, the duties and remmeration of each group of article the strictly prohibited a man from entering into competition with another of the lame casto.

The barber the washermen, the historiation of search casto.

all had their own definite circle within which | they worked, and they received a regular yearly payment for their services, which often book the form of a prescriptive share of the harvest, apportioned to them when the crop had been ream d and brought to the threshing floor

Village sufficiency declining.—Even in India proper the village is no longer the a it contained industrial unit which it formerly was and many disintegrating influences are at work to break down the solidarity of rillage life The raing spirit of individualism, which is the result of modern education and western influences is impelling the classes who perform the humbler functions in the economy of village life to aspire to higher and more dignified pursuit There is also a tendency to replace the prescrip tive yearly remuneration by payment for actual work done In many parts for instance the village Charnar is no longer allowed the hides of dead cattle as his perquisite but receives instead a payment for removing the cattle and for akining them and the hides are then sold to a dealer by the owner of the unimal means of communication have greatly stimulatof the village community and by tacilitating and low-ring the cost of transport of commo dities, have created a tendency for industries to become localised. The extensive importation of cheap European precessods and utensits and the establishment in India their or numerous factories of the western type have more or less destroyed many village industries. The high prices of agricultural product have also led many village artisans ') abandon their her edi tary crait in fa us of a moniture. The extent to which this disintegration of the old village organisation is proceeding varies considerably in different parts. The change is most notice able in the more advanced provinces whereas in comparatively backward tructs, like (entral India and Hajputana, the old organisation expanse appears in the contral parts of the contral part remains almost intact

Agriculture.—India is pre-eminently an agricultural country of its total population 72 per cent are engaged in pasture and agriculture, re. 69 per cent in ordinary outlivation and 3 per cent in market gardening the growing of special products forestry and the raising of farm stock and small animals. The 217 million persons supported by ordinary cultivastion comprise nearly 8 million landlords 16, million cultivators of their own or rented land over 41 million form servants and field labourers. over 41 million form servants and field labourers and less than a million estate agents and mana gers and their employes.

On the average in the whole of India, every hundred cultivators employ 25 labourers but the number varies in the main provinces from 3 in Assan 10 in the Punjab 12 in Bengal and 16 in the United Provinces to 27 in Burms 38 in Bihar and Oriesa 40 in Madras 41 in Bombay and 59 in the Central Provinces and Berar and 59 in the Central Provinces and Berar These local variations appear to be independent silks of the fertility of the soil and of the density of population. The conclusion seems to be that the differences are due to social, rather than concernic, conditions, and that those provinces have most field labourers which con tain the largest proportion of the depressed castes who are hereditary agrestic seris.

Of the two million persons supported by the growing of special products rather more than half were returned in tea, coffet cinchens, indigo etc plantations and the remainder in fruit vegetable, betel vine, arecanut etc. growers Of those in the former grow nearly interesting were enumerated in the tea-garden of Assam (675 000) and Bengal (248,000) and most of the remainder in the coffee tea, rubber on Amelin (6/3 000) and Dengai (243,000) and most of the romainder in the coffee tea, rubber and other plantations of Southern India. Of the 16 persons per mille who were classed

under Ralsing of farm stock nearly four fifths were bridgen shepherds, and goatherds, rather more than one-seventh were tattle and buffalo-breeders and keepers and one-eleventh sheep goat and plk breeders.

Fishing and Hunting—In the whole of India about 2 million persons or 6 per mills subslict by flahing and hunting Of these, all but a small tratton are fisherm in About half the t tal number are found in the two provines of Bengal (644,000), and Madrae (313,000). The number who live by this occupation is exceptionally small in the United Provinces (38 000) and Punjab (10 000) The Punjab Superintendent says that owing to the destruction of immature fish and fry and the obstruction of immature fish and fry and the obstruction of the free passage of fieb to their spawning grounds the five thousand odd miles of large rivers and major canals in his Province probably produce less food than an equal volume of water in any other part of the world. The sea asheries of India though now known to be very valuable, are at prevent but little ex plofted

Mines.-In the whole of India only 530 000 persons or 17 in every ten thousand are supported by the extraction of minerals Coal miner ed by the extraction of minerasis Cost mines and petroleum wells account for about half the total number (277 (M)). The coal fields of Shbar and Orises support 12" 000 persons and those of Bengal 115 (M). In this Manbhum district which contains the Jherria, and part of the Raniganj coal field, 111 000 persons or 7 per cent of the Inhabitants are supported by work in the collieries. Though the Raniganj coal field was discovered as far back as 1774. The part of the Part o coal note was discovered as far back as 1774 many years elupsed before much us was made of the discovery. In 1840 the total quantity of coal sent to Calcutta was only \$5000 tons. It rose to 220,000 tons in 1858 and to six million tous in 1901. Since then the growth has been very rapid. The output in 1911 from the coal mines of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa exceeded electro million tons. In the same were the total eleven milhon tons. In the same year the total yield for all India was twelve million tons. Of the latter quantity nearly one million tons were the latter quantity nearly one million tors were exported and four million were used by the railways. The total output however is still rivial compared with that of the United King dom which amounted in 1911 to 272 million tons. Most of the persons employed in the mines of Bengal and Ribar and Orissa are abortismal or quast-abortismal about half are Raivits and Saotals, and many of the remainder to the budge to the budge to the budge. Battin and Saptais, and many or the remaining belong to the binity of the binity of the Saptain Saptai

Metals —Of the 98,000 persons supported by mining for metals, more than half were returned

in the Mysore State, and of these the great majority were employed in the gold mines of Kolar where for some years past the value of the gold produced has been about \$2,060 000 per annum The mines in the Central Provinces and Berar which support 21 000 persons are principally for the artraction of manganese. The mining of this ore was greatly fostered by the Japanese War which caused Russla to discontinue her exports of it for the time. There has since been a period of depression which seems now to have rome to an end. Manganese is extracted elsewhere also sg in Mysore and Madras. In Burma the and lead are extracted as well as silver and wolfram in small quantities. Iron one is worked in various places but chiefly in Mayurbhanj which sipplies the raw material for Mesers Tata and Company's ironworks at salvel.

Of the 75 UO persons supported by work in quarries and mines for uon metallo minerals other than cod and sait, two fifths were cumerated in Bombay where the quarrying of stone and limestone is an important business chiefly in the neighbourhood of Bombay cit, in Bihar and Orissa and Madras mira mining is of some importance

The extraction of salt and saltpetre supports 78 000 persons Nearly a third of the total number are found in Bihar and Orisas where the Numlyas are still largely employed in diagong out and refining saltpetre. This industry is carried on also in the Punjab. Rock sait is mined in the same province and in Rajputana

The total number of persons employed in the extraction of minerals has risen during the docade from 236 to 31° thousand. The most noticeable increase is in Coal mines and petroleum wells which embras nearly thretimes as many persons as in 1901. The bulk of the increase has occurred in Bengal and Bihar and Orisas, but it is to be noted that Hydrabad and the Central Provinces and Escar which now contribute about 12,000 persons to this group gave practically none ten vears proviously. Miners for metals are 24 times as numerous as they were in 1801.

Industries—Of the 35 3 million persons dependent on industrial occupations, nearly one-fourth or 20 per cent of the total population, are supported by textile industries of these, the most important from a numerical point of view are industries connected with cotton. The number of persons supported by cotton spinning sizing and weaving is close on 6 millions, and another ball million are employed in ginning cleaning and pressing the raw material The proportion of the population supported by cotton spinning sizing and weaving is 37 per mille in the Punjab 28 in Bombay and Ripintan 27 in Madras, 22 in the Central Provinces and Essam and 18 in the United Provinces. In Berma, Bihar and Orleas, Bengal and Assam it is much smaller ranging only from 8 to 11 per mille Nearly two-fifths of a million persons are supported by rope twine and string making and more thus a third of a million by jute spin ming, pressing and weaving Other important textile industries are wool spinning and weaving the spinning and weaving, and dying and printing, dec. each of which supports from a contribution a tilt of a million persons.

fore that so far as India is concerned, in spite of the growing number of cotton mills in the Bombay Predidency and elsewhere, the hand industry still to a great extent, hold its own. Only 13 000 persons are employed in slik spin ning and weaving factories 7 000 in woollen factories inchilding those for the making of carpets and even smaller numbers in other factories of this class. Some of these textile industries antery local Those connected with jute are practically confined to Bengal, in which province mine-tenths of the persons supported by them were enumerated. More than half the persons and on working in other fibres chiefly coir and paintyra fibre were commerated in Madras and its Native States and a quarter of those supported by wool industries in Hydrarabad. Half the dik spinners and weavers are found in two provinces bengal and Madras. The dyeing blosching and printing of textiles and law crape and similar industries are almost unknown in Assam Bengal Burms and the Central Provinces and Bergar

Growth of Industry—As compared with 1901 there has been a decrease of 6 1 per cent. In the number of persons supported by tertile industries This is due insinity to the almost complete extinction of cotton spinning by hand Weaving by band has also suffered severely from the competition of goods made by machinery both in Europe and in this country. There has been a large increase in the number of Indian cotton utilis but as the output per head in factories is far greater than that from hand looms the addition of a given number of factory hands involves the displacement of a far larger number of hand workers,

Hides—As compared with 1901 a large-drained in the number returned as general work cas in hides is partly compensated for by an increase in shor boot and sandal makers. In the two beads taken together there has been a drop of about 6 per cent. During the same period the number of hide dealers has more than doubled. Owing to the growing demand for hides in Europe and America and the resulting high prices the export trade to hide has been greatly stimulated. The local cobbler, on the other hand having to pay more for his raw material and feeling the increasing competition of machine-made goods has been tempted to about his hereditary craft for some other means of livelihood, and as agriculture or work in factories of various kinds.

Woodworkers —Wood cutting and working and backet making support 2 5 and 1 3 million persons, respectively or 8 8 million in all The number of factories devoted to these industries is still inconsiderable. Saw mills and timber yards tach employ some 12,000 persons and carpentry works about 5 000 There is only one cane factory with 46 employes.

Metal workers —The workers in metals are only about half as numerous as those in wood and cane. About three-quarters of the persons in this order are general workers in iron and one-seventh are workers in brass copper and bell metal.

The total number of persons dependent on metal industries shows a decline of 6 6 per cont. as compared with 1901.

as compared with 1901, Earthenware —The manufacture of gives, bricks, and earthenware supports in all 22 mBl on persons. Seven-eights of these are the ordin say yillage potters who make the various earthen ware utensis for cooking and storiog water which are required by the poorer classes as well as titles, rings for wells and the like. In most parts of lodis the potter like the carpenter of presses blacksmith and cobbier is found in practically every village.

Chemicals —In a country like India, whose conomic development is still backward it is not to be expected that a large number of persons should be engaged in Industries connected with chemical products. The total number returned as approvided by these industries exceeds a million but it shrinks to less than 100 000 if we exclude mannfacture and retning of veretable and milneral cits. The 11 million persons included in this group are almost entirely vil ge artisans who extruct oil from mustard linesed, etc grown by their fellow villagers

Food Industries — Of the 3.7 million perarus supported by food industries the great majority follow occupations of a very primitive type Blee pounders and huskers and flour grinders number 1.6 million, grain parchers etc. 0.6 million and toddy drawers about the same There are 352,000 butchers 281,000 aweetment

million and toddy drawers about the same There are \$52.000 butchers 281 000 awestment makers etc and 97 000 bakers and bis.uit makers The other five heads of the scheme contain between them only 227 000 persons The principal fait tories in connection with fool industries are four and rice mills which employ 42,000 persons sugar facturies 8 000 opium, gaoja and tobacco factories 7 000 and breweries 5 000

9 000

Dress—In all 7 8 million persons are supported by industries of dross and the follet 107 these 13 millions are grouped under the head tallors, milliners dressmakers etc and 2 1 million under each of the heads (a) shoe boot and annial makers (b) washermen, changers and dyers and (c) barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers

Transport —Transport supports about five million persons, or 16 per million in propulation, are transport by water one million, transport by road 2.8 million, transport by rail one million, and the post telegraph and telephone services 0.2 million. Transport by water about three-fifths are owners of country books and their books meaning the constitution of the construction of the meaning of the construction and maintenance of canals and one twentieth in the mainagement and upkeep of harbours. Transport by road includes one million carters and cort-owners more than half a million porters and messengers must considerably less than that number of owners and drivers of pack animals. Palkin owners and besters number 202,000 and persons engaged on road construction and maintenance 563 500

Trade—The number of persons dependent on trade for their livelibood is 1° 8 millions or 5° per cent of the population of these more than half are supported by trade in food stains including 2° million stocers and sellers of vege table oil, sait and other coordinants who are for the most part the petty village shop-keepers commonly known as sait and oil sellers 2° 2° million grain and pube dealers 1° million grain and pube dealers 1° million betel leaf, vegetables and fruit sellem and nearly a million daily vendors. Trade nearlies is the

next most important item, supporting 4 per mille of the population. In connection with these figures, it is necessary to draw attention to the great difference which exists between the economic conditions of India and those of Kurope in Europe the seller is aimost invariably a middleman whereas in India he is usually the maker or the article and is thus classified under the industrial as d not the connected head

Professions -The public administration and rrotersames — the public samulastation and the liberal arts support 100 million persons or 35 per mile namely public force 24 million public administration 2.7 million the professions and per mule namely public force 2 funding public administration 27 million the professions and liberal arts 5 3 million and persons of independent m as about haif a million. The head Public force in independent may (in million) the Navy (less than 5 000) and the Police (I omillion). Indica has practically no may and her arms is according to the million. army is exceptionally small as compared with those of European countries. The number of persons actually employed in it, is only 33,5000 or 1 per nille of the population as compared with 4 per nille in England and 10 in Germany The figures for Police include village watchmen and their families. The real number in this group is greater than that shown in the census to blos. many of the o village officials have other means of susbestence and the latter wire sometimes shown as their principal or capation. Under the head Public administration are classed only thuse persons who are directly engaged in the Lyrell tive and Judicial administration and their a tablishments, whether employed directly under Government or under a municipality or other local body Employers of Government and local bods who have a specific occupation of their own such as doctors printers school masters, land surveyors etc. are shown under the special heads provided for these occupations. Of the 5 8 million persons supported by the professions and liberal arts Religion accounts for rather more than half Letters a dithe arts and sciences for more than a sixth Instruction and Medicine for more train a sixth instruction said medicine for one-sighth and Law for one-sighth and law for one-sighth and law for one-sighth and law for one-sighth and law in the main head Rollston contains 10 million priests ministers et. U7 million rollstons mendicants 0.4 million pignim con lurvors circumsisers and persons energed in temples burial or burning ground service, and 0.00 million catrolists and other persons in church and mission service. More recently and the proceedings of the control of the persons in church and mission service. Of Law more than half are lawyers law agents and mulhtlars and the remainder lawyers clerks and petition writers. More than two thirds of the persons under the Medical head are medical practitioners of various kinds, including dentists. presentationers or sarrous arous, including definition the remainder are midwives, variantors compounders nurses etc. The real number of per sons who act as midwives must exceed consider ably that shown in the return. This service is usually performed by the wife of the village seavement or other person of low casts and he must often have been returned under her husband a occupation. Nearly three-lourths of the persons shased under Letters and the arts and sciences are found in Music composers and and sucences are round in music composers and masters, players on nucleal instruments, sin gers actors and daurers. The bulk of these are village drummers, whose services are invariably requisitioned on the occasion of marriages and religious festivals.

Factories.—There are in the whole of India 7 113 factories employing 21 million persons, or 7 per mille of the population. Of these per

sons, 810,000, or two-fifths of the total number sons, \$10,000, or two-fifths of the total number are employed in the growing of special products, \$58,000 in textile industries, \$22,000 in mines 128,000 in textile industries, \$22,000 in mines 128,000 in metal industries 49 000 in glass and carties connected with chemical products and 45,000 in industries of luvury. Of the special products are to the first the most important. The number of tex gardens laws the most important. The number of tex gardens laws thus homes then double that of coving plan. is not much more than double that of cottes plan tations but twelve times as many persons are employed on them. The course plantations are four times as numerous as indigo concerns and tour times as numerous as indigé concerns and employ twice as many labourers. Of the labourers on tea gardens, 70 per cent are returned by Assam and 27 per cent by Bengal Madras, Mysor and Coorg contain between them practically all the codice plantations, and Bihar and Orisas all the indige factories. Of the persons working in mines 143,000 or 64 per cent are found in collectes eight-infinite of them being in the two provinces of Bihar and Orisas and Bengal The number of persons enzaged in gold nines is about one fifth of the number in the coal collectes of them were enzaged in gold nines is about one fifth of the number in the coal collectes of them were returned from mines nine tenths of them were returned from Mysore Of the 558,000 workers, in textile in district, cotton milis contribute 808 000 and jute, henp etc 222,000 About two thirds or the persons amployed in cotton milis are found the persons employed in cotton milis are formed in the Bomi ay Presidency from 8 to 9 per cent, in the Central Provinces and Berar and Madras, and about half this proportion in the united Provinces and Bengal Jute milis are a monopoly of Bengal Of the industries connected with transport railway workshops are by far the most important and allord employment to 99,000 persons or 79 per cent of the total number of presents encared in these industries. number of persons engaged in these industries about one lourth of them are found in Bengal about one fourth of them are found in Bengai and one-sixth in Bombay of the factories connected with food industries the most pro-materia are nee and four mills. These empty 42,000 persons, of whom nearly thre fourths are engaged in the rose mills of Rangoon and other place s in Burms.

Indiana and Europeans — The proportion of Indians to Europeans varies considerably in different classes of indicates. The great major ity of the larges concerns are financed by European capital and in such cases management or direction is generally Furop an and the Indiana shown under this head are engaged for the

Bombey where Indians own 110 of the cotton spinning and weaving mills and share 25 with Europeans and the latter own exclusively only 12, all but 43 of the managers are Indians. Sometimes the proportion of Europeans employed in supervision etc. varies with the character of the work In the gold mines where the planning and control of the doop underground workings require a high degree of skill, Europeans outnumber In diams in the ratio of nearly 4 to 1 whereas in the collieric. Indians are twelve times as numerous as Europeans

Anglo-Indians. - Anglo-Indian is used at the centus as the designation of the mixed race, descended usually from European (athers and Indian mother which was formerly known as Lurasian The total number of persons returned under this head evoluting Ferings is now 100 451 or 15 per cent more than in 1901 Anglo Indians are most numerous in Madras (26 000) and Bengal (20 000) In the United Provinces Bombay and Burma the number ranges from 8 to 11 thousand and in Bihar and Orises the C ntral Provinces and Berar and the Puniab it is about 3 500 In the States and Agencies Anglo Indians aggregate only 14000 more than half being found in Vivsou and Hyderabad the increase in their number as compared with 1001 may be due partly to some Anglo Indians baying returned themselves under their new d signation who would have claimed to be Europeans if Eurasian had been the only diernative and it is also perhaps due in part to a growing tendency amongst certain clauses of Indian Christians to pass themselves off as Angio Indians The Punjab Superintendent accounts in this way for the greater part of the accounts in this way for the greater part of the increase of 42 per cent in the number returned as Anglo Indians in his provinc. The proportional increase is also large in the United Provinces Bombay Burma the Ontral Provinces and Hears and the Occhin State Although Madras still has the largest number of Anglo Indians the total as slightly less now than it was treatly varie and. Possibly thus is than it was twenty years ago Possibly this is because more careful enumeration has reduced the number of Indian Christians who thus returned themselves. The number of Anglo Indian in Burma is remarkably large in view of the comparatively short time that has elapsed since it became a British possession and the strength of its European population. In this community there are 984 females per thousand shown under this head are engaged for the content of the European particular and electical work in a space of the content of the European and 60 by Indian managers. In the collection of the plantations of Madras and Myson the collections in the general population of India 150 European and 73 Indian managers. In the collection of the plantations of Madras and Myson the collections in the general population of India 150 European as Madras and Myson the collections in the general population of India 150 European as Madras are Endian Catholics and one third and the managers are all Europeans while in

Prices and Wages

In the section on the trade of India (p 248) while lineed fell 27 per cent, turmeric 17 bairs fiff reference is made to the course of prices 8 sugar raw 6 sugar refined 3 and these 8 per brief reference is made to the course of prices and water. The subject was further analysed in the official volume on Prices and Wages in india published during the year. The salient features of this report are indicated in the following extracts—

Before analysing the rise of prices in 1918 it is convenient to summarise the general movement of prices for the last two decades. The general level of wholesale prices is now 40 per cent high er than they were two decades ago. In 1912 the general average was 41 per cent higher than in the quinquennis 1850 94. If a smoothed average be taken say the quinquennial 1908-12 the rise was 37 per cent higher than during the quinquennial 1800 94. This rise has been especially marked since 1908. The increase in price has been greatest in the following classes of articles. Hides and akins lood gratin build night marked since 1908. The increase in price has been greatest in the following classes of articles. Hides and akins lood gratin build night marked since 1908. The increase in price has been greatest of the feel of the period 1809 94. It is not resting also to note that the rise has been greater in some areas than in others. If the average of 1905 to 1912 be Before analysing the rise of prices in 1918 it is in others. If the average of 1905 to 1912 be taken the rise has been above 80 per cent. In the taken the riss has been above 80 per cent. In the following areas as compared with bash, period of 1880 94 Karachi (48 per cent.) Bundelkhind (in the United Provinces) (41 per cent.) Sind (53 per cent.) the Punjab Essef (36 per cent.) Punjab West including North West Fronter Provinces (38 per cent.) the Central Provinces and Berrar (35 per cent.) Bengal (36 per cent.) Madras (45 per cent.) Bengal (36 per cent.) Chhota Nagpur (43 per cent.) and Guirach (31 per cent.) and Guirach (31 per cent.) (33 per cent) and Guiarat (31 per cent)

On the other hand the rise has been compara tively small in Assam which is practically free from famine The rise at the ports except Karachi has been less than in most of the upcountry areas but in comparing the ports with paires elsewh re it should be borne in mind that prices at the ports were generally higher than in other areas and that an equal rise in prices would result in a lower percentage of rise at the ports The prices at the ports do not fluctuate within such wide limits as those in up country areas such as Bundelkhund The disparity also be tween the prices in good and bad years is remarkable but with the linking up of markets by rallways the variations between district and district are now very much less than they were formerly

oenrt

Retail Advance.—There was also a general rise in the retail prices of food grains in india in 1913 as compared with 1912, the high cat rise being in the prices of Arias cal (10 per cent) and the lowest in Ragi (hieusive corocsus). cent) and the towest in legg (historie coronary) (2 per cent) Bajra (Peana-tum typholidem) however shows a fall of 7 per cent and Javar (1ndiopopous sorphism) I per cent. The average fluctuation for all India in the price of food grains was a rise of 3 per cent over the price of 1912. There was no fluctuation in the average price of maire and salt in India

wage-earners benefit.—The general conclusions show that the income of wage-earners has generally become has generally increased considerably faster than their cost of living which has resulted in a substantial improvement in the material condi-tion of agricultural and general labourers and arthsms who form the majority of the wage earning class. Taking India as a whole the rise in real wags of general isourers has been greacest in the Punjab Lust Agra Provinces East and Bundlekhund Next to this class the rise in real wages in India as a whole has been rise in real wages in India as a whole has been greatest in the case of village artisant. The rise has byn highest in the Punjab Esat Bundel khund Biber and Aura Provinces North and West I he third class in order of rise for all India is the agricultural labourer. The rise in and wages for this class has been above 50 per cent. in the Panjab East Agra Province East and Untota Vagpur between 40 and 50 per cent in Agra Province North and West Punjab West Bundt Ikhund Berar and Medras South Next in order of importance come firstly the arti-sans employed in urban areas other than large-cities, secondly general labourers in cities and thirdly the city arti sus. In India as a whole the rise in real wages has been lowest for domes tic servants both in cities and other urban arcas and as a matter of fact in some circles there has been an actual fall in real wages that is the rise in nominal wages has not been so great as that m the cost of living To sum up it may be said that in India unlike most other countries the rise of prices has been fully met by a rise in wayes in the case of skilled or imskilled labour ers not employed in industries or on railways and industrial or railway isbourers have, in some Upward Trend.—The marked upward trudency in the prices of Indian products in the world markets continued in 1918 Jule treas in wages been smaller than the rose 15 per cent arhar dal 14 per cent give and tobacco leaf 10 per cent each proppy-seed and mails 9 per cent each rice and gram 9 per cent each prough bullocks 5 per cent wheat 4 per cent incorression whose per cent each and ragil 1 per cent to those on fixed momens such as professional classes and persons who depend on the incorres socky from shares and other securities parts of India, secured an increase in wages com

WAGES IN 1913 AND 1914

The statistics of wages of skilled and unstituted in place of a skilled labour peld in districts of British India of returns supplied by leading industries of returns of wages submitted by district control (Bombay), woollen (Cawnpore), jute officers have been discontinued and a quint quential wage ceasus the first of which was been found as shown below there have been town below there has been taken in 1911 12 was instituted in place of

3 per cent in January 1914 as compared with January 1913 ---

Rate for January 1914 expressed in index numbers (rate for January 1913 100)

ndustry-	
Cotton	109
Wool	109
Jute	102
Paper	100
Rico	86
Mining ((oal)	07
Brewing	108
General average	103

The greatest riso is a rise of 9 per cent each in the cotton industry in Bombay and in the woolen mills in Upper India The insum chency of operatives in the cotton factories in Bombay has been a sarious hindrance to the

industry and is due to the great demand for makified labour elsewhere chiefly in the Public Works Department and at the Docks and also to such root factors over long periods as plague etc. which agreat the natural growth of the population at a time of considerable industrial at the contract of 2 per cent. In the early part of the season growth and the contract of 2 per cent. In the early part of the season growth and the rootus of isbourers especially the wearter the jute mills started a five-day week and the rootus of isbourers especially the weaver class to their country behavior and the rootus of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of a per cent. The ree milling industry in Rangorm also shows a slight fall of a per cent. There was no material change in tes gard in where labour conditions remained on the whole the same as in per our pear. In table be low druck the rate for the pest three a years for different class of wage-carners in the their industries.

Average rates of wages paid in selected industries

Industries	rer	1012	1913	1914
		Кавр	Real	Rs a p
(1) Ottou	Mouth	10 ±	1 8 10	17 3 5
(3) Wool	ļ	16 0 0	10 9 7	17 14 9
(९) Papeτ		15 9 U	19 12 0	19 12 0
(4) Rice		JI 12 0	13 2 0	51 2 U
(n) Brewing	1	16 2 0	1016	15 14 11
(6) Juto	Wak	3 6 0	3 12 10	314 ,
(7) Mining (Coal)	Dav	0 8 0	0 6 11	0 8 8
Act enolles	Month	4 1 ₂ 3	4 12 8	5 0
(8) Tis 7 Non act cooles	j	4 1 0	41)	1 43 -
# Actail	1	4 15 9	4 5 11	188

The importance of these industries may be gauged from the statistic of the last census (1911) which show that on the date of the tensus there were 784 1000 employed on the spacies. Su3 600 in oction mills 222 000 in other within houstries and 149 000 in collectes. The rise is the wages of industrial labour has not been so great as in the case of agricultural labourers and village artisans. Money wares of industrial labourers however have over long periods increased in all industries and the rise has generally been greater than or equal to the rise in retail prices except in the test awar and brewmar industries.

Indian Education.

Indian Kducstion is Unintelligible except through its history been thus it affords the spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a huge blunder based on an initial error of judgment easily avoided to another stands out as a symbol of sincerity and hunest stands out as a symbol of sincernly and money-endeavour on the part of a far-sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people allor in sentiments and prejudiors into the channels of thought and attitudes best calor lated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. A careful survey of the history of Indian Education will reveal the opposition between two tendences whose struggle for supremacy was finally decided by Lord Macaulay's Minute of 1846. The be ginnings of public education in India belong ginnings of pullic education in India belong to a generation before Massulay; regime. But it was not till Massulay poured such imphatic ontempt on Oriental learning that the Government in India in general definitily chose the early of English education at the early fully indicated in the continuous Massulay's Minute crystal tature progress Manulays Minute cryetal lises a point of vice which bad already some years before begun to impress itself upon edn cationists in this country. And when we find a stateman of the acumen of Lord Curson saying. Ever since the cold breath of Majau lav's rhetoric passed over the field of the Indian languages and Indian text books the elemen tary education of the people in their own temper has shrivelled and pined, we must not suppress that the regardled Macquilay as solely responsible for the trend which modern education has taken. It needs but a jut ory glange at the history of education in India under British rule to make clear once for all that education on Western lines was necessary as an answer to a growing demand which none but callous rules could reuse as also for the very for the reason that without some kind of organic dirading of Indian in Brighth composition and kiese the practical work of administration which demands an over increasing number of which demands in ott increasing number of depical senstance to meet the needs of shealily accumulating office work could never have been carried on These two points give one the clue to the main features of indian clues tion (1) the claim of newly awakened race to be allowed to substitute for their own lifeless learning the progressive culture of modern

Western thought and (2) the obvious utility of a system whose object should be in part at least to meant Indians to a dovelopment of their capacities and sympathics on lines which might be of service in the actual government of the country. With reference to this last point the nollowing consideration may be uped the cheet of our great Universities and Publio schools in England is generally admitted to be something more than the satisfaction of furely theoretical intensit. They are meant to be the training ground of rapidle public servant. Let us once admit thus to be a neocetity in England. If then we recognise the milosability of administrating the great Indian Empire through Englandian skyne there are no to be no addition of in rabidity. least to ment Indians to a develorment of seems to be no adequate reneon for reliably to apply the sam in those to halls. And as ther is nothing in Indian History to show the Patheolor valu of any Oriental sy t in of edutettim as a training for public a rate the lo a si concluter a that he dank hould be educated in Finghali along West in these H and between the confirmed with a country suid by lorigin administrators, backed up by a for ign army he would infor on a priori grounds that the auld for ign fower had included in its legs lation a system of education analogous to it own—if his opin ion of it had not hid bun to suppose that it had adopted the sox pixel or unginerous pelly of not iducating its studies at all. That would print that is studied to the pell of the pell is prenable that of ron education or that of lighth education. Yet the doubt itself he only to be stated to be solved and the tal-of cyloming indian education become in the end simply one of showing how the initial on course nent on the past of Irinsh rolers of Unentall arning did not so much begin education a fost r the desire for education until at last the Government undertook the duty of guiding such astructions into what it convined to be the right channel. To this and our aim will be to show (1) Indian education in the stage of comoption and its birth somewhere about the time of Macadley's Minute (2) it growth and organisation () its present ituation

THE BIRTH OF INDIAN EDUCATION

The seeds of an interest in education may be said to have been sown by the foundation of the Calcutta Madra a by Warren Hastings in 1781 and the Sanskrit College at Lenares by Jonathan Dungan in 1791 Whatever Interest there was in learning during this period was directed solely to the encouragement of Bans Erit and Arabic Even the Art of 1913 which set spart a lake of rupes for the revival and promotion of literature and the encou resement of learned natives of India and for the introduction and promoti n o a knowledge of the sciences in the British territories of India was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic and it was not till the famous meeting of the Gov

emor General's Council in 1835 that it was definitely discussed whether it might not accord with the meaning of the Act of 1818 to over with the meaning of the Act of 1818 to 0st at hast part of the mone; for the encour against of the study of English. But other forces had been already at work. In 1817 the Hindu follege was opened at Calcutta with the Aprils of the English of the Article and Asiatio Language. Res and actences Loudish being a signed the most fromment position. The moving spirit which is d to the foundation of this institution. was Raja Ram Mohan Roy who in the words of Mr H B James in his important book Education and Statesmanship in India, incarnates the impulse which led thinking

ladians to desire and work for English Eds: sa well as in variety by belog, as it were, es cation." From that time forward the far grafted on their own previous knowledge and sighted observer must have realised that a labaced with their own original and peculiar. movement had begun which whether we would or not we could no longer check. The same or not we could no longer check. The same phenomenon was witnessed on the Western side of India and Mountstart Elphinstone's Minute on Education dated March 1824 deserves particular notice for its recognition of the necessity of introducing a knowledge of European scenera into any soltene of education as well as for its wise restraint in dealing with of the country of the countr as well as for its whe restraint in dealing with Oriental learning For though his declared object was to establish English schools and encourings the natives in the pursuit of European solences, he repudiates the idea that the purely Hindu side of education should be to fally abandoned. In his own words "It would surely be a perporterous way of adding to the intellectual treasures of a nation to begin her that destruction of the independent of the intellectual treasures of a nation to begin her that destruction of the independent interview. by the destruction of its indigenous interature and I cannot but think that the future attain and I cannot but think that the future attain all, it wholly tacked any scientific organisa ments of the natives will be increased in extent tuon and it was confined to a single sex.

imbased with their own original and peculiar-character. Eighinations a interest in educa-tional matters was sufficiently appreciated by the citizens of Bombay who in 1827 the year of his departure, resolved to found two pro-ressorables in his memory to be held by gentlemen from Great Britain until the happy period when natives shall be fully competent to hold them. It is sufficiently clear not only that an interest had been armused in English education but that some attempts had been much to meet the toleract before 1826. been made to meet the interest before 1925, though Lord Corrors may have given a just estimate of the situation at the Educational Conference of Simia in 1901 when he said Education there was but it was narrow in its range exclusive and spatrodic in its appli-cation religious miner than secular theore-tical rather than utilitarian in character Above

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION IN INDIA.

quoting for the contrast it forms to the juster observe against the modern indian student is estimate of Mountstoart Elphinstone. It is that he regards a career in Government schools perhaps more offensive to Indian ears for the and colleges not so much as education and an element of truth it contains, though the en end in itself as a mer means to more or less estimate of Mountstuart Liphinstour prhaps more officially to obtain, though the entirely unsympathetic form in which he extracts unsympathetic form in which he extracts unsympathetic form in which he extracts unsympathetic form in which he extracts unsympathetic form in which he extracts unsympathetic form in which he written is simply whether when it is no nor power to teach thus languages. English—we shall teach the languages in which by unnersal one of Lord William Bantinck made the following feach languages in which by unnersal control of Lord William Bantinck made the following he compared to our own whether, when we found in organical to discontinuous the following representations which, by universal confession we control to differ from those of Furope differ the worse and whether when we patronise worthly differ from those of Furope differ indisappropriated to un of the purposes of education of the purpose of ducation while the provided points of the purpose of ducation of the purpose of education of the purpose of education while the purpose of education of the purpose of education and philosophy and true history we stall the finds appropriated for the purposes of education and philosophy and true history we stall the finds appropriated for the purposes of education and philosophy and true history we stall the finds appropriated for the purposes of education and the purpose of for the worse and whether when we patronise sound phisosphy and true history we shall counternance at the public expense modical doctrines which would diagrace an English farrier astronomy which would move laughter in the girls at an English boarding-school, history abounding with kings thirty feet high and reigns thirty thousand years long and geography made up of seas of treade and seas of butter. The reiterated phrase by unit southern The rejectated phrase by unly werell confresion is beyond the mark but these was carely right in his valuation of ancient Hindu science as success or history of ancient Hindu science as scenes or history
se hatery. Where he was surely wrong was
in his implied condennation of Indian literature as iterature. From that point of view
you might just as well condenn Homer for
his mythology (as indeed Plate does in the
hepublic). Where again, he was possibly
wrong was in his vehement antipathy to the
wise that, if modern science is to be taught,
its should be taught through the medium of
Taddan languages. Yet how too be represents Indian languages. Yet here too be represent stated that in the selection of candidates for an attribute which was fast becoming that of public capitoyment, preference would be given enthicated Indiana. And, if there were no to those who had been educated in the prefer other research, the ultimate nighty to the Gov reament them of Indiana trained in the Eng of the God-fashioned litellectual ideal of college.

It is, of course, just the possibility of this language is a strong argument in his favour engrating modern weetern knowledge on the This utilitarian motive for English education oid Indian stocks that is open to doubt. Here turks often unconstitute and unrecognized in lies the significance of Macsulav's famous under the whole progress of Indian education thrade on Oriental science which deserves —to its detriment as some think for the great

Universities Established

Macaulay's period of service on the Committee of Public Instruction (first formed in 1824) gave counderable impetus to the movement he advocated, as figures will show Whereas the Committee had no more than fourteen institutions under its control in Bengal when he joined it this number was more than being Anglo-Vernscular schools or colleges, and nore slowly in other Presidencies, and more slowly in other Presidencies, until in 1852 the numbers under instruction in Gov ernment colleges amounted to 26 \$72 of which 8,893 were for English education James p.34)
The increase of numbers must have been mate-itally affected by a Resolution of Lord Har dings a Government in 1844 in which it was

Statement of Educational Progress in INDIA.

13	1908-09	1909 10	1810 11	1911 12	1912 18	1913-14
Area in square miles Fopulation Formale	1 144 106 128 249,548 119 570 469	0 1145 728 030 030 030 011 0017 958	1 152,894 190 113 723 1.4 706,893	1 18f 518 180 408,551 124 960 002	1 187 686 130,402 188 124,8 M 033	1 137 686 130 308,186 124 651 888
Total Population	242 820 805		254 820 616	255 868 553	265 163 821	255 168,831
Fuller Institutions for Males Number of arts colleges Mannhar of Math schools	127	871		180	128	138
Number of primary schools	106 32	_	1	110 692	118 955	116 660
Male Scholars in Public Institutions In arts colleges In high colons	18 78		ı	25 369 28 369	32 081	88 886
In primary schools To primary schools Percentage of male schoolss in public lustitu	3 780 468 3 780 468 25 15	.	3 936 419 25 3‡	4,202,631 26 8	4 428,531	4 600,406 29.8
Labor to their proposers of a second region of Public Freshold for Females Norther of arts colleges		a		10	5	=
Number of high schools Humber of primary schools	124	125	180	12 886	13 694	14 722
Female Scholars in Public Institutions. In arts onlicers	200	_	770	- 07.9	818	878
In high schools	13 654	14,257	14.864	16 884	18 515	21 0 46
Percentage of formule Scholers in public institu	Teo		4 2	1170 001	0.5	7 9
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions Fernale	Je 4 650 134	4 828 564	4 980 084 793 646	£ 258 066 87,5 660	5 550 441	6,823 216 1 019 631
Total		ļ	\$ 723 730	6 128 72	6 488 824	6 842 83d
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and 6 male) in all leastful one.	all 5 972,204	6 203 805	28c 282 9	6 780 721	7 149 662	7 518 147
the state of the state of the second of the second the state of the second th	7 61 6	L.	2,42 (%	05 69 61	3 99.20	3.64.54
From food funds	22.5	102 24	10082	1 00 80	1 23,08	147 91
Total Expenditure from public funds	2 6 8 8		8 70 40	4 05 83	4 95 61	b 50 11
From Kes From of the control	1 69 87		1 47 61	2,19 00	23,04,0	9. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDIUMS	6899	_	7 18 68	7,86,83	80,20	10 02,24
				_	_	

High schools include vernacular high at hoofs also in some provinces
 This percentages for 1910-11 belief referred on the new Central figures are alightly mistereding for purposes of comparison with previous
 This remark applies throughout all the Tables.

mindirection of public attitude towards edu netien.

Meanwhile educational institutions had so assistated throughout India that the time was becoming ripe for the decktons arrived at in fiir Charles Wood s Despatch of 1854. The old idea had been that the education im parted to the higher classes of society would gradually filter down to the lower classes How little true it is that education could ever Meer down to the masses in India by its own percolative properties is evident enough even percolative properties is evident enough even pow when our wide swisem of schools entirely fails to touch the majority of India a population. The Despatch of 1854 marks a departure from the filtration policy and a recognition on the part of an enlightened Government of educational duties, even towards sections of the population who had never enter tained the idea of Government obligations in their direction. The result of the Despatch was the formation or Departments of Public Instruction on lines which do not differ at all form Despattment of Public Instruction of temporary of Public Instruction of Instruction of Instruc essentially from Departments of Public Ins truction of the present day They represent a direct desertion of the lausez faire or filtra don policy and an attempt on the part of flores used to combet the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest came of the country. Another testarr of people which may be conducted the greatest curse of the country. Another feature of the Despatch was an outline of a University system, which formed the basis of the scheme adopted in 1857 when Acts were passed for the incorporation of three Universities one for Bombay and one for Madrai. As Lord Curkon said. The Indian Universities may be described as the first fruits of the head and librail redices of the conduction. Universities may be described as the inst fruits of the broad and liberal policy of the Education Despatch of 1854. He might have gone further and said that the scheme outlined in it not only originated universities but contained suggestions for their proper conduct whose value has only recently been understood. whose value has only recently been understood in its proposal of a distinction between com man degrees and "honours degrees to anticipates the actual procedure of at least one University that of Bombay by nearly sixty years.

Private Agencies

The Despatch of 1854 and the orders taked on it, together with later resolutions and ordern modifications, organised education into some thing like the present system Government took the whole thing into its own hands and flow the whose turng into its own manns and catabilished Universities, colleges high schools and middle schools. Efforts were made to critend elementary education so as to reach the masses and also to establish a system of inspection with a view to quantucked the officiency of private institutions which should be allowed grants-in-aid as well as Government

life would see in this Resolution a fatal inspiration of the Commission of 1882 appointment to the utilitation view and a fatal od to inquire into the way in which the reco mendations of the Despatch of 1854 bad be carried out. The result of the Commission was to relax the control exercised by Gover ment over education, Government's will drawn was intended to refer only to secondar instruction. The idea was to encourage properties in the founding of secondar, schools. But though the recommendation of the Commission included much talk of our ditions and cautions and of the necessity a maintaining a high standard, the addition a a further recommendation that the manager of aided schools and colleges be permitted they wished to charge less fees than Govern ment schools of the same class led in the resul ment schools of the same case standard. The recommendations of this Commission appears to the commendations of the commendations of the commendations of the commendations of the filelency. to some as a charter of mefficiency. The as a business proposition. Meanwhile perhap the most creditable feature of the Commis sion a Report was its insistence on the importance of Primary Education and its recommen dation that primary education he deliare to be that part of the whole system of Public Instruction which possesses an almost exclu-sive claim on local funds set apart for educa-tion and a large claim on provincial revenues The least creditable feature is its recommenda that preference be given to that system which regulates the aid given mainly according to the results of examination. To pay be results is wilfully to one ourage the cramming institution

Great Expansion

The period from 1882 to the beginning of the new century is one of phenomenal expansion There was a general stamped for education, and no proper regard was paid to the standard or quality of the product It is this period which it any deserves the opprobrium locurred by education in India And it is the univer sities which stand out as the chief sinners. There can be no reasonable doubt that students were being turned out with degrees attached were being turned but with degree attached to their names who could not be regarded as educated from any respectable standpoint. As a man who is doubtful whether an act of this reality is so praiseworthy as the general chorus of congratulation had led him to sup pose, suddenly with tramors at the thought of the revolution of opinion that is sure to follow the revutsion of opinion that is sure to follow if he turns out to have done wrong, feels certain of his error so our Governors and Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of this period gradually arrived at the conviction that something was wrong with the seemingly excellent product of the Despatch of 1864 and the Commission of 1862 Criticism began from without, but finally it invaded the sphere of Convocation, addresses at last in 1901 the Vice Chancellor of the University of Calcutts made the statement. For the first time the Chancellor aids the University to consider the possibility of consistent of the forms. In Sentember 1, be allowed grants-in-aid as well as Government of the University of Calculta made the state-institutions themselves. Expansion under ment. For the first time the Chanceller control sums up the aims of the combined asks the University to consider the possibility system of grants-in-aid and inspection. As of constitutional reform. In September of Mr. James pure it Local management ty and action of contented was continued Government inspection simulated by the viscory Local Curson. The content of the system of the viscory Local Curson. The content of the content of the viscory Local Curson and the content of the viscory Local Curson. The content of the viscory Local Curson. The content of the viscory Local Curson and the content of the viscory Local Curson. The content of the viscory Local Curson. The content of the viscory Local Curson and the content of the viscory Local Curson. The content of the viscory Local Curson and the content of the viscory Local Curson. The content of the viscory Local Curson. The content of the viscory Local Curson and the curson of the viscory Local Curson. The content of the viscory Local Curson and the viscory Local Curson. The content of the viscory Local Curson and the viscory Local Curson and the viscory Local Curson. The content of the viscory Local Curson and the viscory Local Curson and the viscory Local Curson. The content of the viscory Local Curson and the viscory Local Curson

-	1008-00	1909-10	1010-11	1911-12	1918-19	1918-14
Area in square miles (Male Popplet for	> o change	No change	141 866 20 15., 916 20,770 668	142,481 20 389 666 41 029 264	No change.	No change
Total Population			40 928 381	41 418 930	}	
Public Institutions for Males	25	90	380	30	81	46
Number of high schools	168	172	28 426	168 24 041	171	176 26 018
Male Scholars in Public Institutions	100	100	007.6	67.	167	7.08
In arts colleges	6KI 99	72 673	69 548	1 494	77 581	86 364
n ingh schools	689,817	739,933	766 884	829 331	RA0 403	962,035
Percentage of male scholars in public institu	27.8	* 020 * 020	25 2	80 DE	700	e ce
Public Inglustions for Females			 	1	- 	
Number of Arts colleges		;	-	₽N ;	7 0	
Number of theh schoole*	2000	1884	2000	1163	187	
Namber of parametry scarcois		1		1		
Anto colleges.	8	28	87	97	2	8
high schools	¥ 981	4 212	4 057	0101	4 688	5 491
primery schools	185 784	2 2 2	120 021	ST CAT	7.4	2 0 0 2
though formal roughtfor of school-going age		,	•)		
(Male	813 056	870 506	806 701	841 169	1 011 763	1 085 448
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions Female	168 167	181 461	190 861	209 617	234 107	200-706
Total	081 223	1 051 966	1 087 562	1 152 886	1 .45 950	1,345 564
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all	1 009 615	1 179 048	3 21.5 725	1,280 065	1 862,182	1 459 945
Implitations.		-			}	
Expenditure (vs thousands of rupees)	94.48	20 02	4.3 16	44 22	59.20	69 99
From Drowingth revoluce	20 81	11 45	3	17.98	17.27	76 83 (E)
Prom Jocki Tunus	384		8 21	3.15	4 16	R9'9 (q)
The Theorem of them from until funds	52.64		87 61	59 65	79 62	28
Trong flees	32 50	25,25	92.48	26 21	41 44	46,08
From other sources	34,36		0) 22	23	20,00	
PRAND TOTAL OF EXPERDITURE	1 71 41	01.637	1 27,08	1 % &	1 57 62	7.4/9.7

UNIVERSITIES ACT AND PRESENT SITUATION

The Commission of 1888, which invoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain listics and of allowing colleges and secondary schools conducted by private enterprise to reclaim the first shough in many details at a number not falling about by more than one reclaims their fees, though in many details at a number not falling about by more than one reclaims that a general inefficiency and lowering of sundard in higher education in some first marked in the education in some for example, in suggesting the terms about the two sides in secondary schools, "one leading to the entrance examination of the Syndicate shall be heated or professors of colleges. It is evident then that there should be two sides in secondary schools, "one leading to the entrance examination that the working bodies in the Universities there should be two sides in secondary schools, the Universities, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial successions of the Universities, it still antiand other non-literary pursuits, it still anti-cipates Government action by many years. The Universities Commission of 1902 proposed to make the School Final examination a preto make the School Final examination a pre-liminary test for certain profusions and postal in Government service and to substitute it for the Histricolation as a general qualification, even, if possible, as a test of fitness to enter the University. The latest statement of Gov-ernment policy (dated Feb 1918) re-asserta and emphasises these proposals which are an attempt to enforce the suggestion of the Commission of 1882. But the general relaxa-tion of Government control second to Lord Current the reddeal and of his day. Curson the radical cvil of his day

New Secutes

New Seastes

New Seastes

Not to speak of the lowering of efficiency consequent on the lowering of less in schools and colleges by private enterprise, we may mention among the more glaring defents which Lord Certon had to face the maladministration of the Universities due to the mistake of their composition. All kinds of people had crept into the Senates of Universities who from the true educational point of view had no besisees there. The numbers had become necessary reforms. The progress of twen necessary reforms. no hosiness there. The numbers had become necessary reforms. The progress of education was retarded and modern innova thems simply ignored. As reconstituted the Universities have revised their regulations and though they have not coused to be examining universities they have to consect to be examining universities they have taken upon themselves the necessary function of impecting the colleges affiliated to them. They have also received powers of becoming teaching bodies. Little has yet been done to make them that but it may be judged from utternances in their Senates that they are becoming teamentingly conscious of their possibilities of duties in this direction. In the last Resolution on Education (Feb 1913) it was decided that the principle of an examining said affiliating University must still be main tained. Nevertheless a movement is proposed in the direction of new local teaching and residential Universities within each of the provinces in harmony with the best modern opision as to the right road to educational effection of University has been reduced to one leaded of less in number and the Act was dear that the University has been reduced to now leaded to the interest of manhor of members either than the stort of members either than the stort of members of the to one induced of less in number and the Act risk politics.

Syndiant, the executive body in the University Organizations

Syndiant, the executive body in the University Organizations

University Organizations

University Organizations

These Universities are examining hodies engaged in effectively subjected, with colleges amiliated to them. The Government of the Act of t

The influence of Lord Curson on educational progress has been generally salutary For though his reforms had the air of restriction brogges has been generally saturary flow though his reforms bad the air of restriction and raised a general outcry in India.— the least that Lord Curxon was charged with was a deliberate attempt to throttle higher education in India (Indian Unrest by Valentine Chirol)—it is now recognised by enlightened thinkers that all branches of education required careful review Before any quantitative increase took place it was necessary to reform the qualitative bass A glango at the work done as summarised by the last Quinqueanial Review will show how the machinery has been cleaned. The Universities are now respectable secondary schools have been improved and placed under stricter conditions of recognition stentien, though in studietest has been paid to the training of teachers in primary schools examinations and been simplified buildings improved, the pay of teachers raised the courses of studies the Government Resolution of 1918 was replied and womed. In these circumstances the Government Resolution of 1918 was justified in its aims to extend educational institutions on every side. It proposed to double the number of primary schools (a scheme which may be regarded as a compro-mise between the policy of knases fairs and that mass between the poticy of tangets farre and that of compulsory education) and to encourage the establishment of a greater number of second ary schools on the lines of private enterprise by increased grants on conditions of submission to Government inspection, recognition, and control. One of the most interesting features of the Resolution is Government a desire to develop the hostel system. In the words of the Resolution desire to develop the hostel system. In the words of the Beschitton The Government of India desire to see the hostel system develop until there is adequate residential accommodation attached to every college and secondary school in India. Altogether the Resolution of February 1913 ranks as a notable pronouncement, ranging as it does over every conceivable topic, from the Universities to what is often called Female Education, with a depth of in sight and a readiness to face the most complex problems of finance and organisation that problems of finance and organization that problems of mance and organisation that august well for educational progress. There is reason to hope that our educational system in India will stand out as one of the most re-markable achievements in the history of impe-

Statement of Educational Progress in BOMBAY

	1906-09	1909–10,	1910-11	1911-12	1912–18,	1913-14
Arra to square miles (Mate Population (Penale Total Population	No change	No change	188 828 14 006 375 13 071 678 27 078 048	14 018 522 13 074 273 27 087 795	No change	No change.
Fusher of artistrions for Males Number of alts colleges Number of Injin schools Number of primary schools	11 112 9 900	11 114 10 686	1117	11 129	11 18 188 12 160	10 10 141
At the Scholars in Public Institutions in acts colored in the colored in the best in the primary aboods in the primary aboods in public which there is no public institutions to male sprogulation of echool-going age.	2,613 36,921 539,513 30,9	2,958 87,707 580 927 83, 2	3 177 39,569 59,569 51,87	3 643 41 825 630, 427 88 6	8 850 45 885 878 031 96 2	4 604 47 427 701 496 37 6
Puble futitution for Function Munical Munical Remains Futures of the Futures of the Futures Futures Remains Futures Fu	1 050	10.1	1 121	1 154	S 261	32
In serie configuration of the	00 2 859 101 328 5 8	76 2 989 109 906	2 967 112 106	8 662 126 703 6 9	91 4 095 186 878	781
TOTAL SCHOLLES in public institutions {	108 176	116 781	119-596	184 681	761 486	206 064
Lotel IVILL SCHOLARS (both male and femal.) in all Institutions.	715 718	770 485 850 298	787 066 868 58J	842,500	906,827	1 009 017
Expendium (in Vousands of rapes) From provinces From local tunds From manufapal funds	48 72 10 77 7 34	49 W 10 34 7 50	94 01 44 01 47 0	53 98 10 76 10 14	68 82 11,62	7054
FOCAL EXPENDICATION public funds From loss Trom other nourous	86 85 80 85 80 80 80 br>80 8	88 88 88	82 49 83 49 83 48	74.88 26.27 85.08	08,08 08,08 08,08	688 888 888
CHARLO LOTAL OF KAPHEDITURE	1 18,03	1 23 52	1,24 00	1.8417	16946	1,54,58

acc-General is the Chancellor of the University to control the work of a particular subject of Calcustra and the head of the provincial. The Faculties are in most cases those of Arts Government the Chancellor of each of the other release law medicine and engineering. The vice-Chancellor is nominated an oriented faculty in the Funjab University The vice-Chancellor is nominated by each head of Government. The according body is the Syndheste which is now organised so as to contain a larger educational element. Over this body the Vice-Chancellor presides and recording all other members being elected by the various all other members being elected by the various and recommend text books or books which faculties except the Director of Public In represent the standard of knowledge requires accretarial work of all university business is as a whole consists of from 76 to 100 members as a whole one by an officer appointed by the Senate which is divided into faculties, as for texted faculty in the Punjab University to a an oriented faculty in the Punjab University in a care taken from the Punjab University in a cultivation of the main branches of studies of the main University to the standard of knowledge requires in the various examinations. The flemate then accretarial work of all university business is an oriented faculty in the Punjab University to the Punjab University in a cultivation of the main branches of studies, that is an advisory body in the Board of Studies, that is an advisory body in the Board of Studies, that is an advisory body and the three three currious and recommend text books or books which is accretated by the Senate which is divided into faculties, as a whole consists of from 76 to 100 members as a whole consists of from 76 to 100 members the majority of whom are nominated by Government, the remainder being elected by the Senate which is divided into faculties, as a subject of the university of whom are nominated by Government, the remainder being elected by the Senate which is divided into faculties, as a faculty in the Punjab University in t

UNIVERSITIES

Constitution -There are in British India five Universities with the following territoria limits (Sixth Quinqueunlal Review p 207)-

	Territorial Limuts	
Lulversity	Province (including any Vative State under its political control and any foreign powerson included within its boundaries)	Nativ State or Colony
Calcutta Madzas	Bengal Burma Assam Bihar and Oriesa Madras and Coorg	Hyderabad Mysom and
Bombay Allahahad	Bombay and Smd United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Central Provinces (including Bern) and Ajmer Merwara	Cevion Baroda The States included in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies
Punjah	Punjab, North West Frontier Province and British Balu chetan,	Kashmir and Baluchatan.

Courses and Examinations

The Matriculation Examination is the test for culture, medicine or engineering must in most case first attend an Arts College for one or two years he taken the intermediate Examina on. After anoth t two years he may appear and the two years he may appear and the two years he may appear. entrance to a University After matricula-tion, if the student decides to graduate in Arts be must take a four years course After two years be taken the Intermediate Examina two years no takes the intermediate knowns then. After anoth I two years he may appear for the Examination for Bachelor of Arts The regulations with regard to Honours way in the different Universities. In Calcutta the honours and page courses are apparate in Dombey the honours student takes in additional control of the course of the cou tion to the pass three extra papers. In Madras the honours course is taken the year after and the bonods outse is taken the year same. The degree of Master of Arts requires a further examination (except in Madras) which is taken one two years after the examination for the B. A. degree. If the standard elects to take assence his course is one of four years. But it should be remembered than in some science his course is one of four years after the separation between Arts and Science of B. A., in others a separate degree of B. A. in others a separate degree of B. A. in others a separate degree of B. A. in others a separate degree of B. A. in others a separate degree of B. A. in others a separate degree of B. A. in others a separate degree of B. A. in others a separate degree of B. A. in others a separate degree of B. A. in others a separate degree of B. A. in others a separate degree of B. A. in others a separate of the B. A. in others a separate degree of B. A. in others a separat

The annual output of graduates is reckoned in the Slath Quinquennial Review at 2742 and the proportion of students who graduate in the four main faculties is given as follows—

Arts	85 %
Science	20%
Medicane	9%
Engineering	4%

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			Laucai	ion in	Bengai			391
1913-14	No change,	81 570 27 470	14 689 182 648 982 610 41 4	8 26 7 088	3 658 210,137 7 1	1 452 818 285 434 1 087 747 1 747 608	88 92	95,50 36,85 57,03,4
1912-18	78 699 23,365 225 22,117,862 45 488 077	31 582 28 107	12 791 164 244 999 110 40 9	3. 8.08	105 8 090 205 784 6 8	1 486 452 227 313 1 662 765 1 718 623	15 88 15 88 1,56	86 62 33 68 2,02,71
1911-12	> coolsange	20 305 76 742	9 635 163 096 1 047 769 33 2	3 19 \$124	81 2 42 9 15×61¢	1 464 940 189 971 1 6 4 917 1 609 380	11 64 11 64 170	87.88 36.04 17.2.08
13-016-11	124 492 27 436 18- 27 387 103 75 028 840	29 389 35 437	8 255 94 841 997 953 81 4	21 3 0.2	63 2 301 146 223 4 2	1 290 621 173 207 1 461 820 1 518,539	50 16 11 64 1 58	16021
1909-10	124 499 26 124 820 26 045 019 52 669 869	25 50 25 50 1, 100 4	7 107 87 172 984 103	3 17 06	2 046 145 231	1,234 914 16 503 1 4.2 419 1 475 776	49 9. 11 36 1 41 62 70	82,010 150 89
1908-00	Xo Clange 28 675 026 27 087 560 1772 586	1 180	4 613 H 42. 908 939 30 2	3 020	42 1 974 130 904 8 9	1 208 719 159 562 1 368,230 1 421 389	40 70 11 56 1 32 1 32	1,44 GA
	Area in squar, miles Ropulation Total Pripulation	Publu Institutions for Males Kumber of series colleges Kumber of high schools Kumber of prima 12 schwols	Mat Solor a in Public Institutions In arts colleges In high solories In primary schools In primary schools Prysettage of male whole he public institutions friends for male with the will be public institution of wile describing sure	Furber Haltutana for Femules Number of arta colleges Number of takin schools Number of primals schools	Frends Scholars in Public Institutions In arts colleges In Parts schools In primary schools Frends of a transfer scholars in public institut Frends of a transfer scholars in public institutions of the scholars in public institutions of the school reference to school	TOLL SCHOLUS in public institutions Female Toral Scholuses (both male and female) in all modifications.	Expenditure (in Bountaries of repres) From provincial revenues From local funds From coal funds From profile funds From state from mittle funds	From other sources Grand Toyal of Experditure

conditions the establishment of studies and considerable may demand. An and considerable may demand. An and considerable may demand. An and considerable may be imperial Council this year. These expeciments may be regarded as an attempt to get away from the affiliation and examining type of University and to conform to that ideal of a University and to conform to that ideal of a University and to conform to that ideal of a University and to emperise the training of intellect and character as closely as possible. A University of this type will turn out graduates who may be trusted to have in their degree attractory credentials about their general conditions the establishment of similar uni aves who may be trusted to have in one to uggest attractory credentials about their general character and ability Under the existing system the University turns but graduates of whom it know absolutely nothing beyond what it learns in examinations.

Colleges

Colleges

Affillated to the University are colleges which the University have power to inspect and regulate. In 1919-14, the number of colleges affiliated to the Indian Universities is given as 106 of which 149 are Arts Colleges, 11 Law Colleges from Heddash, four Bugineering three Agricultural one Commercial and thirem Trachiers Training Colleges. The number of students in Arts Colleges was 39,189 and in all Colleges from the Colleges was 1918 and the Hovermont or private management are der Government or private management are inspected by the Universities. Colleges receive financial and firms public funds both provincial and Imperial. Under the Universities Act the Universities are empowered to make regulations about the residence of college students. The rule now is that students who do not re-The rule now is that students who do not re-The rule now is that students who do not reside with parett or guardian must reside either in a bearding house under supervision or in an approved looking house The result has been a suger provision of college residential buildings. The hostel system is definitely encouraged by Government and in the latest Resolution (Feb 1913) Government express the desire to see the hostel system extended to all colleges and secondary echools. The number of female students was 353.

Schools

Government policy with regard to schools has been to provide a small number of institutions which are to be regarded as models for private enterprise. At the same time they haist on a careful inspection of all produced with the same than the province of the same time they are the province that the same transport of the same tran tems they maist on a careful inspection of all solucials, whether they are run by municipalities or local boards by private individuals or by missionary or other societies. Private enterprise is encouraged by an extensive system of grants-in-aid, which are dependent on the efficiency of the school and its expenditure on teachers and general equipment

Secondary Schools

There is some difficulty in the classification of Continue of the Pitch

ed into high and middle schools. In the former instruction in its highest branches leads to the exanderd of matriculation for a University, in the latter instruction is carried to a standard in the latter instruction is carried to a standard within three years of that in high schools. Thus there are four kinds of schools, Buglish, High and Middle, and verrasoular High and Middle. Of these the first two are often called Anglo-Vernacular as they combine instruction through the medium of the vernacular with instruction through the medium of English. But as there are so small a number of vermacular high schools that they are hardly worth in-oluding in a classification and further as the vernacular middle schools are simply the high vernacular middle schools are simply the high cet stage of vernacular education and should therefore be included in the primary school system, the Review regards the distinction between English High and English Middle schools as a satisfactory classification. The distinction between these two is slight, a middle school in the words of the Review "is not the result of the Review "is not the result of the results of the Review "is not the results of the Review "is not the results of the Review "is not the results of the Review "is not the results of the Review "is not the results of the Review "is not the results of the Review "is not the results of the result middle school in the words of the Keview his nothing more than a high school with two or three top classes cut off. There are now two examinations which a boy may take at the end of his school career—(1) The Matriculation examination, (2) the School Final. In order to prevent the cylls arising from setting a Uni versity examination as a test for a school educa-tion Government now maist on the Sahool Final as a test for certain professions and posts in Government Service. The latest Govern ment Resolution lays particular stress on this point.

Primary Schools.

Here again there is a difficulty of classification Here again there is a difficulty of classification owing to the different systems provaining in the different provinces. However they are divided generally according to grade into lower primary and upper primary. Middle vernacular echools, classed usually among secondary schools and bear little relation to the systems prevailing in secondary schools. Primary schools are the secondary schools. See the Review points out have been defined as the editertion of the wave theoreth the systems. education of the masses through the vernacular If the medium of instruction be taken as the officentiation, then clearly middle vermacular schools ought to be classed as primary In 1913 14 the number of these schools was 118,050 In the Government Resolution of Feb 1913 is found the following statement It is the desire and hope of the Government of India to see in the not distant fiture some 91000 primary public schools added to the 100000 which already existed for boys and to double the 41 millions of pupils who now receive instruction in tbem.

Primary to Angle-Vernacular

The transition from Primary to Angle-Vernacular schools, that is, from primary to secondary education is comparable to the transition from a Board school in Eng schools, secondary and primary. Here the lifth of the transition from a Beard school in Eng quisquennial Review is followed as issuing from land to a secondary school under the authority of the lift of a limitary school under the authority of a Municipality or County

Statement of Educational Progress	in RIHAR at	d ORISSA.	
	1911 12.	1912-18.	1918 14
Area in square miles Population Female	98 1 10 18 032,708 18 827 328	No change	No change
TOTAL POPULATION	36 860 036		ļ
Public Institutions for Males			
Number of arts colleges Number of high schools Number of primary schools	7 93 21 99 0	7 95 22,462	91 22 509
Male Scholars in Public Institutions In arts colleges In high schools In primary schools Percontage of male scholars in public justitutions to male population of school going age.	1 490 25 402 387 841 24 8	1 22 28,110 592,242 26 0	2,062 23,712 697 962 20 3
Public Institutions for Females			
Number of arts colleges Number of high schools Number of primary schools	1 259	1 49 8	1 84J
Pemale Scholars in Public Institutions			
In arts colleges In high schools In primary schools Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school going age	286 78 076 9 g	287 82,254 8 4	317 91 567 3 7
(Male	669 921	704,485	712 503
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions {Female	90 958	95 281	105 479
TOTAL	760 874	799 766	817 982
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	804,658	847 244	861 535
Expenditure (in thousands of supers)			
From provincial revenues From local funds From municipal funds	19 55 7 25 52	28 11 8,24 52	98 71 11.20 91
Potal Expenditure from public funds	27 32	81 87	45 91
From fees From other sources	17 85 11 27	18 11 11,90	29,60 13 41
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITUES.	55,94	61,88	79 92

search begin in the varnacular schools before be substituted for the study of the village map, proceeding to the secondary schools, in other provinces children may do so. (The Italies are offen) "The point at which the teaching possible." Such differentiation in the course will be smallly the highest point in the secondary schools is smallly the highest point in the secondary schools which children from vernecular schools desired to which children from vernecular schools can be dusted but in the United Provinces and the Punish them are medial are nonzerous. can be dustred but in the United Provinces and the Punjab there are special arrangements made to facilitate the transition from the vernacular school system to the secondary school system of children who have pursued school system of children who have pursued the vernacular school course to a higher point than this. (p 97) It may be useful to reserving the second procedure in one Presidency. In Bombay before proceeding to an Anglo-vernscular school a boy must have passed standard IU. The curriculum of the first three standards of an Anglo-vernscular school is very similar to that of the last three stan-dards of a vernacular school (Standard). durds of a vermscolar school (Standards v VI and VII)—corept that in the Angio-ver nacedax school English is added as a subject, though not used in three standards as the section of instruction.

Rural Schools

In the provinces of Bombay Bengal the Punjab and the Central Provinces a distinction is drawn between rural and urbor primary schools. The curriculum differs according to this distinction. In the Central Provinces the distinction of the last Review one of time mainly to allow the boys to spend half their time in agricultural work. The object of rural schools is not so much to teach according to the publication of the last Review one of time mainly to allow the boys to spend half their time in agricultural work. The object of rural schools is not so much to teach sericulture as to train the minds of prospective agriculturate in an elementary way. In 1905, an attempt was made in Bombav to introduce agricultural text-books, the 'freet of which may only have been to destroy the faith of the boys in their father's primitive methods with says in their rateor's primitive methods with out having any appreciable influence on the insprovement of agricultural practices. About a year ago a meeting of educational inspec-tors decided against this experiment. The whole question of remodelling the rural school course has been recommedered, and in Eumbay at least that and the ordinary primary course have been becaused against the continuous primary course have been brought closer together A boy who starts in a rural school can now complete who starts in a runt sonool can now complete the whole primary course in the same time as a boy who starts in an urban school. The idea is that boys educated in rural schools should not be put at a deadwantage. At the same time—and this is important—an attempt has been made to make rural schoolston, how ever elementary form a system of elementary education which should be complete in itself. Hence the differences between rural education and ordinary primary education are nn important and indefinite, in Bombay at least. The last Government Resolution declares it The last Government Resolution declares it to be not practicable at present in most parts of India to draw any great distinction between the curricula of rural and of urban primary schools;" but in the latter class of reincis there is speals scope for practical teaching of geography school excursions, etc., and the nature study should vary with the environment and some other form of single incovience of the locality might advantage of the locality might advantages.

be substanted for the study of the village map. As compotent teachers become available agreater differentiation in the courses will be possible." Such differentiation has long been found a perplexing problem, and it may be doubted whether with wisdom any but indefinite differences can be introduced.

Industrial schools are to be found dotted about India some maintained by Government about India some maintained by dovernment others by municipalities or local brards and others by private bodies. One of the most important institutions of this type is the Victoria. Jubileo Technical Institute in Bombay. There is also the well known Thomason College of Engineering at Roortee, the College of Rolency at Poons, and the Sippur College in Bengal There are Schools of Art in the larger towns of Increase are schools of Art in the sarger towns of India, where not only architecture and the fine arts are studied but also practical crafts like potters and iron work. There is also a school of Forestry at Dehrs Dun in the north of India Besides these there are many modeal schools Besides these there are many modes a shools and colleges which prepare students for the medical degrees of the arious Universities and of which the Grant Medical College in Bombay may be taken as a good example. There are agricultural colleges, the most important of which is the Pusa Agricultural College and Research Institute which trains experts in specialised branches of agricultural elements when as a college and the second property of the product peters in specialized bilancies of agricultural sections, such as agricultural rhemistry socionic botany mycology and entomology we may also mention the Indian Institute of Schure at Bangalors the product of generous donations by the Tata family Two institu-tions mark the progress of educational interest in the Bombay Presidency the Government Institute of Science-for whose capacious build ing (not let completed) the Government is indebted to the generosity of Sir Cowasji Jehan gir Sir Jacob Sassoon and Sir Currimbhov Physhim-and the College of Commerce insta tuted to supply toaching in connection with the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce in the University

Colleges for Teachers.

There are training rolleges for secondary teachers in various parts of India and what are teachers in various parts of India and what are called in some cases Training Colleges in others normal schools, for the training of vernacular teachers has there has been considerable disastification on account of the disfertive qualities and pay of teachers in schools, Government are now wakening to the importance of paying more careful attention to these institutions and the late. tutions and the last Resolution provides for a better scheme of pay for teachers.

Education of Girls.

Hitherto little attention has been paid to this important branch of education liven in the latest Resolution nothing is definitely proposed though certain lines are isld down for guidance of enter prise in this direction. However there do exist schools and colleges for girls, while a number of the female sex are educated at institutions or the hundre six are colleges, Mcdi-cal Colleges and the like admit both male and lemails students, and a small percentage of women attend them. In those Presidency Towns, however where there are no colleges

Statement	of Educationa	Statement of Educational Progress in the UNITED PROVINCES.	he UNITED PR	OVINCES.		
	647-6001	1909-10	1910-11	1011-12	1912–13	1917–111
Area in square indes Maic Maic Maic Maic Maic Maic Maid \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	No change	107 164 24 628 344 22,565 048 17 193 302	107 267 24 641,831 22 540 213 47 182 044	}\o change	Yo change	
Public Institutions for Males Number of arts colleges Number of this behoods Number of reference achools	24 201 305 9 593	11. 92.6	81 113 0.000	83 115 9 2,4	82 117 10 158	85 123 10 444
Majo Scholar in Public Institutura In arts colleges In high rebools In plinary schools In plinary schools In primary schools From a go of radio scholars in public in citius from the resistance of the consistence of	3.19 25,647 1 0.800 14.6	430,67 430,67 11 0	4 1811 93 192 432 497 14 4	4 602 34 257 470 969 10 5	4 888 8) 404 097,551 17 4	5 286 38 482 54 667 18 1
Public Instalment for Frintles Number of Larts colleges Number of Larts choleges Number of Days schools Number of Days schools	4.5150	4.59	20 041	25.0 7.7.0	1,008	1 067
Remails Scholars in Public Institutions In arts colleges In Public Scholars Percentage of formel missing public institu	38.71 39.31t	1 960 36 017 1 2	51 1824 87,965 1 3	1 804 41 840 1 4	1 984 4 - 943 1 0	2 187 2 187 46 683 1 6
LEGIN TO PERSON POPULATION OF STRONG SOUTH EQ. 1 UTAL CONOLARS IN PUBLIC LOSALITHONS FEMALE 1 OFAI	16 411 14 719	513 175 41 529 574 704	530 341 43 086 573 407	373 194 48 394 621 588	643 900 60 209 694, 169	608,707 50,528 7,24 \$23
TOTAL St. BOLARS (both mai, and I male) in all bestlutions. Expenditure (is thousands of rep. es) From both funds. From both funds.	21.76 30.2 2.81	29 45 27 69 27 69 8 01	81 03 24 74 8 17	712 GHO 37 50 28 64 3 54	788,298 	817 44 80,93 80,93 80,43
Total Expenditure from public funds: From fees From other sources (RAND TOTAL OF EXPERITURE	15 03 15 03 14 67 84 62		18 50 18 50 15 50 83 30	20 50 20 50 19 85 107 93	76 33 29 82 10,55 1 21,20	25,07 21,20 1,28 30

rvesa to some sympathy with modern thought and ideals. It may be presumed that Government will pay very limited attention to this side of education until Indians themselves demand such a move Most Indians object to brustone on their family life and take a different attitude to women from that of West ern races. Still there are schools for girls and lemale inspectresses employed by Government

European Schools

There are schools for Europeans and Eurasians in India and they are inspected by Government impectors specially appointed for the control of European schools and for the allocation of grants to schools under their sphere of influence. The education of the domiciled communities has been found a singularly perplexing problem, and in 1912 a special conference was summoned to are a thing apart from the general system of education devoted to Indians proper

Educational Services.

These are divided into (a) the Indian Educa tional Service, (b) the Provincial Educational Service, (c) the Subordinate Educational Educational Nervice.

(a) Indian Educational Service — The Indian Edmathmal Service is comprised of dis tinguished graduates of Universities of the United hingdom, chiefly from Oxford and Cambridge At the bead of the Educational Department in each Presidency is the Director of Public Instruction, who is a member of the Service drawn from one of its branches of the service drawn from one of its brancher and an effect a member of the Leafstaire Council of his Presidency Under him are Reducational Officers in three branches, (a) Inspectors, (b) Principals and Professors of Coffeet (c) Headmasters of High Schools, Under the present system it is still possible for an Ragish graduate sent out from home to start in one branch of the service and passification of the complete graduate sent out from home to start in one branch of the service and passification of the complete graduate sent of the service and passification of the complete gradual passification of the complete gradual passification of the service and the servic from one to another at the will of Government All, with some few exceptions start at the pay of Rs. 500 per mensem with an annual ingement of Rs 50 per mensem, and go up to Rs 1000 per measum, the Director of Public Instruction being put on to the salary of Rs 2,500 per men som. A small number of personal allow ances was arranged in 1896, when the service was re-toganized and received its title. There shout Rs. 400 The minimum pay used to are lower allowances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 | bo Rs. 30 but is now Rs. 40 per mensem.

appealshy for women, it seems to be generally 'higher allowances of Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 and recognished that there ought to be particularly an allowance of Rs. 100 after tifteen years where one remembers how important it is to of approved service to those who do not get bring the influential class of women and mothers are of the influential class of women and mothers and ideals. It may be presumed that Govern the influential class of women and ideals. It may be presumed that Govern the influential class of the influential class of women and ideals. It may be presumed that Govern the influential class of the influen prospects being considerably less. There is no short service pension Schemes are on fost to improve the prospects of the service. Hitherto this service which is in resity one of the most important in the country has not been rightly estimated though its mombers are as a rule men of real culture. Hence the great difficulty of recruitment. The number of posts in this service in 1907 throughout India was 107 Additions have been made since then but it is clear that the Service is under staffed, if one considers the range and importance of its work. Hithorto higher educational work has been little appreciated in India, particularly by Englishmen. Now a-days much is said of its importance but little done for those who carry it out

> At the head of all Educational departments in India at the seat of Government is the Member for Education who sits in the who sits in the Vicercy s Executi e Council

> (b) Provincial Educational Service—In this service also are found principals and professors of colleges, headmasters and importors or colleges, beadmasters and mapertors of schools, and in addition translators to Government and members engaged in other executional posts. This service is composed of Indians and recruited in India the pay scheme being arranged on a much lower scale than that of the Indian Service in scoordance. with the qualifications and the cheaper rates of living of natives of India The maximum pay is Re 700 the minimum pay Re. 200 Fhrre is a general division between two branch es, collegiate and general.

(c) Subordinate Educational Service.—The majority of this service are beadmasters (a few) selstant masters in Government high and the assistant masters in Government high and middle schools. In Bengal a number of poorly paid teachers have been converted into a lower subordinate service. The pay and prospects of this service are not good and much complaint is made of the inferior nature of the teaching in schools run by its members. 1907 the figures for this service stood at 6025

STATISTICAL RESULTS.

The statistical table of educational progress in British India published for 1913-14 gives the following results

The grand total of pupils in all institutions (neglading private institutions) has risen to fresh the largest increases occurred in Bangai (28,985) Madras (10,7 783) the United Provinces (28,174), Bombey (41,532), and Bihar and Orients (14,201).

The percentage of pupils in public institutions to shiptons of school-going age (rectioned at 15 per case, of the population) has given in the case of beys to 29 8, in that of girls to 5 4.

The figures for higher institutions in 1913 14 were as follows --

Males Females Total In college 46 784 470 47 254 466 159 21 812 487 471 In High Schools In middle schools 542 425 41 218 588 641

The total of those under primary institution in public and private schools (including primary departments of secondary schools other schools and private institutions where a vernacular is taught) was 6,450,504.
The number of these under training for the

profession of teaching has risen to 17 190

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-	No change.	111 4,158	2 165 47,945 19 796 19 8	-98	21 122 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	45 631 45 631 371 815	28,24 21,86 4,57	242 242 242 242 242 242 242 242 242 242	97
_		⊙ 60 00		100	တယ္ဘောက			82-10	_
	Yo chauge	10% 10% 8 689	8 770 46 999 197 230 (5 1	16 709	3 1,526 32,118 2,9	39,838	29 79 16 17 16 17 8,96	49 92 20 67 13 61 84.20	0000
1	} No change	11 101 \$ 417	2 609 47 740 170,410 16 9	16	1 605 25 269 2 7 2	279 493 86 675 316 187	23 79 12 44 12 44	17 70 17 70 18 14	074.000
*****	97 213 10 992,067 8 982,880 19 974 956	11 198 3 321	2,270 44,898 164,081 16,6	16	1,244 26 174 2 4	2.37 48.2 32 186 280 618	346 910 18 63 12 31	15 80 10 38	
11008-10	No change	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	2 022 40 89 1 157 946 16-9	228	1,007	215 728 80 995 276 717	329 466 18 61 12,39	10 85	
00-506	87 27	5.13.68 5.13.68	1,860 34,971 149,542 19,8	1 200	914 92,672 1 9	226 502 27 282 253 784	17 66 1	32 E S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	70 Pd
1	Area in aguare miles Population Mail. Population Population Total Population Tota	Public Institutions for males Number of arts ouleges Number of thip schools Number of prinsery schools	Male Scholors as Public Institutions in arts subjects. In high withools* In primary schools in primary schools beceeting of male scholars in primary schools from the properties of male reminishing features for male reminishing features in male reminishing features.	Public Institutions for females Kumber of arts colleges Number of the nebods Rumber of the nebods	Fraulo Scholari in Piplie Institutions in arto collegie in light echools for premary echools for premary echools for premary echools for premary echools for premary echools for premary echools for premary echools for premary for formed for premary echools for premary for formed for premary echools for premary for formed for premary echools for premary for formed for premary echools for premary for formed for premary echools for premary echool	TOTAL SCROLLES in public institutions Lemale Total	Torli Schules (both male and finale) in all institutions. Expenditure (in thousands of rupess) From portneral revenues from food funds	r cour intuitable r trues (Cold Harpetellure from public funds from fees From other bounes	GRAND TOTAL OF BEPERDITURE

The number of pupils in technical schools has incremed to 12.751.

The number of schools for Europeans and the domiciled Community now stands at 37 075

The number of Mahomedan pupils amounts to I 108 218, of whom 4,956 are in colleges

Expenditure.

The total expenditure in 1913 14 was E4.10 02,23,877 an Increase of more than two crores or that of the preceding year of the total, roughly 550 lakins are now met from public funds (against 407 in the preceding year) our 367 lakins from provincial 147 from districts and 87 from municipal funds of the 452 lakins from private sources, tee contributed 186 lakhs

Among the larger provinces the highest expenditure was in Bengal 220 lakhs

Principal developments -In the year 1912 13 the following additional allotments from Imperial funds were announced for relucation in the following additions, and for education in pertal tunds were announced for education in pertal tunds were announced for education in provinces and politically administered areas—
139 lakbs non recurring from the surplus revenue light expression of his bopes and wishes for the other transformation and improvement of education revenue of the year 1918-14. The developments delivered by Mis Majorty the King Emperor in the first province of the year 1918-14 in addition to the Calcults University in addition to the Calcults University and the past two years in pupils of public institutions has anounted to 18 4 per cont. and that in expanditure to 20 5 per cent

Among special features of the period are the establishment of a Faculty and the scheme for a college of Commerce in the Bombay Lni or a college of Commerce in the Bombay Lniversity A generous gift of 10 takins to the University of Calcutta was made by Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose A committee worked out a scheme for the Davra University a project which has subsequently reserved the general commerce of the Secretary of State. on direction in the various provinces show that in Madras the rules for grant in aid have been reade more clastic and the amount given as grant-in-aid has increased by meanly 5 lakhs In other provinces improvements have been made in secondary education—and in the Bom bay Presidency the pay of assistant teachers in Government secondary schools has been increatoverament accondary whoch has been increased. The pay of primary school teachers has likewise been improved in the Punjab graded scales of salaries from Bs 12 to Bs 80 a mouth are being generally introduced in Bibar and Orissa the stipends paid to added school teachers have been regulated in the Central Provinces a sum has been earmarked for render month are being generally introduced in the contract Provinces the institution of a College on Bibar and Orises the stipends paid to aded school teachers have been regulated in the Central Provinces a sum has been earmarked for reader from the Contract of the pay of all masters drawing leading pendonable the pay of all masters drawing last 11 and over Among developments in Research Institute and the conference held Minhammadan education the foundation of an India College at Peshawar has been conspired to the community.

cuous. A committee considered the foundation of a Technological Institute in Calcutta. Other or a recentergrow institute in twitter. Other important committees deliberated during the period on primary education the education of Muhammadaus and other important subjects.

It should be observed that the Statistical tables differ from those given has year in the new arrangement necessitated by the re arrangement of the provinces of Bengal and Bibar and Origan.

Recent Developments.

The main developments of the last and of immediately preceding years have been describ ed in the resolution which appeared in the Gazette of India published on the 22nd February 1918, of the published on the zind recrusty 1948, which also laid down the polley of the dovernment of India The year witnessed the assertion at the Imperial Durbar by command of His Yost Gracious Majesty the King Emperor of the predominant claims of edu cational advancement, the announcement of a recurring grant of 50 lakhs a recurring grant of 10 lakhs was canctioned for university and higher education and a non recurring grant of 65 lakhs was also made There has been expansion in expenditure accompanied by an increase of those under instruction

Other features of the year have been the collection of materials for the preparation of extensive schemes for the spread of elementary education, and in certain provinces, for the improvement of secondary education the improvement of secondary contents in agrowth of new ideas regarding university teaching which has resulted in the proposal for at teaching and residential university at Deceas and Benaros and the establishment of Professorships Bemaros and the establishment of Processorships and Lectureships in Universities like those of Calcutts and Bombay the goue rous fifts of Sir f N Palit said Dr Bash Behari chose to the University of Calcutts the creation of a department of industries at Mindras as a portion of the sebemi of industrial training and development the sanctioning of an industrial scheme for the Central Provinces—the institution of a College

	1907-03	1907-03 1308 09 1909-10	1909-10	14-0161	1911-12	1913-14
Area in solutio miles Population Premaio	236 738	Vo chanse	216 738 6 141 301 7 913 604 12,057 905	2 + 0 + 2 8 6 187, 494 5 981 723 12 11 21	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	No change.
Total Lopustion Public Limitations for Male Number of arts colleges Aumber of tight solveds	2197	, 168	PA PA PA PA PA PA PA PA PA PA PA PA PA P	1 2 2	20 H	47 47 5,046
Numer of primary sources. M. als Scholars in Public Indilutions In arts colleges In Dight shootels In primary sources Feecentiese of male of their in public institu	148 8 895 136 687	3 6.	32,25	10 034 125,554 20 9	336 10,888 126 877 21 8	446 14 844 143,425 24 5
thans to make population or science sure Public Institutions for Towards Number of their whomes Frame of their whomes Frame of their whomes Frame of their whomes Frame of their whomes Frame of their whomes	616	010		11 150	119	71 200
Numer to planaty seasons Founda Vehedrature Tombile Vehedrature Tombile Schools In high schools In primary achools In primary achools In primary of tomes scholars in mublis institu	1683	13 1 604 1 778 1 9 1	17. 1.374 0.8291	6 2 2 4.8 4.3 8	2 440 27 479 9 0	2,831 10,824 10,94
thous to female propulation of school-going age.	192 625	19_862	158 120	194,401	202 108	227 085
TOTAL SCHOLLES in jublic list[] Think { Finals Total			71 032 259 161	270 810	80 826	07 050 324 085
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) In all institutions.	483 211	4	298 87F	18 06	4-16 90 -	
From provincial revenies From Josef Empla	17.45	17.08	10 4 08 80 8	34.03	48	(8) 5 67 (b) 4 47
From municipal tunus Egga Rapeuditure from public funds From fees	24 51 10 32 10 32		14.27	8857 8824	30,68 16,53 6 20	35 86 18 40 7 20
From Clean Total of Exphanter	39 31	43.71	43 68	47.37	53 30	8 19

Statement of Educational Pro	grees in A	BAH	
	1911 12.	1912 19	1918 14.
Aree in square miles	61 471 3 638 287	Yo change	Yo change
Population Femal	3 421,570	}}	
TOTAL POPULATION	7 059 857		l
Pullic Institutions for Males			
Number of arts colleges Number of high schools Number of primary schools	2 27 3 460	2 27 3 584	29 2780
Male Scholnes in Public Institutions			
ln arts rolleges	295	380	441
in high schools	8723	9.98	11 186
In primary schools	102,101	1 38,236	150 584
Percentage of male wholers in public institutions to make population of school-going age	29 1	30 8	2 > 5
Public Institutions for Females			
Number of arts colleges Number of high schools	1	2] 3
Number of primary schools	242	2.6	300
Female Scholars in Public Institutions			
In arts colleges			1
In high schools	201	36,3	411
In primary schools	16,936	17 B4a	20 032
Percentage of Amale scholars in public institutions to temple population of school going age	3 A	3 7	4.4
Male	159 101	168 364	184,380
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public institutions. {	17 931	19 095	22,747
ጥ 171 አጠ	711 025	187 449	208,1%
TGTAL SCHOLARS (both male and finale) in all institutions	182,112	194 288	215 (4)
Papendsture (in thousands of rupees)		1	
From provincial revenues	687	7 71	10 -
From local funds	5 0a	5 82	62.
From municipal funds	14	18	3:
Total Expanditure from public funds	11 04	13 69	1, 3
Brom Jees	2,79	3 02	3,54
From other sources	2,20	2,33	2,4
CRAMP TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	18,09	19 04	23,2

Statement of Educational Pregress in CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR.

	1908-09	1909-10	1010-11	1911-12	1919-13	1913-14
Ates in square miles Population Make Make Fernal No clange	λο change	130 174 7 764 777 7 882 713 10 597 489	117 935 7 766 007 7 833 993 15 600 000	No change	To shange	
Fublic Institutions for Mates. Runber of arts caleges Mumber of high schools * Mumber of prinary schools	85 45 05 85 45 05 87 45 05 87 45 05	3 55 3 019	80 8 8.480 8	3 195	4 88 98 9471	8,848
Male Scholars in Public Institutions in authorities in authorities. In this behold, to primary schools to primary schools to primary schools from the schools in public institution thanks to male montation of male to male montation of male male male male male montation of male male male male male male male male	2 457 2 657 109 520 25 4	479 8 059 212 857 26 2	3 236 216 750 216 750	8 102 24 25 255 24 8	706 8 547 248,439 25 9	86.0 174.684 6.72
Packer Franklines for Femilia Humber of arts colleges Formula	- 287	301	801	3000	7886	920
Fencial Stations in Public Institutions in arts collected in high schools In primary achools Fencially achools Fencially achools	20 20 23 6 20 23 5	24 26 66 26 66	28 0355 2 4	27.048 848 8	90 839 2 8	48 33,051 3 1
TOTAL SCHOLARS in public fortchions.	250 602	288 850	269 002	282 967	302,077	828 844
(Female, Total	25 831	250 973 250 253	28 4.3	312 980	32 854	304,806
FOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all implications.	278 700	296 305	(120 722	818,206	395,248	366 128
Accompliance (in thousands of rupess) From local funds From municipal funds	1174	10 92 10 66 10 66	11 48	10 64 12 08 80 82	11 87 13,88 8,70	15,983 14,15 8,63
Noted Expanditure from public funds From Sees From other sources	23 30 1 70 8 87	23 16 1 95 3 81	24 41 9 8 8 9 6 1 5	25 61 2,84 4,16	25 8 8 7 4	33 60 3 91 5,89
ORAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	90 83	28. 28.	38,85	38,05	37.88	æ ∓ —

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Statement

	1908-09	1939-10	11-01.1	1011-12	1912-18	1918-14
Area in square miles Population Peprulation Total Population	} No liang	До гранда {	13198 118210. 1014831 2,198 937	} \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\0 сћандо	Vo change
Pullio Instatume for Males \umber of arts colleges Yumber of ligh nelvois Yumber of ligh nelvois Yumber of primary schools	- 17 - 21	12 13 287	177	1,1	112	114
Male Bokokars in Pulka Institution. In arts college. In high schools In primary echools Percentage of male schools in proble Institutions for many processing of a general ground of schools of school	3,017 11,41 101	10 4,255 11.009 11.5	11 8	14 129 15 129 15 1	17 1438 16809 154	77 4,007 28,327 38.7
Putho Institutions for Pentaler Number of light scheeks Number of high scheeds Number of primary schools Estatus Schoters in Protec Institutions	ا ع	A	72	3	প্র	SO
in arte obliges In primary schools In primary schools Percentage of formale schoolant in public neetfu Percentage of formale schoolant in public neetfu Fercentage of the school	1311	1 2 d	1775	1025	2044	2,239
TOTAL BOHOLARS in public institutions Henric Total	17 430 1 605 19 235	1 973	20 119	23.23. 22.24. 24.483.	17.24 88.09 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45	2 610 2 610 35 743
Total Scholars (both male and female) in all institutions. Resentitus (in Thousands of Fupees)	188'83		31 891	74,911	4	14 445
From provincial recentes From focal funds From numicipal funds	8.Z.3	E = 6	97 E	13	1 106	1 8
Total Expanditure from public famils From feet From other names	25.42	25 G	8 2 E [8	- I	8848	(a) 5,96 82 8,58 ——————————————————————————————————
• Imperial Revenues. ‡ Including Re 68 215 from Imperial Learners.	-	In Inding Ma80, 1 60 and 1 04 in thousands respectively from Imperial grants (a) Incinding Ms 2.44 (in thousands) from Imperial grants	0 and 1 04 in the	mands respectively	Oy from Imperia	

	1013-14	No change	1 98	328 4 965 76 9	8	2.184 19.7	5 390 2 204 7 684	8 020	173	9 6 6
	1012-13	Fro change	& 1	24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	٠. ١	1 04.3	4 909 2,083 6 942	7540	 - -	13
	1911-12	1,682 97 270 77 697 174 970	- 3 - 3	3 970 29 7	9	1 7.3	1 691	183	 විඩිය :	1 200
Statement of Educational Progress in COORC.	1910-11	\o change	7.55	27.72 27.21	æ	1 721 15 0	1811	6 640	135	74 12 6 99
cational Progr	1909-10	No change	- 70 00	3 240 3 688 27 2		1 558 18 6	1 644	6 830	128	48 112 5 60
tement of Edu	1906-09	> No change	92	288 8 427 60 7	- LE	9 14-1 12 0	1.447	793	\$11.	38
Sta		Area in equare niles Population Fernal Toral Population Fernal Toral Population Pernal Population Pernal Toral Population Pernal Toral Population Pernal Toral Population Pernal Toral Population Pernal Population Pernal Toral Populatio	Public Institutions for Males Number of arts colleges Number of high schools Number of primary schools	Male Scholars in Pridic Institutions In arts colleges In high schools In primary schools Freendage of male scholars in public institutions for male schools for male scholars in public institutions for male connection of school	Pable Institution for Penalte Number of that colleges Number of light schools Number of plants schools	Frende Bobolers in Picki, Inditition In arth colleges In Dight echois In permary schools Preparings of female scholars in public Institut Perpensage of female scholars in public Institut	Total Scholars in public institutions. Total Scholars in public institutions. Temple Tremple	Total Scholars (both mak and femule) in all motifultons.	Expenditure (as thousands of rapers) I non provincial revenues I year local funds From mynicipal funds	lotal Reygraditate from public lands From ther source From ther source Grand Toyal or Expenditure

The Benares Hindu University.

There were originally three distinct move means in favour of founding a Central Hindu Culversity in the first place in 1904, the Hon. Par dit Madan Moham Malayiya made fire Pardis Madan Mohan Malaviya made proposals which were confirmed and approved by the Sanatan Ditarma Mahasathia or Congress of Hindu Religion which met at Allahabad in January 1900. About that time Mrannie Beannt also put forward the idea of establishing a University at Benares and applied to the Government for a charter in the third place a number of Handu gentlemen was the sublement of the Maharas Sur under the guidance of the Hon Maharais Bir hangs were considering the possibilities of starting an educational institution at Benares The leaders of these movements soon recognised that a union of forces was essential, and m April 1911 Mrs Beaant and the Hon Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya mot at Allahabad to consider possible imes of agreement This meeting was followed shortly afterwards by snother, when it was agreed that the first gov erning body should consist of representatives of the Hudu community Mrs Becaut and representative trustees of the Central Hudu College and also that the Theological faculty about be entirely in the hands of Hindus At the same time Mrs Besant agreed to with draw her petition for a charter which was then draw her petition for a charter which was then before the Secretary of State A to subsequent meetings presided over by the Maharaja Baha dru of Darbhanga a draft constitution was arranged and it was decided to wait upon the Hun Hember for Education and lay below him the provisional scheme. In the mean time, deputations for the collection of funds were instituted and these whited the leading were instituted and these values in the sensing contrast in India. The result was most satisfactory Amounts but and small were promised not only from India, but from Indians to far afield as Bonneo Magnitus and South Africa. and besides Hindus of all denomina. times and stations in life some Mahomedans and a few Europeana, official as well as un official, have promised to contribute

Government Approvs] —In October 1911
Air Harourt Butier wrote a very sympathetic letter signifying the approval of Government to the scheme and indicating the conditions hald down by the Government of India —

d down by the covernment of mais—

The Hindes should approach Government
in a body like the Mahomedans

A strong effector and financially sound
college with an adequate European
staff should be the basis of the scheme 3 The University should differ from exist-ing Indian Universities by being a

teaching and residential matitution and by offering religious instruction

4 The movement should be entirely edu cational

. There should be the same measure of Government supervision as in the case of the proposed University at Aligarh

It was subsequently added that a sum of Rs 50,00,000 must be collected, but the capital send value of the properties transferred in trust and the perpetual grants made by the Makarajas of Jodhpur Kasharir and Bikaan may be mounded

Objects of the University -- I have may be said to be as follows --

- 2 To promote the study of the Hinds Shas true and of Sanskrit literature generally as a means of preserving and popular-ting the best thoughts and culture of the Hindus and all that was good and great in the ancient civilisation of India
- 2 To promote learning and research generally in arts and solence in all branches
- 8 To advance and diffuse such scientific. technical and professional knowledge combined with the necessary practical training as is best calculated to promote untigerous industries and develop the material resources of the country
- 4 To promote the building up of character in youth by making religion and ethics an integral part of education

Proposed Faculties—In a letter to Sir Harcourt Butler the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga has given an outline of the proposed faculties which will be those of Oriental studies Theology Arts "cience (Pure and Applied) and Law The main objects of the first named will be to foster the tudy of Sanskrit and its uterature. It is proposed to place in charge of the work a European Cangett to come of the work a European Cangett skirts scholar who will be assisted by Indian professors and pendits of the old clave. The faculties of Arts and Beience will work for the present on the lines laid down by the existing universities. The study of some special branch of technical education will be best inaugurated under the heading Applied Science which will be expanded into a Faculty of Technology in due course The Faculty of Law will specialise in the Hindu Law and its study from original sources. It is hoped also that in course of time there will be Faculties or Colleges of Agriculture, Commerce, Medicine Surgery and other branches of knowledge such as Music and the Fine Arts

Proposed constitution —In July 1914 Sir Harcourt Butler addressed a letter to the Maha rajah of Darbhanga, in which he stated that the Government of India and the Secretary of State had come to the conclusion that the best form of constitution would be to constitute the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces ex officio Chancellor of the United Province ex officio Chancellor of the University with certain opportunities for giving advocand certain powers of intervention and control 'fhe Hindu University, he wrote though not empowered to smillate colleges from outside the Control of the Control will be Imperial in the sense that subject to regulations, it will admit students from all parts of India on the other hand it will be localised in or by Bepares Those will be obvious advantages in having at Chancellor of obvious act analysis in traving as one control of the University the Licuteuant-Governor of the province who is also Chancellor of the Alfahabad University and who will be able to help to core late the work between the two, to secure them orresponding advantages and to foster a spirit of healthy to operation. Moreover, such a constitution is in accord with the general policy of decentralization which is now pursued by the Government of India.

ment, it is necessary to reserve to the Chancellor were enumerated. Some of these had been were commerated. Some of these had been suggested by the University Committee, others were emergency powers which might never to exercised. The principle underlying them all is that, in the interest of the rising generation and the parents, the Government must be in co-operation with University and in a position to help it attectively and secure sound finance. The interest of the Government and the students and their parents in this matter are necessarily identical

In concluding the letter referred to above Sir Harcourt Butler said — In order to meet or income to the subscribers it has been conceded that the University shall be called the Benares Hindu University it will have no religious test and will be open to students of all denominations as well as Hindus Hindu theological teaching and observances will not be compulsory for any but Hindus It will also be a teaching and residential university The terms mentioned above represent the conditions the acceptance of which is a necessary precedent to the elaboration of any detailed scheme

The Bill Passed. On the hads of these principles further dis cussion took place between the Education Member of the Government of India and the Member of the Government of India and the promoters of the University and by degrees complete agreement was reached. A Bill embodying this agreement was introduced into the Impertal Lendaldive Council in 1915 and passed at the closing session of the Council For a summary of this debate the reader. referred to the section which records the work

religious instruction and examination in Hudu an annual contribution of a lath of rupers, religious only this instruction is compulsory it is expected that the foundation stons of the in the case of Hindus Special arrangements new Ciniversity buildings will be laid by the arc to b made for the religious Instruction. Viceroy in February 1916

The powers which, in the opinion of Government, it is necessary to reserve to the Chancelor leve enumerated. Some of these had been aggested by the University of the colleges are enumerated. Some of these had been aggested by the University of the colleges are energency powers which might never be recrised. The principle underlying them. It is that, in the interest of the rising generation of the parents, the Government must be in-operation with University and in a position help it affectively and secure sound finance he interest of the Government and the students and officers of the University when the interest of the Government and the students and officers of the University in this matter are necessarily interest in this matter are necessarily in concluding the letter referred to above it Harcourt Butter and — In order to meet the concluding the letter referred to above it Harcourt Butter and — In order to meet the concluding the letter referred to above it Harcourt Butter and — In order to meet the concluding the letter referred to above it Harcourt Butter and — In order to meet the concluding the letter referred to above it Harcourt Butter and — In order to meet the University of the University of the University of the Cuncil (7) The Senate (8) The Syndicate (9) The Farulties and their Deans (10) The resulties and their Deans (10) The resulties are the university of the University of the is the supreme governing body and has the executive body of the Court is called the Council The Senate is the scadenic body of which the executive body is called the Byndicate To meet the recurring charges a permanent endowment of fifty lacs of rupees is to be made and invested in authorised securities. The degrees diplomas certificates and other academic distinctions granted by the University are to have the same recognition at the hands of Government as those granted by the existing Indian Universities The formation and scope of Statutes and Regulators of the University are provided with minute detail. The Governor General in Council has extensive power to act member of emergency out the removal of any member of the teaching staff the appelituancia of a certain examiner and the raising of the scale of remuneration of the staff. The Uni versity grows out of the present Hindu Univer referred to the section which records the work sty Society which is now discoved and all of The Imperial Legislative Council (q) its property upits, powers and privileges. The eardinal features of the Art are as follows—are to vest in the Benares Huddle University. It will be seen from the above that the Act and residential Hudd University at Benares (etiplates that the University and Council C

University The portials of the University Sums aggregation approximately Re 82 lakis are open to persons of all classes castes and have been promised, and Re 60 lakis paid. The creeds but provision shall be made for foremment of india have made and india have been promised.

The Mahomedan University.

of learning and prove an incentive to them to exce of opinion Government laid down, as in the future to regain the intellectual eminence the case of the proposed Hindu University from which they seem to have fallen of late government report that the backwardness in education on the part of Mahomedans was an education of the party to indifference and party to their aducational wants not being the same as those of the remainder of the population amongst whom they live in this year's report, however it is stated that a remarkable swakening on the part of Maho medans in this direction has been witnessed during the last decade when the total number of pupils under instruction in all classes of institutions rose by nearly 60 per cent. On the other hand in the matter of higher educa the other hand in the matter of higher educa-tion their numbers remain well below that proportion notwithstanding the large relative increase. It was the aim of Sir Syod Ahmed Khan, K.os I., years ago to place the benedite of a liberal education within the reach of the Mahomedan community and in 1875 a school was opened which three years later was con-verted into the Aligarb College Under the inspiring influence of Mr Beck and of Mr (now Sir) Theodore Morkon great strides have been made. The college is now affiliated to the Allahabad University for the First Arts and B.A., for the B Sc in mathematics, chemistry and physics, for the M. Sc in mathematics and obemistry and D. Sc in mathematics and for the M. A. in English, Arabic Persian Sanskrift, History, Phillisophy Political Recommy and Mathematics. The students of the college hre also instructed in the theology and faith of Islant.

State of the Project.—His Highness the Aga Khan, the foremost Judian Mahomedan, had for some time been waiting until the time was ripe to make an appeal for funds for the University which he had comstantly held before his co-religionists as the educational goal to nes co-rengements as the equestional goal to tunds a wards which they should strive. He connerve exceed that the moment had arrived in 1911 when but this majesty the King Emperor visited India when to announce in person his coronation to his versity nodian people. As the result of a spirited to this paperal followed by a very netty personal donors.

The movement in favour of transforming can as Hb Highness was able to recur, promised the Mahomedan Angle-Oriental College at aggregating some thirty laking of rupees A Aligarh into a traching and residential Unidiract constitution was drawn up and a consult ventily was started as early as the end of last adve committee was formed. But the draft contary it was hoped that the foundation constitution was not approved by the teoretary of such an institution would awaken among of fitte and on the question of the right of Mahomedans the memory of their old seats stillstaing in perticular there was a sharp differ that the new university should not have the power of affiliating Moslem institutions in other parts of India Thereafter the project lapsed In 1915 when the Hindu University movement circulations in the Hindu University Act for ther stops were taken to come to an agreement with the Government of India. The Govern ment however laid down at once that the princi ples governing the constitution of the Hindu Uni versity would be applied to all other institutions of a like character and that they were not repeated to consider any proposals r to receive any deputation, which did not accept this governing rule On October 18th 1915 a meeting of the Muchael University Association meeting of the Muslem University Association was held at Aligari under the presidency of the Baja of Mahmudabad when it was proposed that the meaning recummends to the Moslem University Foundation unmittee the acceptance of the Moslem University on the lines of the Hudu University. The resolution was declared to have been curried but this was subsequently observed and an official ways to the transmission of the survey of the resolution was based of the survey of the resolution was based if its this was subsequently disputed and an official report of the proceedings was bested. It is evident that whistever transpired at the Alagarh meeting a large number of Indian Modelane are not prepared to secupt a constitution for their University and that there is no prospect of agreement. Nor is then the slightest prospect to the Convergence below. of the Government of halfs agreens to any narkedly defirent constitution. The pro-pects of the University mair ralising are there-fore exceedingly remote it is a curious equal fore exceeding remore, it is a training and in that the finda University which was a poor second in the field should have received its led and be proceeding with the necessary buildings which the Modern University started long before should be indefinitely held up. It has been proposed that the interest on the funds subscribed should be devoted to other edinostronal objects arou as echolarchips but this is opposed by some of the subscribers
who maintain that they subscribed to a Uni
versity and if the funds are not to be divoted
to this purpose the valoud be returned to the

Local Self-Government.

villages are built up the larger administrative entitles—tabula, sub-divisions and districts.

The typical Indian village has its central residential site with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-nutting. The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with its own organisation and govern-near which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted however that in certain portions of India, e g in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village is here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homestrads -- (Gazetteer of India.)

The villages above described fall under two main classes, viz.,

though some of the non cultivated lands may he set apart for a common purpose such as grazing and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities and on payment of assessment. villago government vests in a hereditary head man, known by an old vernacular name, such as patel or reids, who is responsible for law and order and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled.

(2) The joint or laudlord village the type prevalent in the United Province the Punjah and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole, its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors, and a certain amount of collective responsibility still, as a rule, remains The village site is owned by the proprietary body who allows residences to the trooprietary body. who allow residences to the tenantry artisans, traders and others. The waste land is allotted to the village and if wanted for cultivation is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the punchauet or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more beadmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities but the arti-ficial character of this appointment, as compared with that which obtains it a ratyatwari village, is evidenced by the title of its holder which is generally iomeorder a vernacular derivative from the English word number. It is this type of village to which the well known description car valege to which the west known description in Sir H. Maine's Village Communities is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local digarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants or labourers under

Throughout the greater part of India, the Village Autonomy —The Indian villages constitutes the primary territorial unit formerly possessed a large degree of local autoff Government, organization and from the tonomy since the native dynastics and their local representatives did not as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators but themselves with the individual cultivators but regarded the village as a whole, or some largulandholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of food, civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and podice organization, the increase of communications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual responsive system, which is actually agreed in the scatter of restlets. the operation of the individual religious register, which is extending even in the north of India Nevertheless the village romains the first unit of administration the principal village functionaries—the headman the accountant, and the village watchman—are largely utilised and pald by Government and there is still a certain amount of common village feeling and interests

> Punchayets -For some years there was Puncanyets—for some yates determined an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council—tribunal, or Pusadayst and the Decentralisation Commussion of 1908 made the following special recommendations—

While therefore we desire the development Types of Villages — (1) The severalty or raiyawaii village, which is the prevalent form of a punchayer system, and consider that the outside Northern India Here the revenue is mountable we recognise that such a system to joint responsibility among the villagers, can only be gradually and tentatively applied, mountains the tracetine that since it systems can only be gradually and tentatively applied, and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform and definite method of procedure we think that a communement should be made by giving sertain limited powers to Panchayats in those villages in which circumstances are most favour able by reason of homogeneity natural intelli gence and freedom from internal fends. powers might be increased gradually as results powers must be internated graduary as returns warrant, and with success here it will become easier to apply the system in other villages Such a policy which must be the work of many years will require great care and discretion much patience and judicious discrimination. between the circumstances of different villages and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers.

This is, however still mainly a question of This is, however will mainly a question or future possibilities and for present purposes it is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government. An Act was pas ed in 1912 to provide for the establishment of punckages in the Punjab, but it was contemplated that the areas for which these bodies would be established would be larger than villages, and their functions are limited to the dismosal of petry civil suits. In the Prujab it may be mentioned village self government survives to a considerable extent, on a basis of enston, and the desirability of bringing it under statu tory regulation has been questioned.

Municipalities—The Presidency towns had some form of municipal administra-tion, first under Royal Charters and later under tion, first under incyal charters and later under statute, from comparatively carry times but outside of them there was practically no attempt at numerical legislation before 1842. An Act passed in that year for Bengal which was prac-tically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India Under

this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces. The Acts provided for the all provinces. The Acts provided for the cipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various texes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated, and from the point of view of self-government these Acts did not proceed for It was not until after 1870 that much proour 1s was not until after 1870 that muon pro-fress was made. Lord Mayos Government in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the accretity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to beer on the management of funds devoted to education sanitation, medical charity, and local public works. New Municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874 which, among reviews dependent for the elective principle but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully in troduced. In 1881, 2 Lord Edpon s deverament issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government. Acts were paned in 1883-4 that greatly attared the constitution, powers, and functions of muni-cipal bodies, a wide extension being given to the electric system, while independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees responsibility were contented of the other to elect a private citizen as chairman. Arrangements were made also to increase invincing incompress and financial responsibility some items of provincial revenue suited to and capable of developments. lopment under local management being transferred, with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects. The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the administration of municipannia down to the present day. In several Provinces there are besides municipalities "notified areas, (e. small towns which are not at for full municipal lastitutions, but to which parts of the Municipal Acts are applied, their safatir being admini stered by nominated committees. These are stered by nominated committees. These to be regarded as embryo municipalities,

Level Boards.—The establishment of boards for dealing with local affairs in rural arcss is a relatively recent development. No such boards existed in 1888, though some send voluntary linds for local improvements had been related in Madras and Bombey while in Bengal and the United Province constitutive committees assisted the district officers in the management of runds devoted to local schools, roads and dispensaries. The system of raising occasion and dispensaries. The system of raising occasion and in purposes of this description was introduced by legislation in Madras and Bombay between 1866 and 1899 in the case of Bombay nominated committees were to administer the proceeds of the cost. The year 1871 saw a wide development of legislation for local administrative purposes, partly due to growing needs and partly the result of the financial decentralisation scheme of Lord Mayos Government, vacciota Acts being passed in different Provinces providing for the levy of rates and the constitution of local bodies, in some cases with an elected element, to administer the funds. The whole system was reorganised in accordance with the passes of Lord Ripan's Government. Under the states of local bodies, in some cases with an elected element, to administer the funds. The whole system was reorganised in accordance with the passes of Lord Ripan's Government. Under the states of local is the existing local commit-

extending all over the country. The lowest administrative unit was to be small exough to some local knowledge and interest on the part of each member of the board, and the various minor boards of the district were to be under the comisol of a general district board, and to sand delegates to a district board, and to end official element was to preponderate, and the effective principle was to be recognised, as in the case of municipalities, while the resources and financial responsibilities of the boards were to be increased by trainferring items of provincial revenue and expenditure. It was, however recognised that conditions were not sufficiently advanced or uniform to permit of one general system being imposed in all provinces, and a large discretion was left to Local Governments. The systems introduced in different parts of India by the Acts of 1838 5 (most of which are still in force) consequently yarded greatly

Mofemail Hunicipalities.—The total number of unnicipalities has aftered little for many years past. New numicipalities have been formed from time to time, but there have also been removals from the list. There was indeed a rather marked decrease according to the last a rather marked decrease according to the last deconnist review (1902 12) and the number in 1911 12 was actually less than it was thirty years earlier. This result was brought about by the reduction to 'notified areas of a con-siderable number of the number numhipstities in the Punjab and United Provinces. The figures showing the constitution of the municipalities call for little comment. Taking them as a whole the proportion of elected members was in 1911–12 rather more than a half, whereas in 1901-02 it was slightly less. The proportions of non officials and Indians, already high in 1901 also increased during the decade. Elected members are in the majority in the cities of Bombay Madras and Rangoon and in Bongal (excluding Calcutte) Bihar and Orises, the United Pro-vinces, and the Central Provinces in the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, on the other hand, there are no elected members, and in Burma they form a small minority Non officials outnumber officials everywhere and Indians outnumber Europeans to an even greater degree, except in Rangoon Taking the muni-cipalities individually some of the commissioners are elected in the great majority of cases presentation in the larger municipalities is in general by wards or classes of the community or both Voters must be residents not below or both voters must be residents not below a specified age, and property or status qualifica-tions are generally hald down. The Chairman or President of the Municipal Corporation is some times nominated under the orders of the Local Government, but more often chosen by the com missioners from among themselves. The only provinces in which there has been in the past a provinces in which there has seen in the past a sarge proportion of elected non-official chairman are Madras, the Central Provinces, and the two Bengais, but Bombay has now to be added to the fist, in view of the changes made in that province in the deading years of the decade. Various provinces exist as to the exercise of control by Government, particularly as regards finance and appointments. No loans can be raised without Government sanction, and gener ally speaking municipal budgets, and alterations in taxation require the sanction of the Local

Government or of a Commissioner. Proposals for giving numleipal committees a larger degree of independence were put forward by the Decementalisation Commission, and some action os these lines has been taken. Government may provide for the performance of any duty which the commissioners neglect, and may suspend them in case of incompetence, default, or abuse of powers.

Municipal Revenues.—In the provinces in which outrol is fevied generally it is the most important source of income. The outrol duties have admitted disadvantages but they are familiar through long usage to the inhabit tants of the North and West of India. The possibility of abolishing them was under consideration during the last decade and it was decided in the United Provinces to take this step in many municipalities but the alternative of direct taxation is not a popular one Precautions are taken to limit the tax to articles actually consumed in a town, and to prevent it from sevential in a town, and to prevent it from of local consumption and goods in transit are allowed to pass in bond or receive a refund of art the most important class of goods subject to octroi taxation.

Incidence of Taxation.—A tax on houses and lands is levied to some extent in all provinces and is the main source of numicipal revenue where there is no octrol. larse on protessions and trades and on animals and vehicles are generally levied as also is a water rate in the large towns that have been

furnished with water works. Tolls on resets and ferries and lighting and conservancy rates contribute to the rescript in most provinces. The average incidence of numerical textation per head of numerical population in 1911 12, for British India, as a whole, was Ra 2 85 Leaving out of account the Presidency towns where the figures are higher the provincial averages ranged from Ra 8 08 in the North West Frontier Province and Ra 2 38 in the Punjab to Ra 1 35 in Madras and Ra 1 02 in English the rates of revenue are numerical lands and buildings, conservancy receipts (other than the rates) educational and modical fees, receipts from markets and slaughter houses (a very important item in Burma) and interest on investments

on investments Municipal functions are classified under the heads of public safety health, convenience and instruction. Within these heads the duties are many and varied Expenditure spart from that on general administration and collection which amounts to something less than 10 per cent of the total is similarly classified. The principal normal functions of municipalities now are the construction upkeep and lighting of streets and roads and the provision and maintenance of public and municipal buildings the preservation of the public health principally with reference to the provision of medical fellof vacoun atton, sanitation drainage and water-supply and measures against epidemics and education particularly primary education. Money is raised by loan for water supply and drainage adecrayed from ordinary revenues

THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS

The corporations of the Presidency towns compy a special position and are constituted under special Acts.

Calcutta —The municipal administration of Calcutta Him cipal Act of 1899 which replaced an Act of 1888 the working of which had not been attogether satisfactory. The Corporation, as remodeled by the Act of 1899 consists of a Charman appointed by the local Goventment and fifty countisteners, half of whom are elected at televalul ward electrons while the remainder are appointed four each by the Bengal Chamber of Cosmorce and the Calcutta Trades Amoci ation, two by the Port Commissioners, and fifteen by the local Government. The Act also constitutes a smaller body the General Occumitations and fifteen by the local Government. The Act also constitutes a smaller body the General Cosmorth of the commissioners, four electred by the ward commissioners, four electred by the ward commissioners, four electred by the other commissioners and four appointed by the local Government. There are various special committees and sub-constitutes.

The entire executive power is vested in the Chairman, to be executed subject to the approval or sanction of the Corporation or General in the Act. To the Corporation are reserved in the Act. To the Corporation are reserved the right of string the rates of taxation and such general functions as can be efficiently performed by a large body, while the General Committee stands between the deliberative and executive

authorities, and deals with those matters that are ill adapted for discussion by the whole Corporation but to important to be left to the disposal of the Chairman slone. Power is reserved to the local Government to require the municipal authorities to take action in certain circumstances and their manetion is required to large projects.

Bossbay—The municipal corporation of Bombay which formed the model for the new Calcutta constitution dates in its main features from 18°2 and continues to be regulated by the Act of 1888 as amended Some important changes were made by the fitty of Bombay Police Charges Act of 1997 which relieved the corporation of the police charges of the city and made over to them in exchange further responsibility for primary education medical relief and vaccination.

The Corporation consists of 72 councillors, of whom 86 are elected by wards 16 by the instites of the peace, 2 by the Fellows of the University and 2 by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the reneshing 16 being appointed by Government. The general municipal government is vested in the Corporation, while the ordinary business is transacted by a Standing Committee of 12 councillors, 8 appointed by the Corporation and 4 by Government. The councillors best is not, like the chairman of the corporation, and executive officer. The

chief emperative surfacetry is vested in a separate officer appointed by Government, mustly from the facility of the Indian Civil Service, styled the Ministral Commissioner, who can however be removed by a vote of 45 councillors.

Madras — A new Municipal Act for the City of Madras was passed in 1904. By this Act the number of the municipal commissioners, to whom as a body the name Corporation was now applied, was increased from 1. to 86 besides the Freadent and provision was made for the appointment of three commissioners each by the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association, and of two by such other associations, corporate bodies, or classes of persons, as the local devernment might direct, while the number to be elected as divisional elections was fixed at 20. Under the Act previously in lorse the total number of elected commescioners was not more than 24. The

remaining commissioners were appointed, as they are under the new Act, by the Local Go-vernment, who also appoint the President vernment, who also appoint the President The Act of 1904 also introduced various other changes in the law which need not be specially noticed it was modelled to a large extent on the Calcutta Act of 1899 Executive authority is vested in the President who is removable under the existing law by a vote of 25 com missioners. A Standing Committee, consist-ing of the president and eight other commissioners, is mainly concerned with financial and building question. The President, like the clued executive officers in Calcutta and Bombay is usually a member of the Indian Formosy 18 usually a memoer or up 1 Indian Civil Service The number of persons enrolled as voters in 1811 12 was 9 824 rather more taken 6 per cent of the total adult male population. The control of the 1 ocal Government over the municipality has hitherto been more stringent than in the other Presidency towns.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS

The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to District and Local Boards The systems of rural local government in the various provinces differ widely The Madras organi sation, which provides for three grades of local boards, most nearly resembles the pattern set in the original orders. Throughout the greater part of that province important villages and groups of villages are organised as Unions, each controlled by a PAROHAYAY Those bodies receive the proceeds of a light tax on houses and spend them mainly on asnitation. Next come the Taluk Beards, which form the agency for local works in the administrative sections into which the districts are divided Finally, there is the District Board with general control over the local administration of the district In Bombay there are only two classes of boards. for districts and TALUXAS respectively in Bengal, the Punjab and the North West Fron ther Province the law requires a District Board to be established in each district, but leaves the establishment of subordinate local boards to the discretion of the Local Government Bengal Act authorises the establishment of village Unions also but this provision has not been very largely used. The United Provinces Act formerly in force directed the establishment of district and sub-district boards but the latter or unitary and substitute to use of the fitter were abolished, as mentioned below in 1903. The system in the Central Provinces bears some resemblance to that which prevails in Madras the village being aggregated into circles and the circles into groups each of which and the circles into groups each of which has a Local Board, while for each district there has a Local Board, while for each district there is a District Council having authority over the Local Boards. In Assam district boards have not been introduced, and independent boards are established in each sub-division Neither district nor sub-district boards with Boards or in Baluchistan District boards with Boards or in Baluchistan District boards with Lord Ripons Local Self-Government Resolution of 1882, but the members took no agrice interest in them, and they died out siter a few years The district funds are now and interest by the Deputy Commissioners of districts. Proposal for giving the district interest by the Deputy Commissioners of districts. districts.

Elective Principle — the degree to which the elective principle has been introduced varies greatly in different parts of India but there greaty in different parts of from but there is a considerable proportion of elected monitors everywhere, except in the North West From ter Province, whose the system of election was abolished in 1909 On the whole, however the principle of representation is much less developed in rural than in municipal areas In Madras the elective system, pro fourly applied to the district boards only, was extended to the Taluk Boards in 1909. In the United Provinces and the Central Provinces there is a

and the Chairman of the district board shall be ejec the Chairman of the district colors rain to elec-ted or nominated. In most provinces the Collector has, as a general rule been appointed though in the Central Provinces the president is elected and is usually a non-official. In the United Provinces election subject to the vet-of the Local Government was prescribed by the Act of 1905, but in reserve the Collecty the Act of 1905 but in practice the Collector is chosen As regards the subordinate boards, the law and practice vary Generally speaking the sub-district boards are on the footing of subordinate committees or agencies of the dis trict boards, with very limited powers and resources but in Madras they exercise inderesources but in manuscribe observed control of the district boards, in regard to the less important roads, primary education, medical work, and sanitation.

Provision is made, on much the same lines as in the case of municipalities, for the exercise of control in certain directions by Government

also put forward.

Hevenne and Expenditure.—The sources of income open to rural boards are much nar rower and less elastic than those of the municipalities. The greater part of their revenue to levy on the land, and which usually does not exceed one anna in the rupes on the annual rent value (or, in rystwari provinces, the Government assessment) The cess is ordinal riv collected by Government agency along with the land revenue and varies in amount with the latter Since 1905 the income derived from the land cess has been supplemented by a special dovernment contribution calculated at the rate of 2, per cent of that income Sub

stantial amounts, apart from this special con-tribution are granted to the district boards by the Local Governments for various purposes Apart from receipts in connection with their educational and medical institutions, and markets, the only other important sources of independent revenue are pounds and ferries, and in Madras, road tolls. Except in Madras, the sub-district boards have generally no in dependent sources of income and meroly receive such moneys as the District Boards may allot to them In Madras the Taluk Boards receive half the land cess levied in their areas, as well as cortain miscellaneous revenues.

District and Local Boards —The following table shows the general constitution of the boards in each province the figures in itality relating to local boards the others to district boards The figures are for 1011.14 sare where otherwise stated—

l rosiner	\umber	Total Number	App	By contur	nt ,	B; Emplo		B Ra	
· ·	of Thorids	den per	Ft offulo	Yord nated.	Elect ed	Offi CIALS	Cigls Oll Von	Euro- peans	Indi ans
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Bombay	\ -a}	3 600	613	1 95	1 044	2,	2 905	204	3,486
454001	` 18	18د	7€	68	184		939		278
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		• Flgu	res for l	101_ 13					

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT DEFINED

The Government of India Issued on April therefore received with mixed feelings. Those 28th 191. a long resolution dealing with the who expected a declaration of a bold forward growth and future of local self-government policy were desappointed, whilst those who in India. From what has gone before it will realised the difficulties inhement in the working have been seen that the Decentralisation compared to the principle until some in age of providing mission made many and detailed recommends nulssion made many and detailed recommends to necessary funds are devised reassed unartions on this question and the intention of the resolution was to summarise policy on these points as well as to complete the chain of pronouncements of policy which commenced with the extraction resolution and was followed by local self government areas. The degree of nouncements of poincy with commence with whole have justified the poincy out of which the education resolution and was followed by local self government arose. The degree of the sanitary resolution owing however to the success varies from province to province and wade diversity of conditions in India and the from one part of a province to another but extent to which local self government must be a provincial question it was not apparently of a growth of a feeling of good citizenably possible to lay down broad and simply lines especially as in the main the development of the province and of vitality and growth. Of local self government is a question of the province are signs of vitality and growth. possible to lay down broad and simple lines particularly in the large towns. On all aldes especially as in the main the development of local self government is a question of the protection of funds and no one has suggested of the past the resolution placed in the forewhence they shall come except in the way of front the smallness and included in the forewhence they shall come except in the way of front the smallness and inelasticity of the local sleep already overhurdened. The Resolution was in many places towards all forms of public life,

the necessary funds are devised realised that

On a review, the Government of India decided balance. They held this out as the pailey to accept the view of the local government or which should steadily be kept in view advaidatestion as to the degree of progress possible at the present time. Local Govern mended that sub-distributions the resolution mended that sub-distributions the resolution will be stableded and that they should be universally established and that they should added, were prepared to advance in the direction of the main recommendations of the De centralisation Commission

Turning to details the resolution showed that of the 695 Chairmen of Municipalities 222 concluded of elected non-officials 248 of elected officials 51 of nominted non-officials 174 of is now very much in tayour. This consists m the main of a constitution under which an elected charman is the mouth piece of the corporation whilst the head of the executive is an official nominated by Government but under the control of the Corporation Whilst not present this system on all Local Governments, the resolution pointed out that it had the advantage of securing a continuous and strong executive administration by a paid whilst maintaining the corporate control and activity of the municipal board. As to the financial resources of the municipalities, it was shown that the aggregate mooms of the 701 municipalities in existence at the close of 701 manageagues in existence at the case of 1912-13 (excluding the Freadency fowns and Rangoon) amounted to \$3 282.845 or Rs. 4,82,42 675 apart from extraordinary receipts or an evenge of £4,683 or Rs. 70 245 a year This shows a very rapid expansion Contributions from Government have materially assisted this expansion Since 1911 the Gov sasisted this expansion Since 1911 the Government of India have made grants amounting to 23078,466 (Re 4,6147000), of which 2308,300 (Rs 5528000) are recurring, for urban sanitation Municipalities have also received their share—the exact figure is not cashy succeptainable—of the large educational grants made by the Government of India since 1911 amounting to about 29 887 900 (Rs 58,17000), of which £825 680 (Rs 124,0000), are recurring. Municipal boards have been relieved of all charges for the maintenance of paties within municipal limits in almost every province the recommendation that municipali ties should be relieved from financial respon sibility for famine relief and should receive sesistance from Government in the case of severe epidemics has been already given effect to or the principle has been accepted. The Government of India have also accepted a further recommendation namely that seal tance may legitimately be given by Government to poorer municipalities which, without it would be unable to carry on the normal standard of administration required from them

On the very important subject of financial aread to take them in the cause of progress control, which is sometimes described as minute the Government of india suggested that the Government has appointed as though the control of the confidence of a prescribed manifestation of committee to consider the whole question of the maintenance of a prescribed minimum report is awaited with great interest

The Decentralisation Commission recommended that sub-district bourds should be universally established and that they should be the principal agences of rural administra-tion. The Government of India left this ques tion to the discr tion of the Local Governments. The Local Governments favoured a policy where district and sub-district boards should Tuming to details the resolution showed that of the 636 Chairmen of Municipalities 223 contains a large preponderance of detected man consisted of elected non-officials 243 of elected bers. They took the view in which the Gov officials 51 of nominated non-officials 174 of nominated officials. The election of non-officials 174 of nominated officials The election of non-official 174 of the contained of every district and chairmen has long been viged by indian poil cleans, and their views have been out accepted in should remain chairmen of every district number of cleans, and their views have been out accepted district and sub-district board. The total number of the first the majority of Local Governments are in favour of substituting, so far as possible, non-official for official chairmen. With regard to the larger municipalities the Fombay system la now very much in about This consists in from the sums allotted by the imperial la now very much in layour. This consists in from the sums allotted by the imperial content of the content of covernment for education and sentiation. Government for education and sanitation resolution analysed at some length the propossi that district boards should be empowered to levy a railway or tramway cess in order to expedite the improvment of communications The Government of India have empowered district boards to levy a special extra land cens of three pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of land for the construction of light rail ways or transpars conditional on the proposal obtaining the assent of three fourths of the merubers of the board. The Government of members of the board The Government of India also decided that the board could issue debentures secured on the rallway property when its accumulated funds were insufficient to bear the cost of construction They also recommended that the present restrictions on the financial powers of the boards should be gradually relaxed in the direction of securing full discretion subject to the maintenance of the prescribed working balance

Turning to the organisation of the villages the resolution expressed the views of the Gov ernment of India towards the establishment of panchavets in the following passage — where any practicable acheme can be worked out in cooperation with the people concerned, full experi ment should be made on lines approved by the local government or administration concerned With this general recommendation they left the matter to the local authorities. With the matter to the local authorities With regard to the Presidency corporations, the Decembralisation Commission recommended that the Bombay system of an unofficial chair. man and an official head of the executive should be generally followed Bengal and Madras agreed generally with the proposal but Rangoon regarded it as unsuitable to the conductors their obtaining The Government of India declined to endone the suggestion that a Local Government Board should be formed in each Province for the control of the local bodies. in conclusion the resolution summarised the policy of the Government of Irdia towards the development of local self government as one of prudent boldness calculating risks but not

Local Government Statistics.

Bunkipulities -Will this garmintroduction we can now tern to the statistical results of the working of Local Soil Government.
The following table gave, information 4-, to the constitution of municipal committees transfor &e., in the chief provinces in 1915-14 (or 1912-18

	Population	Number			By Qualification	200	By Em	Employment	By]	Ву Касе	To odden to	5
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Presidency Tous	-						1				-	-9
*Calcutta	89-0 0-67	4	3	1	3.5	g	₹	9#	16	2	12	•
Bombay	979 445	-	? 3	J	16	99	7	65	18	Z	15	•
*Madras	518,690	-	- **	1	1.6	ន	10	18	27	34	*	7
Bangwon	284, 938	7	25	#	10	30	63	22	13	12	14	0
District Musicipalities												
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Bibar and Others	1,179,855	- 52	222	78	922	489	100	672	105	667	н	-
Аѕват	12,552	18	197	35	86	벟	8	147	37	100	91	4
· Bombay and Sind	2,354 992	158	2,310	2862	830	918	457	1 673	197	1 993	63	69
Madras	2,006 585	8	198	23	392	20	197	728	146	818	ନା	•
United Provinces	8 000 069	8	1 183	60	211	225	175	3 000	134	1 047	Φŧ	•
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Burma	649 679	2	660	181	187	97	8	862	160	00\$	တ	•
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Sanitation.

The history of the senitary departments in India goes book for about firty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns though much remains to be done but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been also and incommensurate with the thought. and labour bestowed on the subject. and apour personed on the subject. The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenetity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the in habitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting Great improvements have been effected in many places, but the village house is still often ill ventilated and over populated the village site dirty crowded with cattle choice with rank veretation and noisoned by stagmant pools and the village tanks poluried and used in discriminately for bashing cooking and driming. That the way to improvement lies through the concation of the people has always been recognised

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, education drivelop ed, and funds were available. In a resolution issued in May 23rd 1914, the Government of India summarised the position at that time and laid down the general lines of advance. This resolution (Gazetts of India, May 25th 1914) should be studied by all who desire to under stand the present position and policy its main features are summarised here.

The governments in India have moved more The governments in India have moved more rapidly of late. In 1898 the Government of India lassed an important statement of policy in 1998 imperial grants amounting to Rs 30,00 000 (£ 200,000) a year were made to local Government. A new department of the Government of India was created in 1910 in order to relieve the Euron Department of en order to relieve the Euron Department of entrapid of the definition and some other branches of the definition that and the contract of th the administration. In addition to sanitary conferences held by local Governments three concretees new by local tovernments three All-India sanitary conferences were convened at Bombay Madras and Lucknow respectively over which the Ham'hie Rir Harcourt Butler paredded as Member of the Governor General Scommel in that get of the department concerned.

search Fund Association has been founded to further the prosecution of research, and the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. To this fund the Government of India make in annually recurring grant of 5 lakes of rupees (£33 339) Moreover since the constitution of the new department of the Government of India, imperial grants have been made to local Governments and Administrations to the amount of Rs. 461,47000 (£3,076 465) of which Rs 55.23,000 (£ 388 200) are recurring and Rs. 460 24 000 (£ 2,089) non recurring in addition grants amounting to Rs. 283 lakis (£ 543,860) a year have been made to district boards in certain provinces, a substantial portion boards in certain provinces, a substantial portion of which will, it is hop d be expended on rural sanitation. These grants have rendered practreable the execution of schemes which a few years ago seemed beyond the limits of financial possibility and there can be little doubt that the movement for sanitary reform is now well established and progressive throughout the country

Organisation—As a result of the Plague Commissions Report Lord Carsons Govern ment took up with vigour the reorganisation of the sanitary department. Research in stitutes were started and an appointment of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India was created. The functions of this officer were to advise the Government of India upon sanitary and bacteriological questions to settle with local Governments the principles on which an advance should be made and to on which an advance around be made and to organise and direct research throughout India The arrangement was not completely successful among the disadvantages, the separation of research from clinical work deterred men from entering the department, and the office work in connection with research prevented the Sanitary Commissioner from undertaking wide and constant touring The organisation was scoond ingly modified in 1912. The Sanitary Commissioner is now the independent advicer to the Government of India in all technical and sanitary matters, but all questions of personnel as well as the administration of the bacterioformed in Large of the department concerned logical department to an extracting mercally have these conferences were attended by non-officials, bost placed under the control of the Director as well as officials, by laymen as well as professional sanitarians. Again the finding Re-leading sanitarians. Again the finding Re-

The Sanitary Organization.

The sanctioned strength of the superior sanitary organization in India new is

- (a) A Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India
- (b) A bacteriological department comprising-
 - (f) thirteen laboratory appointments distributed as follows —

Central Research Institute 1 Director and 8 Amistanta. 1 Director and 2 Assistants, 1 Director and 1 Assistant, 1 Director and 1 Assistant, 1 Director and 1 Assistant, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Madras Pasteur Institute, Kasanti Pasteur Institute, Comoor

(ii) fifteen new appointments recently sanctioned for the prosecution of research work and direct investigation in the field.

(d) The following establishments under local Governments --

		Deputy	Healt	h Officers	Sanitary R	ngineers.
Province	Sanitary Comis- sioners	Sanitary Commis- moners	1st class.	2nd class	Benitary Engi neers.	Deputy of Assistant Sanitary Engineers
Madras Bombay Bengal	1 1] 6 6	12	19 9 17	1 1	l c
United Provinces	î	4	11	17	1	ŝ
Punjab Burma	1 1	2	2	16	1	1 2
Bihar & Orless Central Provinces	<u>;</u>	3	2	1 1	l î	2
Азкало	ī	1			ī	}
North West Frontier Province Delhi	1	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	1	
Total	11	0	1 40	94	10	16

Provincial Agency—In their resolution, dated the 23rd May 1912 the Government of India provided for a large increase in the number of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and for the appointment of health officers (of the first-class for larger municipalities and of the second class for the smaller towns) on the lines of detailed for the smaller towns) on the fines of detailed proposals received from local Governments. Twelve additional appointments of Deputy anitary commissioner thurly five appointments of health officer of the first-class and a large addition to the number of second-class and the control of the c health officers were sanctioned in 1312 and 1918, the entire cost of the additional Deputy anitary Commissioners on the basis of the scale *Anitary Commissioners on the Daris of the Salle of pay fixed for Indians and half the cost of the health officers being met by imperial grants. The Government of India also advised local Governments to take powers where these did not exist, to require a municipality to appoint a health officer and to veto the appointment of an indian and the control of the contro nessin omeer and to veto the appointment of an unity person Such powers sired exist in the Bombay Precidency and have recently been taken by legislation in Bengal. Simultaneously the Government of India recommended the system in force in Madrias whereby every municipality is required to employ one or more trained sanitary inspectors in proportion to population sameary impressors in proposition to population and analysis inspectors are now being employed in large numbers in towns. In addition, the civil surgeon in every district is the santary adviser of the local authorities and in most provinces controls the vaccination staff. The provision of an lowest definition of annionation of the control of the con of an increased stell of sanitary engineers is engaging urgent attention.

Voluntary Agency—the Government of India attach great importance to the organisation of voluntary agencies and have recently made a grant of Rs 20,000 (21 533) a sum equivalent to that given by the Bombay Govern ment to the BORBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION which was founded in 1903, and now has corresponding branches in several districts and Native States.

Research.—The policy of the Government of India is to keep the control of research there itself but to decentratise other branches of stantian of the Government of India. The creation of an imperial depart

ment is no departure from that policy and the large imperial grants alrady mentioned have been made without any interference with provincial Governments While the general direction of a policy of public health must remain with the central Government, all detailed control and described the second of the control government, all detailed control and described the second of the sec and executive action are and will be, left to local Governments The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government or India is a touring officer empowered to consult and confer inform ally with local Governments and their officers upon matters connected with sanitation. He is not permitted to encroach upon the authority of Local Governments over the officers under their control

Provincial Officers.—The position of Provincial Saultery Commissioners towards the administrative heads of the medical department varies somewhat in different provinces. The dovernment of India do not wish to interfere with the arrangements which local Governments may consider best suited to local conditions but they desire to insist on the importance of defin ing the functions of the two officers and securing to the Santtery Commissioner the position of responsible technical adviser to the local Government in all matters affecting public health

Sanitary Boards.—In every province sanitary boards have been composed with vary ing powers, some being merely advisory others baving authority to sanction schemes and allot These boards are composed of officers belonging to the medical, anitary engineering and other branches of the civil services with the addition of non-officials. The Government of India view with favour and confidence the de india view with layour and conducted the de-volution of financial surbactly and responsibility to these boards and they commend to local Governments the appointment of a permanent salaried secretary to the board where this has not been done. They believe that such an appointment wherever made has resulted in an increase of efficiency

Training —Arrangements for training the superior sanitary staff are now engaging the attention of the Government of India. The

it prestical hygiene and in the study of the besterisinery and stickogy of tropical discusses. It is bessed in the seat stature to make arrangements in India for the identical of templeal resultations at Calcretta and elsewhere for the hatter. Meanwhile, a British diploma in public health is required from candidates for the post of Deputy Eanitary Commissioners and health officers of the first class. The problems of public health in India are vitally complicated by the fact that biting insects are a prominent factor in the discomination of disease and it is obviously desirable to provide in India, as soon as possible, a complete course of training for sanitary officers

Training classes for sanitary inspectors are now held in all the more important provinces.

Department of Public Health.—A substantial beginning has thus been made for the development of a department of public health and Indians have been freely enlisted for it. The posts of Deputy Banitary Commissioner and acath officer are now open to Indians. Nine Deputy Sanitary Commissioners out of 28 and the majority of health officers are Indians. The new bacteriological department consisting of 28 officers is also open to duly qualified Indians

As health officers and Sanitary Engineers gradually relieve Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or much of the drudgery of inspection and routine work; it is hoped that the latter will be set free to does with epidemics and communicable diseases from a higher plane, and to consider 'sense of public health where than those which they are able to review to-day. It is therefore important to provide in advance free interchange between them, the laboratory workers and those carrying out practical research in the field.

Progress of Research.—Research is slowly lifting the vell which hides the secrets of disease and mortality and opening up fields of inquiry assircely thought of a generation ago. The disease the secrety of the generation ago. The disease is sell to be communication of metaria and the appointment of the Plague Commission in 1893 are landmarks in the biscape of the disease and the appointment of the Plague Commission in 1893 are landmarks in the history of Indian Sanitation. In 1802, a reasoning that we have a feature of the Plague Commission in the King Institute after Leuteman-Colonel King, O. I. B., I. M. S., in view of his devoted efforts in the cause of sanitation in that presidency. In 1865 Loni Curzon a Government summed up the position and the pelley of the Government of India in regard to the establishment of Isboratories for the study of problems of public health in India. The functions of the central laboratories were diagnostic and special research connected with local research in the proparation of curative sers and the training of scientific workers. The time-stears of the provincial laboratories were diagnostic and special research connected with local conditions. This policy has been steadily developed. The Central Research Institute has been extended and re-quipped and ten now the bacteriological laboratory for the Bombay Presidency and a supposed is under consideration to ethnic to it a schedul of tropical medicine are under consideration at Calenda. Pasteur institutes

exist at Kasarii and Cotnoor. A third is about to be established in Burms, and it is under discussion to establish others in Assam (where is will be combined with a research laboratory) and Bomber.

Beddes the routine work connected with the bacteriological diagnosis of disease, antirable treatment, the manufacture of various vaccines and sera and general research, these laboratories at different times have beet the centres of many special invertigations, notable amongst which are those on plague and enteric over It is hoped that before long each province in India will have a laboratory fully equipped for research.

Research Fund Association.—The found ation of the Indian Research Fund Association in 1911 has marked an important era in sanitary in 1311 has marked an important era in sanitary progress. The control and management of the association are vested in a governing body the president of which is the Member in charge of the Education Department of the Government of India. The governing body is assisted by a scientific advisory board of which not less than three members have seats on the governing body They examine all proposals for work in connection with the setentific objects of the association and report as to their import ance and feasibility The members of this board are appointed for one year but are eligible for re-election, and they have power to add to their number. The present members are the Director General Indian Medical Service, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the Director of the Central Research or India, the Director of the Central Descrip-Institute at Kasani, the Officer in charge of the Central Malarial Bureau and the Assistant Director General Indian Medical Service (Sani tary) Sir Ronald Ross has been elected an honorary consulting member. The member ship of the Indian Research Fund Association amp or the bound necessario rund association is open to non-officials. Every donor of He 5 000 is entitled to become a permanent member while every subscriber of Re. 100 per annum can be a temporary member. Members of the association are entitled to attend and take part in the annual general meeting of the association. and to receive copies of the reports and other publications issued from time to time by the association. Although, so far the fund has been financed solety by the Government of India, it is hoped that in time Indian philan thropists will contribute towards the expansion of the association by founding chairs of research by financing experimental research measures and otherwise

Work of the Association —The association has been active and can already point to some schlevement. Out of an income of Ba. 15 lakins (\$100,000) received since its incorporation and up to the end of 1913-14, an expenditure of over Ba. 14 lakins (\$293 383) has been sanctioned. In 1911, Major S P James I.M.S was deputed to stady yellow fever in its endende area and to draw up proposals for protecting India against the introduction of the discuss Those proposals are still under consideration. In the meanwhile, segonyls surveys have been carried out in Calcrata, Bombay Madras, Karachi and Bangoron and other saports Anti-malaria schemes based on prefinihum; surveys have been carried out at a cost of Ba. 402,000 (\$40,189) Investigations are at pre-

seat in progress into the problems connected with the prevalence of choices, kais-arar dysentery, legroxy and goitre, as well as inquiries into the pharmscology of encounts derivatives, these of hydrocyanic acid gas as a pulcade and the firstion of chemical standards of purity for milk and mulk products. Other investigations are under consideration regarding bacteriological standards of purity for water supplies, the different auti choices tracines and sera, the methods of water filtration and slit removal bestited to Indian conditions and the citology of diabetes and the fevers of short duration Incso will be started so soon as more trained research workers are available. It is hoped also to carry out during the next non epidemic season, an experiment in plague prevention on a large scale.

Resides financing the investigations conducted by its own stail the association gives grants in aid to outside research on approved lines. The co-operation of other workers has been sought and every encouragement has been given to them. Grants for research have been made, for instance to Professor MacMahon Dr. Hossack and Mr. Howlett. The services of Indians have also been cultisted. Dr. Korke is engaged in an important investigation into kala after while. Mr. Awati a medical entomologist is employed under the association. The Government of India cordially approve the policy of encouraging private enterprise in the cause of research.

The association has also started a journal for the publication of medical research work done in India—the Ivplax Journal or Madrical Research —published quarterly The favourable reception which has been accorded to the first three numbers is evidence of the increased interest that is being taken in senitary sedence in India to day

The investigations enumerated above represent the work directly under the approvision of the Government of India. The local Governments also are fully alive to the importance of recearch, and in seve a province inne special officers are at present engaged in investigating the cause underlying the local prevalence of malaria and deviating suitable schemes for the mitigation of that disease

Water Supply — Few subjects have reacted more attention of late than the provision of a uped supply of altered water in towns Complete figures are not available but sums amounting to at least 28 of 163,297 (£2,345,886) have been spend during the last 20 years on completed schemes Projects coating Rs 1 10 03 433 (£235,922) are under construction and projects costing Rs 114 44,750 (£762,982) have been prepared and sanctioned These figures are exclusive of the expenditure in the Presidency fowns and Rangoon.

dancy towns and gaugeou.

Drainage.—Drainage schemes on modern lines, are the basis of all sanitary improvement in urban areas. The demand for them is sacredy less than that for piped water and is steadily on the increase. As in the case of water supply complete figures are not available but the knewn expenditure during the last twenty years has been considerable and it now rapidly increasing. The expenditure during the last twenty years has been considerable and it now rapidly increasing. The expenditure during the last twenty outside the Presidency towns and Rangoon

during that period amounted to Rs 97 85.085 (4851,003) whereas the cost of the works under construction is estimated at Rs 1,54,85,003 (51 025,033) In the beginning precedence over drainage was given to piped water-upply but experience has demonstrated the advantage of introducing both concurrently Without drainage there is no means of carrying off the surplus water and without piped water supply it is difficult to finish the drains properly

When drainage schemes on modern lines were first started in this country there seems to have been a bias against the use of sewers, and, wherever possible, open drains were adopted Experience has shown that the preference for the open drain and the fear that sewers would give excessive trouble were not well founded. On the contrary much of the advantage of a drainage system is lost if only open drains are used, as the old system of handcarriage latrines has to be continued. Moreover economy in establishment is possible only in the case of a sewage system.

Pilgrimages—Elgrimages necessitating as they do the collection of large numbers of persons often more than a militon at one place at one time have an important santary aspect mainly in connection with choirer and other communicable diseases. The Government of India recently decided to examine the sanitary arrangements at the chief places of pelgrimage throughout India and local florenments were asked to appoint provincial committees for tima purpose under the presid acy of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India with a view to for mulist practical schemes of improvement. The inquiry is still in progress but the Government of India have already made a grant of Re Ziakia (a.18.383) and promised an additional grant of India have already made a grant of Re Ziakia (a.18.383) and promised an additional grant of 4 lakis of rupes (226.666) spread over four route to Hadrinath and they have made a further recurring grant of Re 20.000 (El. 383) a year for the same object. The important question of improving the conditions of the nigrimage to the Hedjas by Indian Musulmans is undergoing close continy The Governor General in Council anticipates that these in quintes will lead to signal sanitary improvements and promote the convenience and comfort of many milhous of His Majesty's loyal Indian subjects.

Rural Sanitation.—The following observations are based on practical experience of rural sanitation.—

- (a) Traveling dispensaries may be used to spread a knowledge of the simple facts regarding the more commen diseases. For this purpose the subscription of the subscription of the property of
- (b) The improvement of the village water supply is an important as it is difficult Apparently excellent results have been obtained by chainsection of water with permanganate of potash. Bitpermants are being made in diffusion.

- parts of India in the use of tube-wells, etc. It might serve as an useful object basen to use pumps and tube-wells for the provision of water at fairs, schools, hospitals and local public offices. In some localities a tank supply alone is possible and the difficulty is to protect even new tanks from pollution
- (c) in several provinces, notably in Madras vallage unions or direles have been formed and their committees entrusted with small grants for the improvement of the santation of the village site. This measure might be extended experimentally elsewhere. It is calculated to encourage discussion and inquiry regarding sanitary work.
- (d) Village midwives are in some districts encouraged by small grants of money and rewards to attend at the head quarters hospital for a short and simple

- course of training. These measures open up possibilities with reference to a reduction in infantile mortality and children's diseases generally
- (c) In most districts in India, the civil surgeon is also in theory the sanitary officer of the district. His duties at head quarters however do not allow him to tour and inspect in the district to the extent that is necessary even in the case of epidemios in the district it is sometimes not possible for him to leave headquarters. In some provinces, district anitary officers have been appointed and there can be lattle doubt that many more such appointments are required and that one of the most urgent and hopeful measures for promoting rural samitation is the appointment of well quadried and whole-time district health officers to control and organics all sanitary arrangements and experiments in the district

Birth and Death Rates —The population of the areas in which births and deaths were registered was 288 323 865 according to the census of 1911 and the number of births registered in 1913 was 39 87 per nille compared with 39 35 per nille in 1912 and an average of 38 37 per nille in the fire years 1908—12. The total number of deaths was 6845,018—23 72 per nille, as compared with 24 71 per nille in 1912 and 32 77 for the five years 1907 11. This was the lowest rate since 1898. The rates for the provinces are given in the following table.

	Birth (per n		[Des	th Rates	(per mille		
Province	1912.	1918		1912,			1918	
			Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Delhi		44 8	43 7	83 0	39 3	44 2	85 1	40 0
Bengal	85 3	33 7	24 5	30 1	29 8	- i 9	29 7	29 4
Bihar and Orlesa	42 b	42 1	30 0	31 0	31 ŏ	4 4	29 7 29 2	29 î
Assem:	82 Z	38 1	208	25 1	25 0	21 2	27 8	27 7
United Provinces	404	4.7	34 4	29 6	29 9	39 4	U4 5	848
1 mjab	45 9	45 4	31 9	26 1	26 6	35 7	29 7	30 2
₩ Frontier Pro-				l .		1		
vince	37 1	36 2	22.7	23 6	28 4	24 3	.4 "	24 7
Central Provinces and					•			
Bern	48 2	49 8	47 6	41 8	42 3	30 9	30 2	30 %
Madras	30 9	82 2	236	23 8	24 3	26 2	208	21 4
Coorg	26 32	25 9	64 1	36 8	38 4	47 6	32 €	88 5
Hombey_	85 0	85 0	41 5	33 8	34 9	32 9	25 4	26 7
Burma Lower	31 7	31 7	87 2	24 4	28 0	32 9	22 2	1-23 €
Burma Upper	33 0	84 2	44 1	27 5	29 0	993	26 5	27 6
Almer Merwara	47 08	43 2		1	38 3	1		25 9
Total	38 95	89 3	33 1	29 4	29 7	81 0	28 5	28 7

The most striking feature was the diminished death-rate in the Central Provinces where choicra and malarm had prevailed in 1812, and in Bombay where choicra showed a marked durase. The interested death rate in the United Provinces and the Punjab was due chiefly to fevers which had shown an exceptionally a mail mortality in the previous year. The reduced borth rate in Bengal is attributed to the rise in prices.

The excess of births over deaths ranged from 19 per mills in the Central Provinces to 4 3 per mills in Bengal. The mean percentage of male to fernale births ranged from 126 5 in the North West Frontier Province to 104 in Sing and Orissa.

The greatest mortality occurred in December while the lowest was in February Infantile majerially was highest among the major provinces in Upper Burna the Central Provinces and the Patiest Provinces the total rate per mills for all India was 102 male and 197 feather streamous express as being made to reduce these figures which, though still excessive, show a welcome decrease.

Urban Vital Statistics.—The following table gives the ratio of deaths per mille in ofties of British India whose population exceeded 150 000 in 1911.

	Death Rate per Mille		Death Rate per Mille
	1905 1 (Mrun Rate) 1913	_	-1988-12 (Mean Rate)
Calentta Bom bay Madras Lacknow Rango on Howrah Benares	29 0 29 2 37 32 7 40 0 40 3 61 8 47 0 58 2 59 4 28 4 10 5 56 2 50 9	Doihi Lehoro Cawnpore Agra Ahmedabad Allahabad Amritsar	46 7° 40 0 3° 7 38 1 58-0 45 1 29 7 22,0 58 5 39 5 21 9 17 4 50 4 40 9

Rate for 1912.

Chief Diseases,—There are three main classes of fatal disease aprofile fevers diseases affecting the abdominal organs and lung diseases. Intertinal and skim parasites allers and other indications of sourcy widely prevail. Much of the sickness and mortality is dut to deficient powers of resistance and to institutely habits and surroundings. The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases recorded in British India and the death rates per 1,000 during the three years from 1911 to 1913

	Years		Small pox	Cholera	Fevers	Dysentery and Distributes	Plague	Respira- tory Diseases
1911		{	58 J38	354 005 1 48			733,582 3 07	223 822 0 94
1912		{	89 35 1 37	407 709 1 71		292 .18 1 22	203,037 1 10	247 786 1 04
1917		{	98 155 41	294 815 1 24	3 983 112 16 71	246 578 1 08	198 456 0 83	237 229 1 000

With regard to special diseases choicra is much less provalent than formerly. In 1913 14 to occurred chiefly in Bengal and Bahar and Orissa. Plague forms the subject of a separate section. When reference is made to fover in India, maintail tever is generally understood but many causes of death and many diseases much more fatal than maintail fever are included under the heading. The fever death rates as usual, varied greatly ranging in the major Provinces from 23 b in Bengal to 6.7 in Madras. The maintais section of the Indian Bessearch Fund association is housed at Easauh, but has a field-laboratory in Delhi where classes are held. In 1913 as dectors underwent instruction at these classes. Anti-malarial operations and mosquito surveys are being carried out by special officers in practically all the provinces. It has been proposed to send a small deputation to study anti-malarial measures in Italy. The measures adopted to fight malaria are the sale of quinice at cheap rates and the extirpation of mosquitos by such methods as dranage pertodage and jungle obsaring.

Vaccination.—The total number of vaccinations performed among the civil population during 1913 14 was 2 277 086 being a slight decrease from the previous year 8 work. Of primary vaccinations 98 96 per cent and of re vaccinations 98 96 per cent were successfully vaccinated was 46 88 per cent of the number of interest number of infants successfully vaccinated was 46 88 per cent of the number under a year old a fundamental proposed by the use of pure call lymph and the larger provinces have, or will shortly have their own call lymph depots

Pingue.—The present epidemic of plaque in India first broke out at Bombay in Angust 1896, and as the table below shows it has been responsible for a heavy rate of mortality since that date in 1807 the deaths from plaque attained the highest total yet recorded, vir. 1315 892, for India as a whole, the number in Pritish India atome being 1180,223 or 5 16 per mille. In 1808 the mortality declaned enormously falling to 156 480 the lowest total since 1800. In 1809 there was once more a relatively low mortality vir. 178,308 deaths or fewer than in any year since 1900, excepting 1808. In 1810 and 1911 there was a severe recordescence, especially in Hengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab. In the latter part of 1911 and in 1912 the virulence of the repidemic shated, and the 1913 figures show a still further fall. In 1914 there was a rise owing to a recrudescence of the disease in Bombay and in 1915 there has been a serious recrudescence.

Plague is so local in its viritations that all general and unanalyzed statistics are likely to prove unideating. Many parts of India have been almost entirely free from its ravages, and in the gree set pert of the country the outbreaks cannot be described as having been severe or disastrous. On the other hand, general statistics tend to conceal the severity of the distress caused by the Cheese in particular districts. In some parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces the more tasky has been specially severe.

1696-97	57 548	1 1907	1 815,892
1898	116 286	1908	6.480ء 1
1500	189 009	1	24 0, 200
2000		1909	178,808
1900	92,807	1910	512,605
1901	282,027	1911	846,878
1902	576,865		010,010
	,	1912	305 488
1908	888 076	1913	217,869
1904	1 143,993	1014	295 897*
1905	1 069,140		250 221
1906	858 721	Preliminary floure	

The reasons for this uneven incidence are at present somewhat obscure. The mortality in Rastern Rengul and in Assam has been at no time appreciable, largely it is believed because the habits of the people and the structure of their bones are unfavourable to the breeding of rats while in the Madras Presides of and in Broma the epidemic has never reached actions dimensions. How far the computative immunity of Madras is due to a policy of segregation and surveillance and how far to climatic conditions is undeeded.

The Advisory Committee on Plague Investigation in England and the Plague Commission in India whose constitution has been described in former issues of this Report have concluded their investigations which have led to most important results. The main lasts in regard to the mode of propagation of an epidemic and the life history of the plague bacillus have been searchained and rational methods of stack have thus been made possible. It is now generally agreed (1) That epide is bubonic plague in man is directly dependent on epidemic plague in rats (2) that the vehicle of contagion between rat and rat and between rat and man is the plague in getter that the vehicle of contagion between rat and rat and between rat and man is the plague infected rat flea (3) that bubonic plagues is not directly infections from man to man and (4) that the life of the plague hadilus outside the bodies of men, animals or fless is of short duration. In large towns plague may persist through the year but in villages such persistence is exceptional, and the recur rense of an epidemic is probably due to fresh injection.

In the light of the knowledge and experience now acquired it is possible to deal satisfactorily with the discuss when effective control can be established over the sanitary conditions and in the case of the native army and in limited areas such as jails there has been remarkable success. But attempts to establish such control over large areas would involve too great an interference with the habits prejudices, and sentiments of the people and the application of measures of proved utility must depend upon the particular circumstances of each locality and upon the character of its inhabitants. In the face of great practical obstacles three principal measures for combating plague are now adopted —

(1) The temporary evacuation of quarters in which plague is free about (2) Inoculation with the prophytectic fluid. (3) The systematic destruction of rate

Hospitals, Dispensaries, Asylums.—The following table gives figures for Indian hospitals under three heads. The institutions grouped under Heads (1) and (3) are generally speaking, for the general public Those under Head (2) are for special classes of persons such as railway servants policemen, &c. —

, -	(1) Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries (State Public Local Fund and Private-sided)			(2) State Special and Railway Hospitals			(3) Private Non sided Institutions		
	No of Institu tions.	No of In patients.	No of Out- patients	No of Institu- tions.	No of In patients.	No of Out- patients	No of Institu tions,	No of In patients.	No of Out- patients.
3012	2,788	492,798	29,956 763	826	93,850	2,154 284	669	51 799	4 774 887
1916	2,820	815,082	30 082,547	851	96 171	2,381 969	69	57 252	4,828,867

Constitute Applican.—The treatment of binatics at saytime prevails on only a small scale in facility where I mainly is less prevaient than in Huropean countries. The census of 1911 shound, at increase of nearly \$2 per cont. In the number of insane since 1901. The number admitted into agricum in 1913 was \$2.27 as against 1981 in 1912. The total saytim population of the year was \$472. A new saytim has been opened in Bombay.

The Tropical Diseases

If the principal scourges of the European in the tropics namely malaria dysenter, and typhold could be removed there would still typhold could be removed there would star remain the strain of dimate as a source of disease and a cause of deteriorated health not amounting for a time to actual lines but eventually showing its effects in lessened re-sistance to the wear and dear of life premature. senility of the tissues and diminished fertility This results mainly from the transfer to a hot climate of an individual whose heat-regulating mechanism has previously adapted itself to conditions where the body temperature has to be maintained come 40° above that of the surrounding air On arrival in a country where the temperature of the air is perhaps the same as that of the living theues it is obvious that there must be a sudden and violent disturbance of such mechanism. This mechanism is very complex and exists for the purpose of striking a balance between the heat formed by the changes in the thenes and the heat lest from the lungs and by radiation from the surface of the skin. But beyond this there is no doubt a regulation of the temperature dependent in some way on the normal working of the central nervous system as is shown by the remark nervous system as a shown by the remark able alteration which may take place in the temperature of purks of the body when the brain has been subjected to some gross lession

In the tropics the amount of carbonic sold given of by the lungs is redu ed about twenty given on by the number of respirations per minnte is reduced and there is lessened activity of the lungs. This shows that there is less tissue change (or combution) going on in the tissues that is to say dimunished heat production The same is shown in the diminished amount of work done by the kidneys As regards heat loss this is almost entirely effected through the skin 70 per cent of the heat of the body in temperate climates going off by radiation and conduction and 15 per cent by evapora When however the temperature of the tropical atmosphere class the lass by radiation falls to nothing and all the heat has to be dis sipated by evaporation from the surface sipated by evaporation from the surface Consequently practically all the work of losing heat which strikes the balance with the heat production and maintains the body at a nor mal temperature, falls upon the sweat glandwhich are therefore in a state of continued and abnormal activity In hot dry atmospheres the water evaporates as soon as formed but in the water evaporates as soon as formed but in conditions of heat with great hundilty such as obtain during the worst months of the year in Calentta and Bombay the skin is kept con tinually most by trickling beads of perspira-tion. Harvio lies the comfort and heatthings of the punkah which monves excessive mole ture. But it is obvious that in order to keep conditions of heat with great numidity such as obtain during the worst months of the year in Calcutta and Bombay the skin is kept continually most by trickling beads of perspiration. Herein lies the comfort and heatching as believed to result from the proliferation of the punical which removes excessive moles true, But it is obvious that in order to keep the temperature of the body normal there must be increased flow of blood to the surface that the reaction of the paraphration. Be this as the most of the body a state quite different from the conditions under which the organs of the European have been trained. This knowns there were the size is sufficient to which Europeans are so sub-

This account of the chief tropical diseases was ject and acts prejudicially to the working of written by Major Gordon Tucker in s of Grant Modical College — the internal organs sepecially those subserving direction. A blast of cold air coming on the Congreted skin in the early hours of the European in must chill the surface causing a sudden con traction of the cutaneous vessels and tending to produce a rapid flux of blood to the desper parts, inducing a congestion of the musous membrane of the bowels and from that re sults the morning diarrhess which is occasionally severe and exhausting Such a state of afairs may become chronic and so lead up to one of the climatic, diarrhess which are a frequent cause of invaliding Moreover a sudden congestion of the liver and spleen in a person who has had malaria may be fol lowed by a malarial hepatitis or splenitis and repeated attacks of these conditions may rebult in permanent enlargement of these organs or at any rate in the case of the stomach and over to derangement of function and so to chronic dy pepela or luxufficient manufacture of hile

> Again the chronic hypersunis of the skin favours the development of fund and microbes Hence the exist nce of ringworm of various kinds from which Europeans frequently suffer There are microbes which even in temperate ellmates are found within the layers of the skin or on the surface. On account of the chronic congretion and moisture of the skin rincole contaction and moreure of the axim to tropled climates these microbes not only become abundant but virulent and hence the BOILS which are often a screous affliction in the but meriba We frequently come across most dustreasing cases where the patient is covered from head to foot with them. When the boll comes to a head and softens it is easy to afford When the boll teller by opening each and so relleving tension, but the worst kind is the blind boil "which forms as a hard red mass intensely painful and not coming to a head and here an incluion gives little relief. Until lately these cases were very unsatisfactory to treat and patients. would recover after weeks of pain and much reduced in health. Fortunately we have in the receine treatment a most successful method the vaccine used bring either a stock one and generally actua like magic or in a small percentage of cases regulring to be made from the bolls themselves. In attll other cases the infection of the skin causes the formation of CARBUNCLES which are more serious but require treatment on the same lines

> Another more common condition resulting from the congestion of the skin is PRICELY REAT This results from soute infimmation about he sweat glands and distention of their

the irritation prevents sleep, interferes with drawn out process of nervous exhaustion we describe and so promotes diarrhose, so that have the common tropical effect of deficient that simple malady may be the starting point inesticle energy, generally commencing with an of a dangerous illness. Flannel next to the natural drowsiness or loss of appetite and a skin should be avoided in the how wester as yearning for stamulants, which outsinate in it is so lable to start the irritation. A good that lowering of nerve potential which we know it is so hable to start the irritation. A good letton consists of two tempooninks of kau-de cologne in ten ounces of a 1 m 2000 solution of perchloride of mercury debbed on the skut and allowed to dry followed by dusting with equal parts of bone acid powder and tale

To said the heat the European flies to the punksh The electric punksh has been one of the greatest blessings introduced during recent years into Indian towns as its use in sures a good night a rest in place of the weary hours of sleeplessness which formerly wore out the temper and the mental energy of the European during the hottest months Still this blessing is not without its attendant dangers Most common are attacks of mus dangers Most common are attacks of muss cular rheumatams under internal chills culving diarrhosa attacks of colle ordinary nasal catarrh, and sometimes bronchits or pineu monia. The electric punkah does away with the mosquito curtain which does not conduct to the free unrulation of air and gives good ventalation in its place

Finally we have the effects of a continued high temperature on the working of the nervous system As has been remarked by the late Lt.-Col Crombie 123 (in a valuable paper on The measure of physical fitness for life on the tropies to which the writer is much indebted) in the tropies there is going on continually and unconsciously a tax on the nervous system which is absent in temperate nervous system, when it assent in compression chimates The nervous system, especially those parts of it which regulate the timpers, true of the body are always on the strain and the result is that in time it suffers from more or less exhaustion. The mean temperature

so well as "FURASTHENIA This nervous disturbance due to climate is likely to be most disturbance due to climate is likely to be most marked as Crombte points out, in two classes of persons namely those who surfer from obesity and those who are members of families which may be designated as neuropathic that is whose nervous systems are naturally unstable. To these may be udded persons with naturally deference digestion and those who have a predisposition to gott

To sum up it will be seen that the effects of long residence in the tropics are real and per manent not only in the direction of lowered manerer not only in the direction of revocus bodily health but in undue wear of the nervous system, which may not only be apparent during active service in duties involving attain an metry or responsibility but also after retirement so that the chances of longevity of the retired Indian official are not up to the normal, and the extra which the insurance Office puts on such lives is not only to cover the risks incidental to life in the tropics but also the to Phioy their pension and case

But there are other Indian risks and these are most likely to affect travellers due to the effects of heat on food. Microbes multiply

rifects of heat on food sucrobes mutuply h profusion in milk and decomposition is ly de to occur in meat within a very short time after killing. Milk should always be boiled and owing to the dirt in railways dring rooms and in many hotels and the carelesaness of the lower type of native arrant employed therein it would be better to rely on tinned milk or on a supply of Horlick s milk tablets to a resurt is that in time it suiters from more milk or on a supply of Horitacs milk tablets or less exhaustion. The mean temperature when travelling long journeys by rail and in of a European in India is always about half the smaller towns. Bot should never be easten and it may be raised to 99° or 140° after severe wurm in India. There is also liability to combodily exertion. When under the strain of a tanination of food by the and dust. Indian severe but moist and sultry season the heat cooks, though among the best, have little centre gives out or as it is said is unibited, regard for sanitation and consequently the sentre gives out or as it is said is unibited, regard for sanitation and consequently the we have all the serious phenomens of HEAT state of the cook house should be carefully BYROXE. But in the less marked but long unervised.

MALARIA.

but the risks therefrom have been greatly dimmanded by our complete knowledge of its causation which now permits an intelligent propolating that is taking adequate pressutions against infection. The connection of certain kinds of fever with marsh, soils has been recognised from ancient times whence its old name of paludiam and the word ma-laria itself implies the belief in the existence laria itself implies the belief in the existence of an emansten of poisonous all from the water logged ground. It is now realised that the peace is conveyed solely by mosquitoes and by the anopheline species. There are only a few of the many anophelines which carry malacies, but all are to be regarded as damperous. The parestic of melaria is a delicate jolly

Attacks of melaria dysentery, and enterio like body which invades the red cells of the represent the principal risks to the European blood, and hvos at their expense. It has travelling in India Malaria is the commonest two lite cycles, one within the blood of the cause of fever in the tropics and subtropics, human best (endogenous and sexual) the other in the stomach and tsaler of the mos-quito (exogenous and sexual) But the first part of the sexual cycle is prepared for in the blood of the human host

If the blood of a patient be taken about an hour before the occurrence of the rigor (the shivering fit which marks the commencement of the attack) and examined in a thin film under a high power of the microscope some of the red corpuscles will be found to some of the free corpuscies will be round to contain bodies composed of delicate proto-plasm showing minute granules of dark pig mont in their substance. These bodies are the parasites. The granules represent the result of the destruction by the parasite of the red colouring matter of the bleed-cell. The latter consequently appears paler than natural and is enlarged. In the parasits of the so-called beingen tertian fever, if the blood be again examined when the rigor is commoning, the little mass of jelly is found to have divided into from twelve to twenty minute spheres all held together by the remains of the degenerated red cell, and with minute masses of pigment in the centre Later the group of of pigment in the centre. Later the group or spherules has burst through the envelope that held them, and has spipeared free in the blood fluid. Many of these free spherules are attack ed and absorbed by the phagocytes but those which escape destruction effect their entrance which decay destruction savet know the control of the into other red blood cells and go through the same process of sexual division taking forty eight hours for the process. On the time taken for this cycle to occur depends the periodicity of the fever the attack appearing every third day whence the name tertian fever. Another variety of malarial parasite not very common in India, takes seventy two hours to complete its cycle hence called the quartan variety

There is also a third kind of parasite called the malignant tertian called by the Ital lans the assive-autumnal parasite which also takes forty eight hours to go through its cycle but which gives rise to a more irregular fever and has more peralelous effects on the system and is also liable to produce source nervous symptoms such as unconsciousness often ending in death with very high fovor Each kind of parasite has its special characteristics. which can be observed by microscopical examin is causing the trouble

Within the blood there also appears the first stage of the sexual life of the parasite first stage of the sexual life of the parasite in the shape of male and female elements which result from some of the parasites which do not undergo the usual argumentation des cribed above, and which exist for the purpose of allowing further development in the non human host which in the case of this parti-cular parasite is the mosquito. These exual elements are especially in evidence in the blood of cases of the pernicious variety of malaria in the form of crescentic bodies which obtain considerable protection from the phagocytes and many therefore persist for some time in such blood Crescents appear only in malignant fewers and persons who harbour them are of course a danger to the community inasmuch as the mosquitoes of the locality are injected from them thus rendering such village or street unhealthy from malaria

The sexual elements of the malaria? Dara sites when taken into the stomach of the mos quito which sucks up the blood of its victim undergo certain ohanges, the male element extruding flagelate or ball like processes which tertilise the female The latter there-upon changes into a body endowed with the extruding flagellate or bair like processes tabloids which fertillise the female. The latter there proceed into a body endowed with the property of locomotion which makes its way less vomiting is present. Quinhe should not be taken in this stage as it increases the disand becomes divided up into a vast number of influxic cysts, each of the latter becoming packed with minute rod-like bodies. The cysts righter into the body-cavity of the the both tage this song its relief, and when snoogsito, and the rods thereby set free, be-

come collected within the substance of the salivary glands, and ultimately make their way to the base of the probects On such an intected meaguito pushing its probects into the human skin when it wishes to draw blood some of the rods are injected into the blood stream. They then enter red blood corpuscles and go through the various sycles described above

described above

From three to five days, or as long as a fortught, after being bitten by such a mosquito
the patient has an attack of fever, sometimes
preceded by pains in the Umbs hesdache,
and malaise This is soon succeeded by a
feeling of intense ohli perhaps associated with
vomiding The skin becomes cold and blue
the abluration is averaging as voming The ERIC BECOMES COIL and Older the shivering is excessive and prolonged, con stituting the rigor stage In this state the patient is in great distress and obtains little sense of relief from the blankets which he heaps up over himself Although the surface of the body is very cold the temperature strike of the study is very conditive theorem a rise to 103 or higher in a quarter of an hour or more the hot stage comes on the face hot of the hoty red and warm the small quick pulse becoming and warm one sman quos purse becoming full and bounding and perhaps the patient complains of throbbing headache. He remains thus for a few hours and then occurs the eweating stage prepriation breaking out about the brad and has and snon extending to the whole body Great relief is experienced when this is entered on and is likely to be which can be observed by microscopical examin ation. Consequently expert examination of the blood is always advisable in cases of fever not only to show that malaria is present but also to distinguish the particular kind which is causing the trouble tant bronchitis With repeated attacks the enlargement of the spicen is liable to become permanent, the organ coming to form a large heavy tumour with special characteristics, the so-tailed ague cake, which is common amon, the children of malarious districts. Europeans who suffer from severe or repeated malaria are likely to suffer from permanent lil health in the shape of anomia, dyspenda, or easily induced mental fatigue.

Treatment

The traveller in India should endeavour to The travener in man small character in grard himself against the bites of mosquitoes. This can be done to a great extent by the use of mosquito curtains the mosquito seeking the blood of its victim mainly at night. But whn travelling by train protection is difficult within a come cleans which monaphioses There are some odours which mosquitoes appear to dislike Sprinkling the pillows with lavender water is sometimes efficacious, or smearing the hands with lemon grass off.

Campa should not be pitched in the neighbour hood of native villages if it can be avoided. Travellers should provide themselves with thermometer and a supply of quining tablolds

grains of awinine should be given, and repeated ; in five grain doses every six hours until the temperature becomes normal. Thereafter the drug should be continued for a few days in desce of five grains twice a day This is cal

tion of quinne These are the perilcious tartian fevers which so often cause difficulty in diagnosis masmuch as for a few days they man augments manner as for a few ears are; these the drug dissolved in sterile and non-irritating inexperienced in tropical disease. In such the drug dissolved in sterile and non-irritating inexperienced in tropical disease. In such the and are to be absolutely devoid of dak cases large dorse of quinton are required, the and are very enfoached.

skin bemg kept moist meanwhile by a dia phoretic mixture. Some of these fevers last for a week or longer but the majority of them yield to quinine in three or four days. It is in such that an early examination of the blood chage of five grains twice a tay subsect of the grains twice a tay and stage of the grains twice a tay and stage of the grains twice a tay and subsect of the grain of a second attack, or at any ratio, to reduce its evently and prevent a third of there is vomiting, quantie tabloids are not likely to be digested and absorbed in such administered by the mouth, recourse must be assess the drug should be given m a mixture administered by the mouth, recourse must be administered by the mouth administered by the mouth, recourse must be administered by the mouth, recourse must be administered by the mouth, recourse must be administered by the mouth, recourse must be administered by even when apparently given with every care. The vaporoles prepared by Messre Burroughs Wellcome & Co which consist of little glass capsules containing preparations of the drug dissolved in sterile and non irritating

TYPHOID FEVER

due to the entrance into the intestinal canal of a particular bacillus (the typhold bacillus) which not only produces serious abdominal trouble but also symptoms inferrible to a geneand the poisons which it engenders Formerly the socurge of the British Army in India es bee accounted to the British Army in India a pecially among the younger soldiers it has been reduced to a very low point through the prophylactic use of Sir Almroth Wrights vaccine continuous attention to the sanitary condition of the soldiers quarters, improve-ment of water supplies and skilful medical trestment

Paratyphoid is a term applied to certain fevers which have all the characters of typhold but with a rather lower mortality, and which are due to intection by beuili which are closely related to the typhold baolilus.

fact that typhoid more frequently attacks the new arrivals to the tropics renders this disease one of the risks which tourists have to bace but this can be minimised by knowledge of the manner in which the typhold bacillus affects an entrance into the system Typhold Fever has now been shown to be a

common affection among Indians contrary to what was held some aftern years ago in Bengal and the Punjab according to Leonard Begges (Fevers in the Tropics) the maximum of cases for all classes occurs during the bot months, while the maximum for Bombay is m months, while the maximum for Bombay 16 in the rainy season But taking the European cases only he finds that the largest number of cases falls within the dry cold and hot seasons and considers that this is due to the Buropean bean most frequently infected through contaminated dust, this class of person paying greater attention now adays to the condition of the water which he drinks unlike the indian who will drink water out of the

By Typhoid or Enteric Fever is meant a it is kept from contamination by dust, in continued fever lasting for three weeks or longer—the neighbourhood of all native villages the soil is laden with animal dejects which of course is very likely to be associated with disease producing microbes. Hence infection of the tood in cook house and shops is easily produced by the wind carrying the dust from latrines and other foul areas. Uncooked vegetables produced from gardens watered by sewage-containing fluid are also very dangerous, and should be avoided by the Indian traveller Lastly oysters taken from estuaries which receive rivers laden with organic matter from the villages on the banks are believed to afford special protection to the typhoid bacillus, and when eaten raw are dangerous.

In many cases the onset of the disease is adden with headar be shretting and vomit-ing but in a little less than half the onnet is insultous the patient being out of sorts alightly feverish perhaps with occasional looseness of the bowels, loss of appointe and a little sick ness. He ultimately takes to his bed, generally dating the commencement of his illness from this event and there forthwith begins a period of at least three weeks of anxiety for his friends and relatives masmuch as enteric fever as seen among Europeans in India is character used by its greater severity and longer duration ised by its greater severity and longer duration. The temperature rises gradually day by day during the itrs week remains at a lairly constant high level during the second, becomes irregular with delly remissions during the third, and in the majority of cases is succeeded by a period of convalescence, during the first part of which the greatest care in dealing with the patient is required. The bacilias produces its most important effects on the lower portion of the small intestine certain glandular structures in the wall of the bowel becoming infrared. tures in the wall of the bowel becoming inflamed, cularged and finally ulcerated. It is on the formation of these intestinal ulcers that many of the worst complications depend. The ul cannon of the water which he drinks unlike the limits who will drink water out of the bowels later an exhausting diarchosa. As is well known, infection of typhoid is horever the destruction of some of the coats most commonly produced by contamination of the bowel may open up an adjacent historical distributions of defining water Great care is therefore wester and in protecting the water is a which of the bowel may be performed, on the water and in protecting the water is which of the bowel may be performed, causing death from collapse and peritonitis. This is the in aborting the fever but this does not mean danger which the physician has in view throught that drugs are of no use in typhoid. On the out the case. It can only be guarded against contrary the complications which are many, out the case. It can only be guarded against by the most careful nursing and attention to the dietary Other dangers are bronchitis and failure of the heart especially during the third week During the stage of convales cence the same care has to be taken with the deletary as the ulcern are undergoing healing and an error might lead to the rupture of one of them when all danger may well be ex-pected to have passed Finally owing to pected to have passed Finally owing to the depressing effects of climate convalueence is often attended with prolonged mental de

In the matter of treatment it is absolutely In the major of treatment is a sociality sesential that the patient should have the benefit of skilled nursing Fortunately highly trained European nurses can now be obtained from any populous centre though occasions arise when the dimand exceeds the supply if possible two nurses should be obtained for day and night duty respectively. Duless it is absolutely necessary to remove him the patient should be nursed where he falls ill and not sent long distances by train. At the most be should travel to the nearest large town where there is a tivil Surgeon Treatment mainly condets in keeping the fever within namy consect in seeping the lever within bounds, and thereby sparing the strain on the heart which is great during the three, weeks of continued fever. This is effected in great part by the system of bydrotherapy that is treating the patient by continued tepid baths or by frequent sponging with tepid water twhich a little tollet vinegar should be added. There is no special drug which is of any use country for pleasure or health

contrary the complications which are many, will be detected as they arise by the careful physician, and there is no disease which tries more than this the skill of the doctor and the care of the nurse who will frequently bring to convalescence what seems to be an almost hopeless case Abdominal distension for in nopeless case a accomman unsension or in stance, is a frequent and school compilication in Indian typhoid, and should be treated as soon as detected. It results partly from the decomposition of the intestinal contents, partly from less of the muscular tone of the bowel. from loss of the muscular tone of the bowel
It hinders the respiration and the action of
the heart and favours the occurrence of per
forstion Diet consists almost entirely of
milk sither pure diluted with barley water

or when or as a jelly
Lastly a word should be said about the im portance of typholi inoculation to those in tending to travel in India or the tropics. It is better to have Wright a prophylactic vaccine of the it should be submitted to on artisal in Pombay. In the majority of cases the only discomfort resulting is a little passing tender news at the site of moculation. In some cases there are a few bours of fever and in the worst the patient feels out-of-sorts for twenty and in the worst the patient feels out-of-sorts for twenty four hours. The incentation (with a larger does) should be repeated on the eighth day attention to his small precaution as a routine measure would obviate most of the catast for piece which we withers on occasions among globe-tretters. Who have come to the

DYSENTERY

The term Dysentery is applied to several baciliary vari by In the amorbic form there irms of intertive unfammation of the large is greater tendency to thickening of the bowel forms of infertive inflammation of the large bowel, in which the principal aviortoms are griping abdominal pain frequent straining and the passage of a large number of evacuations tharacterised by the presence of blood and macus. The changes which take place occur in the mucous membrane of the large bowel and are first an acute caterrh succeeded by miceration more or less extensive and sometimes going on to gangrene

times going on to gangrene

The disease is endemic in India and is in
fact common in Bastern countries and in
fact common in Bastern countries and in
fact common in Bastern countries and in
Egypt It is hable to arise in pide into form
capetially among armies in the field. It is
caused by a contaminated water supply and
by the infection of food by dust and files
Dysentery is probably caused by reveral as
retiles of micro-organisms but for all practical
purposes may be said to be divided into two
rest grounds one dise to the semble of dysen purposes may be said to be divided into two
great groups one due to the amelba of dysen
tery and the other caused by a becillus described by Sbiga and known as barillary dysen
tery. The latter form is more common in
Japan and in the north eastern side of the

wall and to the dangerous complication or sequel of abscess of the liver

After a few days of sovers illness should the patient recover there is a danger that the dis patient recover there is a danger that the mis-ease may become chronic a condition which is a sociated with emaclation and profound walness. The chronic form is also more likely to eventuate from the amorbic type. The irrequency with which it attacks Euro-peans in India may be judged from the admis-pons of the European soldiers into hospital, the

sions of the European soldiers into hospital, the figures of admissions for each of the years 1910 and 1911 heling 7.7 per thousand of strength. The treatment of the baculary form with an anti-dys.nteric serum has had good results. In the ameeble form most Indian physicians still rely and rightly so on the use of special and the still rely and rightly so on the use of security thanks to be given with particular precautions and with a previous done of option to diminish the liability to vomiting Recently thanks to the work of Leonard Rogers a valuable drug has been placed in our hands. tery. The latter form is more common in a valuable drug has been placed in our hands, Ingare and in the north eastern side of the lind has penhaula the amobie form being that from the form of emetine an adult derived most commonly seen in the Bombay Prei injected into the deeper layers of the akin, dency. The hacillary form is characterised by the presence of a very large number of evacuations perhaps as many as a handred or sven more in the twenty four hours. In the case of children in whom acrise or sven more in the twenty four hours. In the case of children in whom acrise of the model form there are seldom more than twenty evacuations in the day and there is less fever and general depression than in the

ABSCESS OF THE LIVER.

There are several varieties and causes of matter of anxiety but greater preciation is now abscess of the liver but the term is applied in possible as we have come to recognise what india to the single abscess which frequently Rogers has called the presuppurative stage of forms as the result of ament, dysentery the latter generally preceding but sometimes to treatment by precedually an expension being concomitant with the formation of the of emetine. The use of this method will often It is one of the scourges of the Euro pean in India, and is especially to be dreaded on account of the high mortality Taking all the cases together including the acute and all the cases together including the acute and chronic and all classes of the community the death rate is about airty per cent. but this will probably be reduced by recent improve-ments in the methods of diagnosis and treat-ment. The latest annual report of the Sanl ment. The latest annual report of the Sant tary Commissioner with the Government of India states that next to enteric fover hepatic abscess is the most frequent cause of death among European troops, but the admissions and deaths on account of it have decreased greatly during recent years. The report also notes that the decrease in the number of cases

The disease is most liable to attack those who in addition to having had an attack of dysentery have indulged not necessarily to access in alcohol and general good living and are at the same time somewhat sluggish in their habits. It is often preceded by continued the liver region or the latter untaskies in the liver region or the latter of pagan may be acutely enlarged and very tender in many cases the exact diagnosis is often a

or emetine. The use of this factions will often prevent the case groung on to the dangerous condition of absects, which when it has once definitely formed can only be dealt with by prompt operation which in itself has a high mortality. Further aid is now obtained by special examination of the blood and by the use of the X rays which will often clear up a doubt ful case

The abscess generally forms in the right lobe of the liver Should it form on the left side it is especially liable to rupture into one

of the internal organs

The same complication may eventuate when the abscess forms on the right side. Here the principal point of rupture is into the right lung the contents of the abscess being suddenly of liver abscess is coincident with an equality evacuated in some cases without much warn steady fall in the number of admissions to log and nature thereby effecting a cure. Buch hospital for alcoholem a termination however is not desirable as healing will take place quicker by surgical means

PLAGUE

Plague is a disease of very great antiquity about fifteen to twenty per cent due to defect its ravages and symptoms have been described in the registration of the causes of deaths and with remarkable securincy by the old instorming also to the text that the disease often simulator with remarkable accuracy by the old hatomans such as Procopus Not many years ago it appared to be a disease of hatomas interest pandemuc which community but the present pandemuc which community but the present pandemuc which communication is a subject of the with remarkable accuracy by the old historian also to the last that the disease often simulates each as Procopus Not many years ago to other makedes for which it is likely to be appared to be a disease of historical interest carry but the present pandemuc which come last the present pandemuc which come last the process of the process of the samples of the greatest importance to the inhabitants of the British Empire It was in March 1894 that it entry by the size, on which it is deposited by first became prominent in Canton and thereafter its spread to Hongkong, Macao and Pakhos and pathol is occasionally tound which soon forms so along the whole of the Southern China Coast a superficial ulcer. In such case, sinfimmation its probably arrived in Bombay in March 1894 and distention of the lymphatics may be noticed but it was not until the end of September that it became noticeable in that part of the nature and painful ulcer to the nearest group of clands but it was not until the end of September that it became noticeable in that part of the natureaty known as Mandvi, in which the great grain supplies are collected, and wherein consequently there is an enormous rat population. In October of the same year the presence of the pestilence was officially acknowledged. Every thing which the limited knowledge of the subset at that time surgested was done to check the substitute of the substitu as at its first appearance, yet the disease still takes its annual toll of human life and it has

running from the neighbourhood of the small and painful ulear to the nearest group of glands. These will be found to be enlarged and exquintely tender the tenderness being out of all proportion to the size of the glandular enlargement and to the granuit of local inflam mation. This glandular enlargement is called nation. This glandular collargement is called the Bubo which has given the name to the most common form of the pet—Bubonic

Plague
With the appearance of the Bubo or even a
day or so before it there is evidence of a greeneral infection of the system, in the shape of extreme as at its first appearance, yet the disease still prostration, mental confusion a furned tongue, takes its annual toll of human life and it has appearantly become one of the endemno diseases to I India. According to the official figure and tever which is generally high. The pulse is accelerated, and while at the outered, expect of India. According to the official figure and in full blooded muscular adults it is likely Figure ance its appearance has been responsible for more than seven and a half million deaths within the limits of the Indian Empire is strength of the cardio-vascular system. The These Squres should perhaps be increased by sounds feeble As the case progresses the primary ulcer will enlarge and become of an angry appearance the Fubo will also enlarge and the tissues around the inflamed tymphatics will be swotken and extensions to this variety the term cellulo-rutaneous plague has been applied. The spreading uleer which is really a local gangrene has been described us the plague carbunch these forming on the skin of those affected were often rierred. to by old historiens as a promuent fature in many antient epid mios

These cases however are somewhat un common The usual variety met with is the Acute Bubonic Plagu. In this the patient is attacked with fever and all the general symptoms of an acute infertion and on the first second or sometimes the third day of the illness the characteristic bubo appears. The common second or sometimes the third day of the fluores the characteristic bubs appears. The common site is among the glands of the groin for the reason that these glands reconve the lymphatics from the lower limbs and from the lower portion of the trunk up to the level of the navel of larger area than that drained by any other group of glands. Other sites for Bubo formation are the arm pits the glands of the neck those about the angle of the law of the neck knose about the angle of the hadden and below the chin and vory rarely the little gland on the inner side and just above the above and the small glands behind the kneel point. In some cases generally in association with Buboes in the groin the deep glands of the characters are he delt to be collected. abdomen can be felt to be enlarged

These Plague Buboes are of different kinds and it is a matter o some importance in con-nection with treatment and the outlook as re-gards recovery to recognic the type of Bubo present in each partirular case. The common variety is the softening bubo. The on present in each particular case. The journal variety is the softening bubo. The on largement increases somewhat rapidly and the hard swelling gives place to a soft dumpy mass around which is a limited amount of serious effusion into the subcutaneous tissues. I the patient lives till the fifth day or threabouts this bubo will feel like a tightly stuffed pin cushion or may give the experienced examiner the sures that the contents are a feet full neture. the signs that the contents are of a fluid nature on nelsion that the contents are of a little factor.

On inclision plus and shreds of the disorganised gland will be evacuated and under suitable treatment the cavity though large will heat up within a week or so. When these softening Buboes are sillowed to rupture spontaneously a large foul cavity is produced, such are not a content of the cavity is produced. unfrequently encountered among the poor who have not received adequate attention during the stress of a plague epidemic

Another variety of bubo obtains when the glands inflame and harden the inflammation being so scate that the blood supply of the part is obstructed and the whole of the affected area sloughs out leaving a large superical ulcer stong out reaving a large supernous more of a very unpleasant appearance These bubbes are found where the inflamed glands are bound down beneath tense tilesues as m front of the ears and in the region of the groin To the kind the true indurated bullo has been applied Another variety the edoma tous bullo occurs in the neck and the arm pit and in them the serous effusion into the tissues about the fourth day the temperature gradually around the glands, present to a less extent in falls and the mind clears the bules supported common type is the essential feature. The rates in due course and heats up and the patter whole arm pit or the side of the neck may be passes into a slow convalence but which is distended by the accumulation of field under sometimes retarded by the formation of chronic

the skin. It is an extremely distressing kind of bubo as the pain is great and nearly all the patients die deo there is a rare kind the hard late hubo which appears after about a fortnight in cases simulating typhold fever and lastly there are some soft buboes which abort and lastly there are some some bolloces which about and shrink with the rapid subsidence of the few r—the shrinking bubo. The fews continues from the outset with slight emissions it is generally about 103° to 104 but it may riser to a great height from almost the initial rigor. On the third day the temperature immediately rises seath Should it rise to a point above that of the maximum temperature point above that of the maximum temperature proceeding the remission the outlook is bad but in rases which are likely to do well it rises to a point which is less than that of the preciding maximum and after about three days gradually falls to normal, with slight daily oscillations dup indig on the amount of the suppuration in the buboes and their local con dition

It is to be understood that this disease is of such great virulence to human beings on account of the early appearance of the plague bedilles in the blood stream that there are many in stances in which death occurs before the bubo has had turns to undergo the changes described shove or even to form. The more acute cases are also hable to be a typical in their mode of onset Some are taken with a wild delirium in which they are likely to attack those about them others suffer from vomiting of blood followed by rapid failure of the heart and death prognant women muscarry and practically all of them die and lastly there are cases where the general and local symptoms are slight and vet failure of the heart may suddenly ensue within a few hours of the onsot These so fulmmant cases are generally met hellen with at the commencement of every epidemic in some of the descriptions of midiaval epi demics they seem to have been in the majority and it is on account of these that plague epr demies appear so terrible to the occupants of demurs appear so terrible to the occupants of the plague striken town Fortunstely how ev t there is a large majority of cases which allow some scope for medical skill. The con-dition of the patient after the full development of the symptoms is always one which gives rise to graat anxiety. The mental condition becomes dulled while the intelligates con-sideraby the extense of the sufform is neverthe-ters as preference in the sufform of the blance. less an indication of the action of the plague poison on the nerve contres. The eyes are animaed and often acutely congested. There suitused and often acutely congested. There may be cough which is a bad sign as it indicates may be could within a partial as in indicases either a secondary picumonia or the coaset of an acute bronchitis the direct result of the failure of the heart. If the latter progresses the breathing becomes more rapid, the pulse weak and almost uncountable at the wrist, the weak and almost uncountered as a state and shin cold and clammy and towards the end covered by profuse perspiration finally the breathing becomes arregular, and after several long drawn gasps the patient breathes his last.

In other cases however improvement starts

DOLL TO FIN

Septicaemic Plague

This term is applied to certain forms of acute plague where bubbes do not form or where there is uniform but slight colargement of glands in various parts of the body with symptoms of a general blood intection. The term toms of a general blood infection. The termins musteading measured as most case of a cutt-bubonic plague are really septices mic from the outset. These cases are either acute, ending stably about the third day or sooner or are sub-acute, with symptoms almulating typhoid fewer ending latally in about a fortuight. In the south cases large dusky patches of blood effusions beneath the kin this so called plagme spots, are sometimes found and there may be hemorrhages from the stomach or bowels.

Preumonic Plague

in this variety the plague bacillus prolife rates in the lung and causes rapid consolitation prolifer in the lung and causes rapid consolitation in the lung and causes of the lung at the lung and causes of the lung at the lung and the lung and the lung at the lung at the lungs and the lungs and the lungs are engorged with blood are large and heavy and the bronchial tubes filled with reddish frothy and the bronchial tubes filled with reddish frothy are can.

DENGÜE FEVER

pains considere the patient school complaint. There is no drug which will cut short the dis They are generally pains in the bones of in the leas. From its likeness to the amatism the sall small of the back or in some of the joints either cylates are generally used and perhaps reheve large or small. Sometimes there is no complaint, the pains. This drug should be combined with of pain in the limbs but there is intense pain an ordinary fever mixture large doese of broaders. behind the eyes The fever lasts for three or four days during which in rare cases there may be further symptoms due to the appraiance of be turner symptoms due to the appearance of large properties. The special pair is sometimes to the special pair into the little there is intense shooting pair into the little from influenza until the appearance of the rank from the properties of the symptom is the believed that the polson is conveyed by many give a very serious supect to the case the fittee of a mosquito and that this polson yet a fatal issue is almost unknown. After the has characters which are analogous to the virus tour days of intense suffering the fever sub-of velow Fever.

absence, both attacks of heart failure or of fined which contains the plague haddles in almost published or a there of the eyeball with pure culture. The tever is very high and the inhecition of the whole globe and consequent interference with respection mendiate, and less of agent Some recover with permanent death occurs from the second to the fourth day remained enfectbement or perestent tremors a curious fact about pneumonic plague is that of the limbs with difficulty in speaking with the same type

Treatment of the Disease

No serum or antitoxin has so far proved of value in diminishing the mortality of the sick fluch can however be done by modical treat ment. Absolute to the required and the patient should not even be allowed to ut up in bed Drugs which act as heart stimulants are requir ed almost from the outset and frequently these have to be administered by the skin as well as the mouth. The bullors should be formented till they soft in and increed as soon as fluid is formed. For the pneumonic andition the adcan be obtained in India without much difficulty. Careful nursing is essential and fluid 7 his nour-shment must be given regularly in an easily as imilable form and complications have to be met as they arise. As regards prophy laxis by means of Hatking a Plague prophy

Dengue fever otherwise known as Dandy fiver or Breakhone sever is rather common to India a second rash appear most marked over the and is generally present in the larger towns but a second rash appear most marked over the and is generally present in the larger towns but a shoulders and not be backs of the as it appears in masiliabil forms and various will, arms a class and on the backs of the atways recognised and therefore, by many fever or it may be had that of measles. With medical men is thought to be less common than it really is to no common the in 1902 there was an extensive epidemic on the eastern side of the ladian Penticula and quite recently there has not tensive epidemic on the castern side of the ladian Penticula and quite recently there has not common during the rainvessacon.

The onset is abrupt, with fiver alight sore throat producing cough rapidity of the pulse, throat producing cough rapidity of the pulse, the content of the points. After a chorter or common during the rainvessacon attack of fever and pain comes on which runs that of our very rain cases there is a third stark.

The onset is abrupt, with fiver alight sore throat producing cough rapidity of the pulse, the content of the points. After a cases there is a third stark.

It is not not not not be cased to the second attack of fever and pain comes on which runs the stark of fever and pain comes on which runs the stark of fever and pain comes on which runs that of the points are cases there is a third stark.

mide should be given for the headache and the excruciating pains must be treated with mo phia

CHOLERA.

This is one of the most important diseases peried over the country-side by the returning of findia, having been endemn thereis for many bands of pulgrims. The decation is fittilla india important of years. It is always present in the from this disease in 1911 numbered three him country, and sometimes extends over large disclared and fifty four thousand and in the following inside generally from some crowded control such year four hundred and even thousand. The as the fits of a pilgrimage from which it is discusse as of special importance to the numerous

pligrims both on going to and returning from

It is essentially a water borne disease and the critising cause is the "comma bacilius discovered by Koch so called from its shape when isolated and stained. The dejects of a person suffering from the disease when contaminating the soil are liable to get washed by the rains into some water-unpply which may become the source of almost antimited infection. Such contaminated drinking water is rendered in nocease by boiling or afterstom through a Pasteur Chamberland filter. The importance of Koch's discovery therefore lay in the recognition of the fact that the poison was essentially water-borne. It can also be conveyed by files settling on food.

The disease has an inculation portool of from two to seven days After a premonitory diarrhées with coticky pains lasting for half as day or longer, the nature of the liliness is an nounced by violent purging and vomiting the former having the per uliar tharacter of rice-water The poison may be so intense that death takes place before the purging uppears the so-called cholens sices. In the common form collarse is early and marked the common form collarse is early and marked the common form collarse is early and marked the common form collarse the surface temperature below normal, though the temperature below normal, though pinched expression of the face with deeply sunk en eyes and the patient endeavours to communicate his wishes or fears in a boarse while per He is further distressed by puinful cramps in the rittseles of the call and abdomen and there is suppression of the functions of the kilneys Death generally takes place in this the alight state. Should the patient survive he passes into the stage of recovery there is a relapse the conditions of the alight state spearing and gradually passing into convulsacence. In some of these case which pixel properties are energy been recognised as a cause of the disemination of the lagid state re-appearing and death taking pixel. It has recently been recognised as a cause of the disemination of the disease that pationts who have recovered will continue to discharge the bacillus for many weeks.

The prevention of cholera lies in attention to water supplies and in boiling and filtering as a matter of routine in Indian life. All the discharges from the sick should be treated with disinfectant and solled clothing and linen destroyed. Peuple who have to four in cholera stricken districts or who go on shooting excursions or who find themselves in the midst of a choicra outbreak should undergo inoculation with Haffkines preventive vaccine. Two hootilations are required the second being more intense in its effects. The temporary symptoms which reay arise after the inoculation are sometimes severe being slways more marked than after inoculation as sometimes severe being slways more marked than after inoculation against typhoid but the protection afforded note than makes up for the temporary inconvenience endured.

During the choices sesson the mildes cases of diarrhoss should be brought for treatment to a physician, as such persons are more liable than others to contract the disease

Treatment mainly resolves itself into meeting the extreme collapse with stimulants and warming. There is great sempetation to administer originable in some cases this is not unattended with danger and in others there is no caspacity left. In the patient for the absorption of drugs administrated by the mouth. The mortality has however been reduced by the injection of saline field into the skin or directly into the veine, and also by the introduction of reline field of particular strength into the abdominal cavity.

Rais-Azar

This is a slowly progressive disease associated with great enlargement of the sphem and some enlargement of the liver extreme enactation and a fever of a peculiar type characterised by remissions for short periods, and due to infection by a parasite of remark able characters which have only recently been worked out. It is attended with a very high mortality about 98 per cent and has up to the present resisted all methods of treatment although some patients appear to improve for a time only in the majority of cases to relapse later.

It is endeule in Assam from which it has havaied Bengal, and is now often seen in Cal cutts. It is also fairly often met with in Madras though it is said that the cases are imported ones. It is very rarely seen in Bombay, and there only in immigrants from infected local titles though there appears to be a mild en denir centre in Jahalpur in the Central Provinces so it is likely to be more frequently met with on the western side of India. It has caused great moriality among the coolles on the tea plantations of Assam, wepcally among the children but under the recent measures of prophylaxis which have been put into force since knowledge has been acquired about its real nature and method of spread the raveges of the disease are likely to be limited. It is very rare among Europeans and then almost entirely among those who have been fong in India or who have been born and bred in the country.

Infection seems generally to start in the cold weather There is fever with rigors, and progressive wasting and loss of energy The temperature thank is a curious one, the fever showing two remissions during the twenty four hours. Diarrhesa is common especially during the later stages of the disease. This spinen enlarges early and is generally of enormous size producing bulging of the abdomen A remarkable feature is the tendency to the formation of ulcers which in many cases especially in children takes the form of a ganground substitution of the mouth and cheek. Death usually occurs from some luterourners infaminatory condition often preumonia.

The parasite is found in the spleen and liver during life and can be obtained by puncture of these organs as thus obtained it is a minute round body of special characters. In this state it is known as the Leishman Donowan body from its discoverant This small body has been entivated by Leonard Regers in settable media and under low teraperatures, and found to develop into a fiagrained, that is tail possessing organism. How this peculiar

organism develops outside the human host Patton has succeeded in developing the fiagel in the reacture when fed on the a house-infection which accounts for the blood of the sick.

There is a severe form of ulceration of the

late stage in this creature when fed on the

There is a severe form of ulceration of the skin known as Delhi Boli " from which organisms very similar to the Leishman Dononumer in which whole families have been street is a severe form of theoretical of the street is a severe form of theoretical content it is stink known as Delih Boil. If now which pregress has been stayed by moving families of spanisms very similar to the Leisiman Donobers their infected houses and burning down van body were obtained many years ago their former quarters. This, and other facts these bodies have also been cultivated outside connected with its spread, have suggested the human host and found to develop into a that the agont for conveying the poison from flagellated organism. The two practics though man to man is the common bed-bug and closely alled, are nevertheless distinct

DRUG CULTURE

Two monographs on the cultivation of drugs in India, by Mr David Hooper of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and by Mr Puran Singh of the Indian Forest Department Dehra Dun have lately been published Mr Hooper in the paper states that one-half of the drugs in davelage to the state that one-half of the drugs in displaying a cruiting from the systematic cultivation of drugs is that a regular supply of the Bast indice and nearly the whole of the systematic cultivation of standard quality is assured rest could be cultivated or exploited. The foil prevail of the systematic lowing are given at those that could be grown in quantity and as worthy of the attention of cultivators and capitalists —

Bellsdonna, most of which is still imported grows well in the Western Himalsvas from stinia to Kashmir the Indian grown plant con taking 0 4 to 0 45 per cent of alkalid

Digitalis is quite scelimatised on the Nilgiris growing there without any attention The Madras Store Department obtains all its re quirements from Cotecamund, and the leaf has been found equally active to that grown in Kngland

Henbans is a native of the temperate Him alayse from 8 000 to 11,000 ft. It was introduc ed into the Botanic Gardens Saharanpur m 1840, and it has been steadily cultivated there up to the present time, and the products supplied to medical depots satisfy the annual dehand

Ipocacuanha has been raised with a small measure of success in the hilly parts of India, and it only requires care and attention to raise it is sufficient amount to make it commercially remunerative

Jalan-root grows as easily as potatoes in the Milgiris, and there is no reason why the angular requirements (about 4 000 lbs) for the Madical Stores of Bengal, Bombay and Madras should not be obtained from Octacamund

Mr Puran Singh discussed the subject in a number of the ' Indian Forester in 1914 þе

genous to India could easily be made to grow in some part or other of this vast land. The great some part or other of this vast land. The great advantage accruing from the systematic cultivation of drugs is that a regular supply of genuine drugs of standard quality is assured. The variation in the quality of wild grown drugs is sometimes a very serious drawback to finding a profitable market for them. The quality of Podophyllum Emods growing wild in India is an illustration in point. This plant was discovered by Sir George Watt in the very 1888 and now even after twenty four years in which these hear shown to be identical with the American in the serious property of the it has been shown to be identical with the Ame rican drug that is being employed for pharma centical purposes, it still remains unrecognized by the British Pharmacopula, which, as explained by the Chemist and Druggest some time ago is solely due to the uncertaint; which still exists as to its physiological activity

Mr Singh also points out that the Indian consumers of medicine depend mostly on herbs growing wild in the Porests the more import growing wiid in the Forests the more import and of these probably numbering at least 1 650. This inland trade is very large, the possibilities in the Punjab alone being put at Rs 50 00 000. He mentions saftron liquorice, and salep as products exotic to India, whose cullivation in this country looks full of promise Mr Sungh suggests that a complete survey be made of the extent of the inland trade in medicinal products found growing with in Indian Sections. products found growing wild in Indian forests in order to arrive at the figures of annual con sumption and that the forest areas where the sumption and that the lorest areas where the most important drugs grow should be preserved. Inquiries should be instituted as to the best methods of cultivation and if need be, the means of extending the artificial propagation it is to provide data to induce the private capitalist to smbark on such enterprises that Mr. states that mest of the drugs in the British Para. Aligh advocates the formation of some body macopaths grow wild in India, and that there is already a large support trade for some of them is well worthy of attention by those in this country who are interested in extending the culture of drugs in the British Empire The Forest Department has already begun the cultivation of indian podophylum root in the Punjab, United Provinces and the Yorth Western Frontier and soveral manuals of dried ribisome are sold annualty for local consumption M Hooper also shows that a start has been made in regard to the cultivation of belladonns, hen bane and digitals One of the principal diffi culties to be overcome is to ensure a ready mar ket, and there is also always the danger of over production to be considered

Essential Otts.

SANDALWOOD OIL is by far the most, important perfumery product of India. The sandalwood tree is a root parasite, obtaining its nourishment from the roots of other trees by means of suckers. It grows best in loose volcanic soil mixed with rooks, and preferably ferruginous in character. Afthough in rich soil it grows more inxuriantly less scented wood is formed and at an altitude of 700 feet it is said to be totally devoid of scent. The best yield of oil is obtained from trees growing at an altitude of 1,500 to 4,000 feet but the other programs planty of room so as to enable it to select vilgorous hosts to feed it.

PALMAROSA OIL also known as Indian geranium or "Turkish geranium oil is another geranium or "Turkish geranium oil is another of the principal periume products of India. It is dedived from the grass Opmborogon Mortini, which is widely distributed in India where it is known as "Motya" (Ingegrass is an oil inferior onality noutling desired from all in the control of the c of inferior quality possibly derived from older grasses or from a different variety of the same species Both oils contain geranics the pro-portion in palmarcea being from 75 to 95 per cent and in gingergrass generally less than 70 per cent These oils are used in soap, perfumery and to scenting hair oils and pomades.

LEMONGRASS OIL is derived from Cymbopogon from and Cymbopogon flexuosus. The former otratus and Cymbopogon Reviews. The former is a native of Bengal, and is largely cultivated all over India but the oil distriled on the Malabar Coast and Cochin is derived principally from

coast and in mysorr began and partials in most heavy soil along the banks of rivers. The leaves are practically odouriess and only used for thatching and weaving purposes. The roots are used in perhanty and in the manu-facture of mats and baskets.

THE MALABAR CARDAMON Elettoric carda momum is the source of the seeds official in the mosaum is the source of the seeds outcail in the British and other Pharmacopoulas Cardamom all of commerce is, however not distilled from this variety on account of the high price but is obtained almost exclusively from the long cardamom found growing wild and cultivated in Ceylon The oll to used medicinally as a carnitative and its also employed by perfumers in France and America

The Forest | clothes from the attacks of insects. Its odosr resembles that of orris root.

BUUMEA BAIGAMIFERA is the source of the Nagai camphor used in China for ritualistic and medicinal purposes. This shrubby com-posite is found in the Himalayas and is indigen-ous to India It is kidely distributed in India and is used by the nativos against files and other insects

EUCALYPTUS plantations are situated chiefly EUCALYFIUS plantations are situated chiefly in the neighbourhood of Octacemund Cocasor; and Wellington at elevations varying from 5500 to 8,400 feet the best being at from 7,200 to 8,000 feet. The climate of this region is fairly cool, equable and motat, with a well distributed rainfail of about 50 with a well distributed rainfall or about 59 on to 80 inches although frosts occur, the winters are mild on the whole and anow is unknown. The soil a red clay overlying gnelssoe rook, is rich and deep in some parts shallow and pourer in others. A large factory is being built for the distribution of encalyptus oil at Ootecamund. It is believed there is a considerable factor of the undertaking nonded a nufficied of the contractor. future for the undertaking provided a sufficient supply of the leaves is available.

Manufacture of Quinine

Government Cinchons plantations were started in India in 1862 from seed introduced by Sir Clements Markham from South America, by Sir Clements Markham from South America, of which the plant is a native. There are two main centree, Darjeeling and the Nilgiti Hills. In both localities a portion of the area is owned by tea or coffee planters and the bark they produce is either sold to the Government or exported Several species of anchonas are cultivated in India namely Circhona security (red bark) C calisage and ledgerises (yellow back) and C officensits (crown bark) The commonest species in Darjeeling is C ledgeriana and in Southern India C officensits A hybrid form is also largely grown and vields A hybrid form is also largely grown and yields a good bark. At the Government factories both cinchons febrifuge and quinine are made. Thanks to these factories practically no qui

Coast and Coast and Coast and In Mysore Bengal and Borma, in bright heavy soil along the banks of rivers In progress achieved since the Department was the avy soil along the darks of rivers In progress achieved since the Department was the progress achieved since the Department was not been applied from the plantation with annual yield from bark of the annual demand fell short by 6 000 lbs of the annual demand which then stood at 15 000 lbs fo-day the possible and on oclasion the actual annual output of the factory is 50 000 lbs of quinine On the whole plantation the net area under cinchona has increased from 1 737 acres to 2 552 acres The annual possible harvest has increased from about 300 000 lbs of 2 5 por ocnt bark to 1 000 000 lbs of 4 5 per cent bark, and this quantity is assured for many years to come The extraction efficiency of the factory plant has been raised from not more than 76 per cent to 95 per o nt of the possible, while the manufactured cost of quinine has been re Corrus koor (the root of Saussura larges) the manufactured cost of quintine has been relief an active of Kashnir where about 2,000,000 that are collected annually It is exported in large quantities to thins where it is used for large quantities to thins where it is used for large quantities to the most or protect shaws and it is people of India has been fired. against of harding quinine, locally produced for the following form obschoom, made up in 7-gram packets and leaf (since 1896-7) for a quarter annual form betching) at every post office in India of the rise in price — "Some kies of the extent to which the price of quinine head should be connected anoces, and has been of immense benefit to the interpretation of forer-stricken tracts in the year likeling. In 694 libe of quinine were sold at the growt offices."

The post offices

The Quintue Ring—A report issued in April, 1914 by the Superintendent of the Boyal Botanic Garden Calcutts, states—
"Terards the middle of 1912 negotiations were "Yewards the middle of 1912 negotiations were commenced between the Java planters who produce about 80 per cent of the world shark and the European bark importers and quinine manifacturers with a view to an agreement as to the minimum unit price to be given for bark. The price of quinine in the burk had been going down steadily for a number of years, and had reached a point that threstead to the conversion of much cuchons. threstened the conversion of much unchones is mad in Java into collect, eas or sagar producing seems. At present the negotiations between these bodies still drag on, but it seems probable that an agreement will be arrived at whereby among other coaditions, the minimum rate for back will be raised to 5 Dutch cents per unit." The quantic ring is now an established fact. The effect of this agreement may be far fact. The effect of this agreement may be far faid to 6s. The present price is so infisted that reacting. After less than a year's working reaction is bound to follow and at the time the price for bark rose from the minimum of writing the price has fallen to 4s. due to the 5 cents imposed to 5 20 Dutch cents per unit.

6 cents imposed to 5 20 Dutch cents per unit.

of quibbe hat need is obtained by comparing the figures ruling three years soo with those of to day. From January 1909 to April 1912 the German makers prices romained stationary at 74 per os and in 1911 German brends in second hands sold as low as 62 while Java quintne was down to to 544 per os these being the lowest on roord. The depreciation was due to three causes was unchecked bark production high average, quintne-content of Java bark and the failure of all efforts to bring about an understanding among the planters. about an understanding among the planters. In July 1918 an agreement was arrived at and a general improvement was effected from that time until August 1914 when the price of quinine suplaste stood at 1s 1d and second hands at about 1s 24d. During the first twelve months of the war there was no speculation in the article but now a few daring operators have been buying and selling some of them have made thousands of pounds per day and they are assisted by a number of smaller opera tors The situation, therefore he never been more favourable from a "bull has point and speculators have successfully availed themselves of it by driving up the price from 1s

Calcutta Improvement Trust

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was instituted by Government in Fanuary 1912, the in the neighbourhood of these roads should be presemble of the Act by which it is founded froming as follows — Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the improvement and strength of Chesta have a formal provision for the improvement. and expension of Calcutta by opening up con gested areas laying out or altering streets gested areas laying out or attering streets providing open spaces for purposes of ventilation or recreation, demollabing or construction buildings, acquiring land for the said purposes and for the re-housing of persons of the poorer and working classes displaced by the execution of improvement schemes

The origin of the Calcutta Improvement Trust must as in the case of the corresponding Bombay body upon which the Calcutta Trust somesy bow upon whom the chemical yrins, was to a large extent modelled, be looked for in the medical caquiry which was instituted into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896 owing to the outbreak of plague. In consequence of the facts them brought to light, a Building Commission was appointed in April 1897 to consider what amendments were re-quired in the law relating to buildings and streets in Calcutta That Commission recom streets in Calcutta That Commission recom-mended certain afterations in the law, and further suggested that a scheme should be prepared for laying out those portions of the town which were sparsely covered with ma-soury Wille mable to go into details, they recommended that in quarters newly laid out the roads and open spaces should occupy at least as much ground as the building areas As regards existing axis they thought that As regards examing evens they considerable portions of the City. All that could be done was to open out a number of wide streets and some open spaces. The Government of Brigat. some open spaces The Government of Bengal when it proposed to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission adopted as the work to be done a seheme for constructing and improving 154 miles of roads which had been drawn up by the Commission This schem formed the basis of discussion, till 1804 when a Conference was convened by Sir Andrew Fraser then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal It was estimated that the Trust might in the of 225 000 persons who would occupy 2000 acres. The population of Calcutta proper or any our persons who would occupy 2005 acres. The population of Calcutta proper which helides all the most crowded area was 649 995 in 1891 and increased to 801 251 or by 25 per cent by 1801. The corresponding figure according to the 1911 Ceneus was 899 067.

The Conference of 1904 recognised that in view of the peculiar situation of Calcutta, which is shut in on one side by the Hooghly and which is shut in on one side by the Hooghly and on the other by the Salt Lakes, its extension in a regular zone is impossible. The Conformer after carrially considering the question came to the conclusion that arms or promontories should be thrown out in five directions on the north, north-east, south and south west In these promoned with was easy to foresee that arms one would take below the little arms of the contraction would take below the little arms of the contraction would take below the little arms of the contraction would take below the little arms of the contraction would take below the little arms of the contraction would take below the little arms of the contraction would take below the little arms of the contraction would take below the little arms of the contraction will be a supported to the contraction of the contraction will be a supported to the contraction of the contraction are account would take place along the lives indicated by certain roads. It is for this reason that the Government of Bengal made the groposal that the Trust should have power to project roads to the outsidities of Calcutta membership of the Trust was fixed at eleven

deatt with by them as model areas. In the remaining part of the extension, according to the Government's plan the Trust would have no proprietary rights over the land, but they would administer the building regulations and by this means would secure that all bouses erected by private owners were constructed on a standard plan and in conformity with shiltery requirements.

Legislation.

The recommendations of the 1904 Conference eventually took legislative form in a Bill introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council in August 1910 This measure was built up on the recognition by the Government that the the recognition by the Government that the 15 miles road scheme only touched the frings of the question of overcrowding and sanitation. The Bill therefore provided for a scheme of greatly enlayed scope. The amount of money required was roughly estimated at a great deal more could be spent with advantage, and the figure was not put forward as repeating the actual cost of any definite scheme, but as a rough estimate of what would be required for any scheme of wide and permanent utility. The total sum was divided into Ra 860 utility The total sum was divided into Ra 500 lakhs for new roads Rs 172 lakhs for open stance and Rs 160 lakhs for housing and ex-pansion Of these sums Rs 330 lakhs were to be recovered by recoupment, 50 lakhs were granted from Imperial revenues, and the remainder was left to be raised by loans. The sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained for the proposals generally on the understand ing that the scheme of taxation would be for 60 years. The Legislative enactment while based on these calculations does not actually refer to any limit of expenditure. But the Act provides a special system of taxation for the service of the leans, amounting to Rs. 436 lakes involved in the scheme For this service an arnual revenue of 19 65 lakes was required and to this have to be added 1 25 lakhs for working expenses and contingencies bringing the total up to 20 90 laking. To provide this revenue the art provides for the levy of special taxes as follows -

- A two per cent stamp duty on the value of all immoveable property transferred by
- A terminal fax of one anna on every passenger Calcutta this is not to be levied on passengers from within a radius of 30 railes of Calcutta by rail or steamer arriving in the city of
- A customs and exceeding two annes per bale of 400 lbs on raw jute
- A two per cent consolidated Corporation rate and
- An annual Government grant of a lakh and

The Act provides for the appointment of a whole time chairman of the trustees and the

part of the members being nominated by Gov ernment and others elected by local bodies whose interests are most nearly concerned

whose interests are most nearly concerned. The following are the present Board of Trus tees.—The Hon bir Mr C F Bompas, IC 9. Chairman, The Hon bir Mr C F Payna, IO 8. Chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation (2006/16/10). The Hon bir Raja Rechee Case Law, Olk elected by the Corporation The Hon bir Raj Rechee Case Law, Olk elected by the Corporation The Hon bir Raj Radha Charan Pal Bahadur elected by the Ward Commissioners Dr Charies Banks, elected by the Commissioners appointed under Sec 8 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 Mr W K Dots, elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce The Hon bir Raj Stautst Raj Bahadur elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Hon bir Ba National Chamber of Commerce The Mockelee, Rolle, Mr F H Stewart Ole, the Hon. Mr H. J Hillary and Mr R Anterson, appointed by the Bengal Government

The Board and their Work.

It was impossible to settle in advance the exact projects to be undertaken by the Trust all details of these were, therefore left to be worked out by the Trust after its constitution Government exercising control by having all the individual schemes sent to them for approval before execution. The Trust did not enter on a virgin field. The Municipal Corporation had previously dealt in some measure with the problems they were appointed to solve and the Trust started work with the initial benefit of this previous labour flues the trust started work with the initial benefit of this previous labour flues the Corporation had aligned many roads and this work was useful to the Trust, though in some cases modifications were necessary

The work upon which the Trust are now definitely embarked may be divided into three classes as follows —

Many parts of Calcutta are ever crowded with hulldings and ill provided with roads. These areas are to be re-arranged both on the ground of sanitation and for convenience of traffic

Population will continue to throng into the overcrowded paris unless it can live on the outsidits and at the same time have speedy access to the business centres of the town Quick traffic can only take place along broad roads. These are all most wanting in Galentis. The construction of broad roads will at the same time ventilate the overcrowded parts of the town and it has been recognised from the outset that the construction of broad roads remning both north and south and east and west will thus secure a double object.

There is the question of providing for the population displaced by improvements and still more important of providing for the natural growth of population by laying-out roads and building silve on sparsely populated areas on the out akirts of the town When persons of the working class are displaced or likely to be displaced the Trust can build dwellings for them if private enterprise does not undertake the work.

Engineer's Survey

The Trust perceived at once that the problem of providing unproved traffic facilities for Calcutta and its suburbs must be dealt with as a single problem and by a single mind. The state of the traffic facilities for first duty set by the Trust to their chief engineer was, therefore to prepare a solvene of main roads of primary importance. The chief engineer Mr. R. P. Richards, M.10.H., &c. devoted his whole attention to this task and his report was resued early in 1914. Mr. Richards report, which was accompanied by maps and numerous photographic illustrations, made a volume of 400 closely printed fookscap pages. He found Calcutts a city which is in a very much more than ordinary which is in a very much more than ordinary which is in a very much more than ordinary which is in a very much more than ordinary which is in a very much more than ordinary which is in a very much more than ordinary which is in a very much more than ordinary which is in a very much more than ordinary which is in a very much more than ordinary under a local Housing Act but only under a local Housing Act but only under a local Housing Act so that "Calcutta and her suburbs cannot possibly be jointly planned or controlled, or be moderately in proved, under the existing inuprovement Act Mr. Richards report deals with the general conditions and needs of the city and the general policy of reform, with the general legislative and financial aspects and with the mann programme of work. He discusses the Calcutta of to-day showing the chief faults as to which improvements are required. A comparison us made between Calcutta and other cities, by way of illustrating calcutta eachs and in this manner finance, roads and streets per square line for a man proper street width, percentage of open spaces, tranway mileage per head of open spaces, tranway mileage per head of open spaces, tranway mileage per head of open spaces, tranway mileage per head of open spaces, tranway mileage per head of open spaces, tranway mileage per head of open spaces, tranway mile

Improvement Schemes.

The Engineer submitted early last year an interesting report on the widening of Howan Bridge Meanwhile, the Board undertook certain improvement schemes which would not be interfered with by any larger schemes adopted later The Board also embarked on a re housing scheme with a view to provide accommodation for persons likely to be displaced by the improved scheme under preparation. The buildings designed resemble those erected by the Bombay Improvement Trust. The scheme was sanctioned by Government in August 1912, but its execution has proved more expensive than was anticipated mainly owing to the rise in the price of building materials. The following paragraph from the Calcutta Improvement Trust after annual report shows the standard according to which they regard their re housing plans.

The housing problem in Calcutta is of supreme importance the figures of the last census show that much of the improvement in the health of Calcutta is only apparent, the sanitary measures of the Corporation result in the removal of burdees and the population.

lation which occupied the bustees does not lation which occupied the business three hos-find healther accommodation in the same locality but moves on to even more inactitary bustess in the suburban wards or in the ad-lacent suburban municipalities. The Board jacent suburban municipalities. The Board do not anticipate nor do they dealer that the co not anterpais nor do they desire that the chawl should become the usual dwelling for the poor of Calcutta, but it may be suitable to some classes of its beterogeneous population and especially to those who come here for work, leaving their families behind its very difficult to see what other class of building can be erected by the capitablet where land contemporar bear Re. 400 central behaves the ing can be erected by the capitalist where iain costs more than Re 600 a cottain. On really cheap land it is possible that good results could be obtained by armaping for the construction of sanitary busices the Board merely laying-out and draining the site and controlling the class of interested. The Board under the class of the creeked the construction of the con took the erection of three blocks of buildings as an experiment. The cost of the land worked out at Re 882 a cottah It is recognized in Eng had that the working classes cannot profitable to reits at a later period.

The working classes cannot profitable to reits at a later period.

Beventeen improvements hence were published to be a loss on the calcutta experiment, as official year forduling eleven schemes published was anticipated by the Board from the outset last year.

It appears, therefore, way the Trustees in their 1914 report "that the buildings would show a fair return of capital if the rooms in the two upper storeys were let out at Es. 6 a month those on the ground floor at Es. 5 a month and the shops at Es. 10.

The Board believed the buildings to be much The Horri prieves the business to be much chapter than anything of the kind hitherto erected in Calcutta and applications received about the there would apparently be no difficulty in filling a building with tennals of the Bengail middle class, if the whole building the control of each block was the bengan medic case, it the whose bunding or the two upper storeys of each block were exclusively reserved for their use "The Board however consider that it is most important to ascertain what rent can be paid and what accommodation is required by the artisan and isborring classes" They have, therefore decided to let the rooms at lower rates to artisans and its the healthing copes because and labourers and if the buildings once become popular it will doubtless be possible to raise the rents at a later period."

ROMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Bombay is an island twelve miles long but man and members of the Trust are as very narrow and containing only 22 square miles | follow --very merrow and containing only 22 square inlies altogether but in the city occupying little more than half the kland there lives a population enumerated at 972 892 and actually totalling over a million Bombay is, in point of population the second city of the British Empire Seventy-six per cent of its million people live in one-roomed tenements. Imagine the terrible conditions of overcrowding and lack of sanitation which these facts imply and you have the reason why the severe unert of plague seventeen years ago led to the formation to the In provement Trust, for the special purpose of amediorating the sanitary condition of the city. Plague was imported into India from the Far East and was inst discovered in Bombay in 1896. There was a great pane among the population. Every bonse had its victims most persons attacked died. There was a general flight of the population to the country districts. It is estimated that nearly half a million so fied. Grass grew in the principal streets. These circumstances directed the attention of the authorities as nothing classified that the development and housing arrangements of the city into line with modern requirements. It was at once recognised that the task was too great for the Municipality and a special body, termed the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was appointed it consists of 14 members, of whom four are elected by the Municipality and one each by the Chamber of commerce the Millowners. Asso. purpose of ameliorating the sanitary condition clacted by the Municipality and one each by the Chamber of Commerce the Millowners Association and the Fort Trust, and the balance nominated by Government, or at strain a precided over by a whole time chairman who is either a covenanted civilian or an officer of the Public Works Department, and be if or expected of the executive The specific duties of the Trust are to construct the Public Works Department, and be if or expension and construct sanitary dwell also head of the executive The present chair—

Chauman-

The Hon Mr J D Orr OSL LOS.

Ex-afficio Trustees-

Brig General C W Knight DSO, ADC General Officer Commanding Bombay

A H A Minicox 108 J.P., Collector of Bombay

Mr P R Cadell, QLB 108 JP., Mumich pal Commissioner

Elected by the Corporation-

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar Kt Lu j.p

Mr Dinsha Edulii Wacha, JP The Hon ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoole, Kt Cir J.P

Mr Nowroti Jehangir Gamudia, JP

Elected by the Chamber of Commerce— Major H A L Happer R.E., J.P

Elected by the Port T estees— The Hon ble Mr F L Sprott, JP

Elected by the Millowners Association-Sir Saesoon David, Bart., JP

Nominated by Gorernment-

Sir Vithaldas D Thackersey Kt J.P

Mr A M Tod JP

to collect as many rent paying tenants as possible on the smallest possible piece of haid, there were no proper restraints to compel him there were no proper restraints to compensate to observe the most ordinary rules of hyperno The result was the erection of great houses sometimes five and six storeys high, consilicating mere nests of rooms. There was no tothing mere nests of rooms. There was no adequate restriction as to the height of these adequate restriction as to the height of these chaws, or the provision of surrounding open space, so that the clementary rules as to the advantage of the Trust from Provincial and Municipal appropriations, and legislative admission of light and air went unobserved and Municipal appropriations, and legislative descriptions are now in progress to enable the sufficient provincial properties of the surface are now in progress to enable the building extending right up to the margins in Bombay. The cautious estimate of Rs of this site. Consequently great houses as 160 0000 also proved to have been below the commonstating from a few hundred to as many as following 1910 when the assour thousand tenants were built with no more than two or three feet between any two of the Trust is revenue, so that in 1915 after them and with hundreds of rooms having no longing at all into the outer sit.

conditions of the place. Thus the Trust acquire and destroy meantary bouses on a certain area and lease the situs and permit new bouses to be built on them subject to the reservation of a certain breadth of open ground round the edges of the site to provide for the necessary angle of light and air for the lower rooms of the new building. But bordering on this area there will be old houses that were not acquired as part of the introversents sobeme and the ministral of the improvement scheme and the municipal by have have allowed the owners of these to therease their height by as many storeys as they thout regard to the fact that they were thus undoing the very work of providing for the admission of light and air upon which the Treat had just poured out money The private landlords have taken the fullest advantage of prepared They are still under consideration by the Municipal Committee

Finance.

The work with which the Trust was charged and bound to prove unremunerative, with the exception of reclamations from the sea, and at the outset, therefore, certain Government and Municipal lands were vested in the Trust and Municipal lands were vested in the Trust take usurruct of which it snjoys and the Trust to amend the City of Rombay Improvement at the outset received a contribution from Act which as just mentioned was passed by municipal revenues not exceeding 2 per cent on the rateable value of the property assessed for taxattion In parties, the works are made to the Given made the financial arrange are made of the fill was to simplify the financial arrange are made between the Government, the Kunici financed cit of 4 per cent loans, which are pallity and the trust and make them more

Bombsy city grow on haphanard lines beause being added as population poured in with the growth of trade and without any tregard to sown planning or the annitary reward to town planning or the sanitary reward to town planning or the sanitary reward to the small area of the manufactory of the first proceeding or these lines, found was always comparatively high, owing to the small area of the manufactory of the When the Trust was constituted it was entimated that the usuffice on the public land
wested in it would represent a contribution
of Rs 98 00 000 (2840 000) from the general
taxpayer But in practice this was reduced
to less than Ba 45 00 000 (2828 666) The
Trust found itself with unpledged resources
estimated at only Rs 16 00 000 (2108,666)
The Government of India came to its assistance
with a cash crout of balf a came to the assistance with a cach grant of half a crore of rupees (\$335,000) given out of a budget surplus aperual legislation was carried through the Rombay Legislative Council in 1913 to increase some Legislative Council in 1913 to Increase the advantage of the Trust from Provincial and Municipal appropriations, and legislative measures are now in progress to enable the Trust to raise muney by special local taxation in Bombav The cautions estimate of Rs 16 00 000 also proved to have been below the mark. In the years following 1910 when the estimate was made, there was an improvement to the Trust excessions. not the amendment of the financial classes of the multipal by laws having unfortunately remain ed quite inadequate for the requirements of expansion had nacrossed to its 9 shebt and the grant of 50 lakes by the Government of India, and in spite of important additions to the Trust anchored programme the financial foreast showed that the margin for expansion had nacrossed to its 95 lakes Inservice for public money in sweeping away abuses while unscriptions still unchecker added in the same old manner to the insanitary with further the Trust acquire and destroy insanitary bouses on a correct succession of the place. Thus the Trust acquire and destroy insanitary bouses on a correct succession of the place. much as the whole of this sum was required for completion of the Eastern Avenue, it was still necressary that the Trust should be provided with further tunds for direct expenditure on mprovement schemes. To this end a Bill was introduced into the Bombay Legislative Comuld on 16th December 1913, providing for the levy of a surtax in stamp duty on conveyances of property in Bombay and for the payment of the nett proceeds to the Trust. The Municipal Corporation bowever protested against the raising of the necessary tunds at the expense of the property owners of Bombay and suggested, as they and the Trust had already suggested in 1911 that an export duty on bales of cotton exported from Bombay should be levted instead. Government announced at the March, 1914 meeting of the Legislative Council that 1914 meeting of the Legislative Council that the Bill would be held over pending considers tion of this suggestion. The Trust last November carried a recommendation of their landfords have taken the fullest advantage of weather carried a recommendation of their the loophole. The amendment of the Municipal Committee to ach their solicitor by laws so as to cure such abuses has been under discussion by the Municipal Committee to the Improvement to the Improvement of the houses, and to levy betterment contributions from houseowners who benefited by such improvements, the aim of this amendment bing to enable the Trust to deal with steas represent a for improvement by the Minnio pal Corporation without the great oxponse of total demolition procedure

involvable to both the local hodies Under the old Act, as already nentioned, the annual Mimicipal contribution to the Frust was an indefinite aum limited by a maximum of 2 per cent on the Mimicipal assessments of the year Under the Amended Act the Mimicipal contribution is a definite share of the years general tax receipts, approximating to 2 per cent on assessments and subject to no maximum and the Trust keep their profits for their own use Under the original Act the Trust had from 1909 cowards to pay to Government and the Municipality 3 per cent per annum as interest on the schedule value of the 60 vernment and Municipal lands vested in them while Government and the Municipality were at liberty to resume any unleased vested favourable to both the local hodies Under at liberty to resume any unlessed vested lands for public purposes without paying compensation except in respect of capital spent by the Trust in improving them. Under the amended act the Trust have no interest. the amended but the Trust have no interest to pay and Government and the Munchallton must, on resuming vested lands pay the Trust their full market value and their full market value. There are other modifications of the old airangements, similarly making for the mancial bruefit of the Trust. The new Act makes the Municipality the restriction of the Trust's assets and liabilities. Apart from finance the new Act cupitum important new sections under which the Trust are suppowered to co-operate with employers of labour for the bousing of the working classes by constructing chawis for their employers and leasing them to the employers at a rent

The work of the Trust so far as it has gone or is planned can be divided into two parts the first concerned the numediate afleviation of the worst burdens of lusanitation and the second consists of opening up new residential areas The Trust bogan by attacking the most insanitary areas Two broad roads running due cast and west, were cut through the worst parts of the city sweeping away the worst parts of the city sweeping away as mass of insantiary property and admitting the issalthy westerly broezes to the most crowded parts of it. These thoroughiarcs are known as Sandhurst road and Proposes street. They are as yet hardly completed but the greater parts of them are already extited under the new conditions with after on both sides of them disposed of on long leases and many new buildings built and occupied Meanwhile large areas of good building land lying kille for want of development works have been developed and brought on the market, sold at remunerative rates and largely built upon An instance of this development is the Chaupati estate the land overhung by Malabar Hill, between it and the native city This was cut up with fine new roads and is now nearly covered with modern suburban dwellings. Two of the most insanitary quarters in the midst of the city have been levelled to the ground and rebuilt in accordance with new conditions with sites on both sides of them to the ground and rebuilt in accordance with hygienic principles Sanitary chawle have

been built for about 20,000 persons Bo much for the first phase of the Trust's labours.

The second phase, arising gradually out of the first and advancing along with its later stages, consists of the development of a new suburban area in the north of the island besuburban area in the north of the island boyond the present city and the construction of great arterial thoroughtars; traversing the island from north to south. The latter under takings were originally known as the eastern and western avenue schemes, but the cost of land is rising so rapidly throughout the city and the expense of new works is accordingly wrowing so heavy that the western avenue has had practically to be abandoned and has had practically to be shandoned and modified improvements of existing highways from south to porth on the western side of the city substituted for it. The eactern sevenue will run from the back of Orawford Market, the northernmost limit of the modern commercial city directly north to Laibagh, usar the entrance road to old Government House Parel, and have a width varying from 100 to 120 feet. It is divided into three sections The first starting from Crawford Market and reaching to Pythonic is already in the hands of the engineers for execution the sound for which Parel road require, widen usy I awaiting the passage of the owl perhalation the sound for their rand total equation and in it in it is a waiting the passage of the new legislation enabling the frust to talk additional funds while strong opposition has been made to it owing to the high tost of widening Parel rand of labour in the noming of their employed and leading them to the employers at a rent cal ulated so as to yill to the Trust in the course of the 33 years of the leave the capitude of the 33 years of the leave the capitude and a majority finally to the first of the sum spent in the scheme 2000 4 per cent laterest, the chassis then becoming the property liberablin Rabinstulla representing the majority finally to the scheme while the Hon. Sir leaves the chassis then becoming the property liberablin Rabinstulla representing the minor the employers. The Trust are now co-operating with several millowners in schemes under these sections.

Beyond the northern end of the Eastern Avenue the north-east portion of the island extending some three miles, consisted until recently of awampy rice lands interspersed with bits of jumile and small bills and a few building areas. The Trust have acquired the whole area. A broad thoroughfare has been laid through the centre of it with other roads connecting the outlying parts with the central road and with the railway stations. Some of the hills have been levelled and the material from them used to fill the low lying parts of the estate Development some time are reached the stage of readiness for building in the half of the scheine nearest the city and the first are now devoting their attention to facilitation private enterprise in this direction some building has already been commenced. The suburbs will probably become largely residential for people whose daily pursuits take them to the southern city but it chief use will be for those whose avocations employ them in the large new port extension which the Port Trust are carrying out at the north of the present port and where the new cotton green and grain yards will be sittled at The Port Trust have reclaimed 500 acres of land from the north of the harbour, at a cost estate Development some time are reached the new onco in that adjoining it at Maragaou and in that government of the barbour, at a cost of 21 883,833, and the whole of the export trade of the port will be concentrated in this new area and in that adjoining it at Maragaou and Sowii

Statistics

The following are some statistical details of the progress of the Trust's operations. By the and of 1914 15 the Board had raised has 508 and of 1941 In the Board rand named of 548 akha(face value nettreelpits being Rs 551 akha) by loans and their total rapital recipits including 50 lakha received from the Government of India in 1911 and 4 lakhs from the Government of Bombay in 1913 amounted to Ra 500 lakes out of which they had spent 29 lakes on improvement of Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in them, Rs. 562 lakins on their own acquired estates and 3 takins on their office building The following table taken from the Trust s official report shows the extent of the divelopment tion of which was 14 906 during the coperations carried out by the Trust up to the under review and of the official year 1914 15 —

Developed Land.	sq yarus in thousands
Permanently leased Chawl altes Yet to be permanently leased Remainder roads open spa-	890 70 279
etc	451
Total	1 490
Rent of permanently leased area E	ks 11 2 lakhs
Area of undeveloped land in thousands of square yards	5 417
Cost of augustion	Rs 517 lakha

The disposal of plots on the Trust's newly Covoloped cetates in now progressing at a favourable rate Practice shows that for most allowly when an estate first becomes available for leasing to the public When the avainable for leasing to the public when the fart piots have been taken up and house build big begins to assume defin't proportions the remaining sites pass off without difficulty. The total plots deposed of during the last collidar wear (1914-15) was much below normal the outbreak of war having stopped normal the outbreak of war having stopped progres, just as a recovery was being made from the effects of the bank failures in 1912 During August and September in which months a large number of plots are usually disposed of, only six were let, and of these three were subsequently reruned on the tenants failing through difficulties due to the war Towards the end of 1914 15 the market became brisker.

By the beginning of 1914 15 completion

The Working Classes.

percentage of outgoings to gross chard revenue is found to be approximately 38 55 per cent this proportion being higher than in the case of private chaws inship because private owners spend far its than the Board on the sanitation of their haws. On the basis of the maximum annual rent of Rs. 2.31.419 and outgoings at annual rent of Rs 2 33 419 and outgoings at 33 55 per cent the not annual income works out to 66 40 per cent of Rs 2 31 409 sc Rs 1 3 77 sc 4 46 per cent ou the cost of chawls (including value of land) amounting to Rs 34 00.20 on which the Board pay annual interest and Minking Fund charges at 4 61 per cent amounting to Rs 1 59 057 which is Rs 5 270 less than the net annual income as worked out abov. The average population of which was 14 906 during the year

With the one exception of the old Nagpada WILD HE ODE EXECTION Of the Oil NASPAGES, Liawls where there are special conditions the death rate in the Trust's permanent chawls has always been considerably below the general drath rate in the vil.inity. The smallest one-room tenement on the Trust Estate is large enough for a family of five

A New Method

A further development of method in dealing with insuntary area is now in prospert it has already been recognised that estimates on the old wholesale demolition lines would on the life who have a supersist of the large re-presented areas remaining to be dealt with lawing to the constantly increasing cost of property and work, and could benefit only small areas surrounded by larger areas in which in anitary conditions are always going from head to worse with the extension of building operations under the lax Municipal bylaws already referred to it is recognised that what is wanted is some general scheme of improvement that can be applied all over the oity and some means of putting an immediate check to the spread of further magnitury evils through the weakness of the by laws, espe cially in relation to the lighting and ventila-tion of one counted tenements. The Trust officers have devoted much time to studying officurs have devoted much time to studying this question and the charman some time ago propounded a scheme by which all in adequately lighted and verificated rooms in Bombay might be closed gradually and house owners required with some assutance from public times to reconstruct the robuses so that all rooms in them used for dwellings might have sufficient light and air. The scheme attracted the attention of Government, who appropriate accurately committee to consider the constitute of constitute to constitute the constitute of By the beginning of 1914 15 completion attracted the attention of covernment, who certificates had been issued for 805 building appointed a representative committee to consider the Trust Estate exclusive of Police chawls the new plan. This committee have subsuand Trust chawls. In 1914-15 certificates mitted a report and it is hoped that by the cond of 1915-16 solid progress towards the prevention of the development of alums will be recorded. be recorded.

The average total population in the Trust chawle and sein permanent comps was 17.344 portant movement towards the establishment in 1914 15. The total rent of the 4.965 rooms to operthership housing societies on the Board at Trust's chawle at the maximum rates works. Estate and the Board regard the new departure 13 1914 15 THE FORM FORM OF DIV 4 905 FORMS OF COMPRISE THE PRODUCTION OF COMPRISE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (Calcuta Bombry Madras Barachi Rampson and Chilingory) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose They have wide powers, but their proceedings are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal bodies to the control of thoy comment Except in Calcutta, the elected members are fewer in number than the nominated members At all the ports the European members con attitute the majority and the Board for Rangown consists wholly of European members

The income and expenditure of the five principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden is excluded from the tables) is shown in the fol lowing table ---

_	Іпсоше	Expendi ture	Capital Debt
Calcutta	€ 936 33	£ 1 035 207,	
Bombay	648 879	790 0°6	∂ 351 620
Karachi	223 314	25(505	1 ~43 861
Madraa	83 .65	63 G80	724,871
Rangoon	302,551	279 995	1 742,308
	1		

The Director of Statistics (Department of Commerce and Industry) in 1914 issued the following returns showing the ratios borne by

The administration of the affairs of the Prespectively of all the chief Indian port -

	lucome per cent	Expenditure per cent.
f alcutta Rombsy Madras Karacli Rangoon Chittagong	41 3 26 3 4 9 14 1 12 7	46 2 24 8 5 8 11 5 11 8

The official return of the Director of Statistics shows that in the ten years ending 1912 18, the in one and expenditure of each port have increased as shown in the following table. The total income of all the ports has increased in the decade by 79 8 per cent, and the total expenditure by 83 1 per cent

	Increase	per cent.
	Income	Expenditure.
Caloutta Bombay Viadras karachi Rangoon Chittagong	98 98 139 158	

The war has affected the trade of all the following returns showing the ratios borne by ports in a manner which makes it useless to the income and the expenditure of each port to the total income and the total expenditure, the foregoing figures

CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcuta; Appointed by Government—The Hon ble Mr C J Strengon Marir Ovo 104 (hair man the Honble Mr H.) Hilary Vice Chairman

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce— Mr A. C. Patterson (Benker Gray & Co.) Mr S. Fustace (Kilhurn & Co.) Mr A. A. Vlasto

Elected by the Calcutta Trades Association Mr E C Emerson (Francis Harrison Hatha WAY & CUI

Bleeted by the Bengal Vitumal (hamber of Commerce—Babu Kunda Inl Ruy Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta—The Hon ble Raja Roches (and

Law or F LAW OIR

Anomated by Government —My G C Oed
frey (Agent Bengal Nagpur Railway), Mr
R B Highet (Agent East Indian hallway);
Oolonel O A, R Browne n R (Agent,
Eastern Bengal State Railway), Mr G Land
ManGregor 1 o B (Gollectro of Custum) and
Captain G S H.wett R 1 M (Deput) Director
Royal Indian Marken Royal Indian Marine)

The principal Officers of the Trust are -Secretary -- Mr & C Williams

Deputy Secretary -- Mr T H Elderton BA. Chaf Accountant -Mr N G Park OA thief Engineer - Mr J Scott M INET O E Consulting Engineer and London Agent -Mr J A. Angus M INET U 1

Mr S Fustace (Kilburn & Co.) Mr A & Master (Ralli Brothers) Mr W F Crum (Graham & Co.) the Hon bis Mr R G Monta ath (Macki to Re. 14460309 against Rs. 151,28438, non Mackenzie & Co.) The Hon bis Mr F H. In 1913 14, which was a record war the decrease reflecting the influence of the War During Character (Gladetone Well) & Co.) the year 212 Vossels with an aggregate gross tennage of 1247 392 were accommodated at the jettles compared with 254 vessels with no sale prices rumparta with 204 Vessels with a toning of 1 62 M2 in the preceding year In the same period 1 160 vessels were berthed at the docks 103 behus Government transports as compared with 1 220 vessels in 1913-14 With as compared with 1220 vegetant 1913-12 white the attacky growth of trade and shipping at the port the Port Commissioners' income has expanded as follows during the last decade—

Year	Income
	Ba.
1904-05	88 86 728
1905-06	89 55 895
1906-07	1,00,08,736
1907-08	1 09,57 142

Year	Income
	Rs
1908-00	1 20 16,630
1909-10	1 18 36 515
1910-11	1 28 26 171
1911-12	1 35 90 408
1912-18	1 42 4A 31"
1918-14	1 a1 28,435
131 4 -15	1 44 of Jn9

The figures of income do not however indicate failth the expansion that ha taken place in the operations of the Trust because since the year 1903-03 up to the time of the present war the Commissioners reduced their rates and charges at various times.

The expenditure during the last official year amounted to Rs. 1,0,28,18 This is Rs. 14 lakes less than in the preceding year

The deer are in traffic in the port ariging out of the war affected the revenue of the Trust to An average extent of about 18 2 lakes a much and in lanuary 1915 the Commissioners resorted to emergent measures of taxation to meet the situation

Various considerable improvements for the expansion of the port have recently been carried out to provide for the growth of trade. An important project recently undertaken was one for the lighting of the lower reaches of the Hughli with a view to their navigation by night. Counderable progress has been mad with a new scheme for the extension of the docks. A special committee was appointed in Figland special committee was appointed in ragain in 1912, to visit and impect British and continental ports with a view to advising the Commissioner in the light of the latest ex perience there on various points connected with new works

But these undertakings only belong to the outskirts of the main problem. The remedial measures of the Port Trust have proved benebetal, but they are insufficient to meet the ever increasing requirements of trade. The question of the congestion at the Calcutta jettles and the absence of adequate transport facili the absence of adequate transport facus ties for the present volume of trade that been engaging the attention of Government for some considerable time past been engaging the attention of Government for some considerable time past by same the first same time the Committee that the trade of the port and a large increase in the trade of the port and a large increase in the trade of the port and the number and tomange of vessels entering it in the late Sir Frederick Dumayne, during his same table to accommodation has the latek of sufficient accommodation has the latek of sufficient accommodation has been a very great expansion of the same time the Committee recognised the latek of sufficient accommodation has been accommodated in the comment accommodation has been accommodated by the same time to sufficient accommodation has been engaging the attention of the port of the same time the Committee recognised the same time to sufficient accommodation has been engaging the attention of the port of the same time the Committee recognised the same time the Committee recognised the committee of the port by the late Sir Frederick Dumayne, during the same time to sufficient accommodation has been engaging to the same time to sufficient accommodation has the late Sir Frederick Dumayne, during the sufficient accommodation and the sufficient accommodation saulted in serious delays to vessels and conse-quent loss, chiefly arising from the madequacy of facilities for the discharge of cargo at the

The Government of Bengal in December 1918, appointed a Committee to investigate important questions represented by the problem of the inture development of the port. The Committee consistent of the Hon five Wilson Duke Chairman. Bir Heary Burt the Hon. Mr. A. M. Montesth, the Hon. Mr. J. O. Scherspelt the Hon. Raja Hrishikesh Laka Mr. A. G. Lyster, and Mr. H. F. Howard strabers and Mr. E. N. Beid LUS., Scoretary

The Committee was empowered to—
(1) examine the existing traffic and port
facilities in Calcutta and its immediate

neighbourhood

(2) investigate the present and future require ments of the trade of Calcutta, and

(3) determine the extent to which the various transport agencies shall provide new works and other facilities in order that these requirements may be fully met for as long a period as it is reasonable to prepare a forecast

The Bengal Government in an explanatory announcement, agreed that the subject for consideration is one of wider range than an enquiry into the facilities afforded to the import trade at the jettles, and that it concerns rather the question whether proper facilities of all kinds are being provided to enable the port and railway authorities to deal promptly and ade quately with the rapidly-expanding trade of Calcutta in accordance with a well-defined and rate only-thought-out point. There are several projects for improving transport facilities and the railway and other approaches to the port which have been prepared at various times and which have been prepared at various times and which are now under consideration such as the provision of railway bridge over the Hughil at Panihati, the expansion of the docks, the provision of new coaling berths on the Howan when it is Hughil the Grand Trank Canal sids of the Hughli the Grand Trunk Canal Project, the removal of the Hatkhola jute mart and additions to the lettles. These projects are of the first importance and involve enor mons expenditure and they should it is rightly held, be examined and co-ordinated by a committee whose duty it would be to make an commuter whose duty into the requirements of the trade of the port and the means by which there requirements could be met

The Committee s report was published in March, 1914 It approved of the new achome already undertaken by the Port Commissioners already intertaken by the Port Commissioners for the extension of the Docks saving we are of opinion that the general layout of the scheme is suitable and that it will ensure an ample margin for the expansion of trade which is likely to take place in any period that can reasonably be foreseen. The Committee reasonably be foreseen. The Committee said that the main criticism to which the con duct of the Port affairs is open is that the in

the sate of office as Vice Charmen of the Port Commissioners stating that the schemes at extension recommended were initiated under his auspices and that their inception is now possible is due to his foresight and to his

grasp of the situat on The Committee considered that the future ex pansion of the seaborne trade of Calcutta should take place in the neighbourhood of the docks take place in the negmoonmood or the doese Their principle conclusions, in addition to their approval of the dock extension scheme, may be summarised as follows: A standing advisory Committee should be appointed in reference to the railway approaches and by-out of the stiting accommodation for the new dock system the Committee to consist of the traffic officers of the Port Trust and of the railways concerned. it would be unwise to inour a large outlay in developing the present jettles, but stops should be taken to mitigate the existing defects in regard to them without undue expenditure on schemes that will not be purmanently useful the whole question of the improvement of the nver Hughli should be thoroughly investigated and decided on at an early date. The present for the proposed new bridge, which should be wide enough to allow of three streams of traffic in each direction, in addition to the trams.

and should carry greatly widened footways. The Improvement Trust should consider the whole question of road communication in connection with the prospective development scheme of the Port Commissioners The opening of a second railway bridge over the Hugbil will be required eight years hence. The Commissioner recommended various measures Committee recommended various measures to enable the revenues of the Port Trust to meet the charges on the large capital works

contemplated
The Capital debt of the Port at the end of
the last financial year was Rs 991,57788
The total assets amounted to Rs 1304,60249

ROMBAY

follows -

Apposited by Government - Th. Hen ble six Frederick I spirit Kt (Chaumon) Mr Navroji Jehangir Gamadla Yr Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Birahim (Messrs Curtimbhoy Navoji Jehangir Gamadia Vr hispomeaunoy Currimbhoy Birahum (Measra Currimbhoy Fbrahlm & Co - Captam W Lumaden - vo - 1 x B R Obrector of the Royal Indian Marini Majon H A J Hipk R R (Agint I P H) Wr P Lecte (Collector of the roma Bombay) Wr Purshotandas Thakurdia (Mark Warandas Rajaram & to) Wr R Woolloombe Agent B B & C I R v) Wr I R Cadell Cif R S (Minnelpath Commissioner Bombay) Brivadir General W C knight Den ADC (Millary Officerserving with Bombay Brivadir General W C knight Den ADC (Millary Officerserving with Bombay Brivadir General W C with Bombay Brigade)

Fields by the Chamber of Compers—Mi H. Proom IP & O N Co) the Hen ble Mr T W Birkett (Mesers Rallic Nixon & Co) Mr C E Aylls (Mesers Ralli Brothers) Mr W McA Houstoning (British India, Steam Navigation Co) Mr Nigel F Paton (M. 881)

No. A. C. C. S. M. Riger F. Faton (M. 1888). W. d. A. Craham & C. C. Elected by the Indian Merchants Chambrard Busings.—The Hun bl. Mr. Manniohandus Ramji (Mrssrs Manmohandus Rumjs & Co.)

Elected by the Grain Merchants Association - Ur Naranii Haribhai (Musers Ramii Pur eliotem & Co)

The following are the principal officers of the Trust -

Secretary—Mr H E Hart
Chief Accountant—Vir J Tyers

Engineers — Mose B P G Mossuat Ole. W 1987 OB (Chief Engineer) Mr A C W Fosbory M 1987 OE (Deputy Chief Engineer) I H Savile, A.M. 1887 OE (Deputy Chief Engineer New Docks Works) C Anderson (Mechanical Superintendent)

Port Officer -Commander C 8 Hickman The revenue of the Trust in 1914 10 amounted The revenue of the Trust in 1914 10 amounted to Re 1,02,73 192. This is the highest on record in the history of the port, and in excess of the previous highest flaure that for 1913 14 by nearly four lashs. The expenditure from revenue was Rs. 118 96 635 resulting in a deficit of Rs. 16 22 143. This deficit has been met by withingard from the Revenue Reserve Fund specially accumulated to meet the ten. portry deficite anticipated during the first few years following the opening of the new docks and the Port Tracs Railway On capital account the rependiture during the year Doubts were felt subsequently of the wisdom of conferming Upon a private corporation seeds

The Board of Irustees of the Port of Bs 96 13 294 at a spint upon new large works—Bombay is constituted of 17 members as 41 words Wet Pock and Hughes Dry Dock and the Mazagaon Sewri portextension reclamation including the Port Trust Railway The total drbt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to its 13 99 79 307

The total frade of Bombay port luring the last official viar wis Re. 1491 crores a decrease lust official visit at the 149 crores a decrease compared with the provious year of Rs 66 crores (exclusivo of Government transactions) or 28 per cent. The number of steam and square rigged vessels which entered the docks or were betthed at the harbour walls and paid dues excluding those which remained for unloading and loading in the selective traps during recent years including harlour stream during recent years, including last year is shown by the following statement—

lear	Number	Tonnage.
1908-07	1476	2,690 406
1907-08	1477	2,678 845
1908-09	1474	2,633 303
1909-10	1611	2,747 779
1910-11	1589	-S60 628
1911-12	1519	2,767 913
1012-1-	1560	2,926 506
1913-14	1579	3,135 597
1914 15	1880	4 417 085

Bombay Port Extension

The Bombay Port Trust have partislly completed important new development schemes, which will add greatly to the facilities of the port Foremost amongst these works comes the Alexandra Dock, the equipment of which will have no superior in the world.

The starting point of the modern port of Bombay was the year 1862 when the Elphin stone I and and Press Company which had already done useful development work, entered alread mone ment development wors, entered into a contract with Government to provide a hundred acres for the terminus of the Great Indian Penisuals Ballway receiving in return the right to reclaim from the sea for its own advantage two hundred and fifty acres fronting the properties it had already acquired. The Company brought its create into bearing with

an enormous monopoly as the control of the harbor front. These were resolved in 1869 by the decision to buy out the company and vest its properties in a public trust. The estate passed into the possession of the Govern ment in 1869 the purchase price being approximately two millions stering and after being managed by a department of Govern ment in the interregum, the property passed to the newly-constituted Port Trust in June 1878

Government purchased in 1879 on behalf of the Trust, the private fareshore owners rights, at a cost of Rs 75 lakes and at the same time reconstituted the 1 mst on a basis on which it has worked exceedingly well until the present day The late King Emperor Edward VII, during his visit to Bombay in 1876 laid the foundation stone of the first large dock which has since been known as Frinces Dock. This was opened in 1880 and themseforward the financial difficulties hitherto experienced by the Port Trust disappeared. The construction of the Victoria Dock followed and recent years have provided an unbroken succession of surplus receipts into the treasury of the Port. Out of these profits charges on trade have been reduced wherever they presed and the fluancial position of the Trust has greatly been strengthened by the building up of a large revenue by the institution of disking funds for the repayment of the whole of the existing debt and by liberal appropriations to depreciation accounts

The trade of the port rapidly outgrew the accommodation provided at Prince s and Victoria Docks. The developments now in progress are the result and are estimated to provide for the requirements of the Port for another 20 years, or longer The new schemes may be divided into four heads.

- (c) The construction of the Alexandra Wet Dock and Hughes Dry Dock, of which His Edgestry The King Emperor laid the foundation stone during his visit to Bombay as Prince of Wales in 1905. His Excellency the Viceroy with Her Excellency Lady Hardings, performed the opening ceremony in March, 1914.
- (6) The reclamation for the development of Port facilities of 583 arres with a wharf frontage 2; miles in length—an addition of some 4; per ornt to the area of the city—at Marzanon and Sewri. beyond the present Docks at the extreme north of the harbour
- (c) The building of a new rallway leading from the main lines of the G I P and B B & C. I outside the city to the Docks, in order to provide for more expeditious handling of heavy rallicome traffic and
- (4) The construction of a complete bulk oil installation at Sewri at the north of the docks, with a deep-water pler

The total estimated cost of the new dock and its equipment is Ra. 615 05 469 or any cost of the cost Trust Railway over 64 lakins (£120 606) of the bulk oli installation, 22½ lakins (£147 500), and of the recommentary and contingent works, Rs. 888 lakins, 02, may £2,586 660

The contract for the Alexandra Dock was given to Mesers Price, Wills & Reeves in 1908. The dock is oblong in shape, with two bays at the north end. The total area of the wet basin is 49.52 acres, the length of quays, including the barbour wall, nearly three miles. There are 17 boths 500 tt in length. These berths are equipped with hydraulic cranes and transit shed socommodation varying from 3-storeyed sheds 400 ft long by 120 ft wide to single storeyed sheds 400 ft long by 100 ft wide. Raliway sidings run between the quays and the sheds also behind the sheds. On the harbour wall there is a quay 3 000 ft long, equipped with hydraulic cranes and transit sheds. The north end of this quay is intended for a trooping berth. Hydraulic power is used for working the cranes dock gates, machinery transit shed liftic capteians sto A foating crane to lift 160 tons forms part of the equipment of the dock. The dock extrance is through a lock on the south west, parallel to which runs the new video k a thousand feet long a hundred feet wide and with a sill thirty four and a quarter feet below high water ordinary neap tides.

Outside the duck beyond the entrance lock, runs the new mole a continuation of the south west wall alongside which ocean steamers may embark and disembark their passengers may embark and disembark their passengers may embark and disembark their passengers therefore the stagensing with the tiresome interposition of the tender. In the timesome interposition of the tender In the timesome interposition of the tender In the timesome interposition of the tender. In the timesome interposition of the tender of the timesome interposition of the tender.

The small Carnac basin immediately north of the new dock and formerly used by country craft has been filled in thus enabling a canal to be cut from the northern extremity of Alexandra Dock and extending to Victoris Dock The width of the canal will be 80 ft. Four berths will be provided to permit ahips to l'e at the wharves on either bank. The waterway will enable alips to be taken into any part of the Bombay dock area through the Alexandra Dock cutrance. This will probably lead to the closing of the old dock entrances with the result that ships will be saved much intruste handling and the Port Trust will be relieved of the necessity of expensive dreiging operations.

The railway sidings and series of transit sheds in the new dock were planned according to the most modern principles of dock management.

The Sewri reciamation will chiefly be utilised of the excommodation of the export trade of cotton grain and seeds which form the largest item in the tradic of the port. The old cotton green—or market—is situated at Colaba at the extreme southern end of the port and has long been greatly overcrowded, besides encumbering that end of the port. The new cotton green and godowns on the reclamation will cover about 186 acres with 1824 acres available for future extension. The present greens and godowns at Colaba occupy 50 acres. Unloading sidings with accommodation for 700 wagons are to be provided, in addition to ample running lines, as compared with addings to hold 154 wagons at Colaba at present

The Members of the Board of Trusteed of the Port of Karachi are as follow —
Chairman — Mr H C Mules, 081 M V O
Vice-Chairman — Mr F S Penmett
Appointed by Government — Mr D B Trevor
Major W E R Dickson R.E Mr T J
Stephen (The National Bank of India Lidd)
Mr W U Mcholas (Anderson & t.)

Mr W (1 Alcross canceron & C.)

Elected by the Charber of Commerce—The

Hon ble Mr M. de P Webb 012. (Fotbes

Fotbes Campbell & Co Ltd) Mr J H Fvic

(Wackinnon Mackentle & Co) Mr James

Kenyen (Sardav Patrick & Co)

Record by the Municipality—The Honble Mr Harohandra! Vishindas B A LLB, and Mr Wadhumal Codharam B A, LLB

Officers of the Trust are -Port Officer - Commander W W Farmil

R.I M Secretary —Mr R W Cooper Chaf Engineer —Mr G R Ivan Superintendent Export and Impod —Vr T S Downte

The revenue receipte and expenditure of hara The revenue receipts and expenditure of hara city port for the vear 1914 15 were as under — Bevenue receipts (ex-luding expenditure from the Port Fund Account Rs 3:49 714 Expenditure Rs 3 -7 579 Leftett Rs 4.0 ses. The revenue receipts in 1918-14 before the effects of the wat were fully experienced were Rs 48,46 100—the highest ever realized in the history of the port. The capital debt of the Port at the close of the last financial year amounted to Bs 2 82 40 424

New Port Trust Offices have just been built and are to be opened by His Excellency the Hovernor on January 5 1916 4 new Customs

The Members of the Board of Trustees of number of steamers which entered the port was 852 against 930 in the previous year tonnage of steamers entering the port 1 823,937 compared with 1,941 407 in previous year

imports landed during the year amounted to 697 358 tons and shipments 1 067 004 tons lotal shipments were 1,015 868 tons in 1914 15 agamest 1 483 069 tons in 1913-14

The close of the year 1912 13 marked the practical completion of works the result of whi h will be a new departure in the history or the 1 rust The vear 1918-14 found the new Man field import yard in foll working order and the old vard handed over to the North Western Rallway Dovelopment of port facilities is in progress in several other directions Plan and estimates were last year submitted to and approved by Government for a West Wharlage Scheme to provide 16 new berths the cost being estimated at Rs 5 43 77 990 though the Trust anticipate that these estimates will have to be thoroughly revised. Some Bs 17 lakhs were spent on the scheme up to Re 17 laking were spent on the science up to the end of last year and for the present it is proposed to earry out a portion of the scheme only ear for 6 berths at an estimated cost of over Rs. 149,100,010 Government also senc toneed last year plans and estimates for a Lower Harbour Improvement Scheme costing Rs. 25,25,000 which is a corollary to the other improvements. Under this scheme, the other improvements of the them, the other improvements of the scheme, the scheme days in the scheme of House has been undertaken.

The number of vessels entring the port in a betth at the lowest state of the tide. The number of vessels entring the port in another last official year was 3 0 6 with a tomage of 1933 154 tons, against 3,263 with a tomage of 1933 154 tons, against 3,263 with a tomage of 20 156 379 tons in 191-14. This is exclusive of extreme limit

protentage for 1013 14 was 62 97 and the average for the pat 14 years 69 80 Recolding from working expenses the interest on loons which in the year under review was Rs 387 403 actual working expenses come to 44 44 per cent of the regular harbour (armuge against 41 97 p-r cent in 1913-14 V seek of all sorts to the number of 455 and a tonnage of 1 253 464 paid port dues the privious years figures being 624 and 1 777 4.0 respectively and about 654 333 tons of exports and imports were dealt with at the port

bhojadass care, a. a. Constant improvement of the increasing domands of Braser Mr C B Suppop Mr E Greenall and the Houble Mr Hugh 8 Fraser The recedible of the Trust from all sources of revenue during the timercal yet 1914-10 water with quay extensions. The Govern 125 7 293 against R 15 27 301 of which its 50 000 was the Port Fund contribution in 1913-14 This represents a decrease of 17 7 per cent or if the Port Fund contributions be excluded or about 14 9 per cent in the calculations. The work has been of 17 7 per cent or if the Port Fund contributions be excluded or about 14 9 per cent in the calculations. The formal contributions of the fundamental and th

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of

The following grathemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras —
Officeris —The Hon ble Sir Francis J F Spring KCIE (Chairman) Ur (W K Cotton I U.S. (Collector of Custome) Commander W B Huddle ton BLM the lort Officer and Mr J M Lacvy AVILE
Non Officeris —Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badaha Sahib M R. Ry Kao Bahadur P Theugarava Chetti Garu B.A. M. R. Ry Diwan Bahadur Covindess Chafur Bhoojadass Garu, W R Ky Rao Sahib C Bananujam Chetti Garu
Representation Chapther of Commerce—Mr

tions be excluded or about 14 were extended was its 108 3066. The harbour was attacked out of revenue not counting contributions made the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or re payment of dobt the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or re payment of dobt the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or re payment of dobt the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or re payment of dobt the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or repayment of the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or repayment of the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or repayment of the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or repayment of the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or repayment of the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or repayment of the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or repayment of the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or repayment of the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or repayment of the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or repayment of the 22nd September. She fired about 50 high by revenue to capital or repayment of the 22nd September.

basides hitting the BLSS Chupra Fortu Oil Company were completely destroyed and nately the loss of life was small, three men the harbour buildings damaged by shell fire damaged the loss has been stated by the were reparted at a cost of Rs. 6520 Told Chalman of the Company at meeting to partially filled tanks belonging to the Burmah his sharcholders to have amounted to 27 812

RANGOON

The personnel of the Commissioners for the | with Rs 5 673 lakes in the preceding year port of Rangoon is comprised of the following thirteen members —

thitteen members —
Appossed by Government—bir George
Commingham Buchanan KCIB K Insk CE
(Chairman), Mr James Algerino Stevens (Chief
Collector of Customs, Burms) Mr William
Henry Latieton (Commissurer of Polices,
Rangoon) Commander Sevinour DouglasVale R.I. K [Principal Port Officer Burms)
Mr. William Henry Lawson Cabell BA I CS
(President, Rangoon Municipal Committee)
The Hon Mr Arthur William Binning Mr
Phillip Henry Browne and Mr Henry Battan
Huddleston Huddleston

Elected by the Burma Chambes of Commerce— Messra John Henry Poinon (Vice Chairman) Meniel Robertson Walter Buchanan and John

Elected by the Rangoom Trades Association -Mr Maurice Oppenhoim

Officers of the Trust are -Secretary -Mr I towling (on leave H Leonard officiating).

Resident Engineer - Mr J Ll Holines

Executive Enquieer (River (-orneriancy) - Mr E C Niven Deputy Conservator - Mr H O G Ashton (on leave Mr R N (Hilbert officiating)

Troffe Manager -- Mr E H bieling (on leave Mr J H Primrose Wells officiating)

Chief Accountant - Mr D H. James

The receipts and expenditure on revenue account of the port of Rangoon in 1913 14 were as follow —

Ra Receipts 48 88 279 Expenditure 41 84,773 The capital debt of the port fund at the

end of the year was Rs 2.61 84.622

The total imports (landed or sent inland in river craft) from sea going vessels amounted to 1,048 848 tons. Goods landed from vessels arriving from European ports and elsewhere out able Assa declined by 31 3 per cent and the in ports from Assatic ports declined by 10 3 per cent. The traffic at the jettles for july and vessels tokalled 1186 840 tons. The total number of steamers entering the port was 1 231 (excluding Govern ment vessels) with a total net tonnage of 2,416,110 being a decrease of 4 stramers and 522 111 tone over the previous year

There took place on the 17th hebruary 1914 the inauguration of the recently completed river taming works rendered necessary by the ercelon of the right bank of the Rangoon river above the town to such extent as to threat en the permanent diversion of the main stream from the Rangoon foreshore and the consequent formation of a sandlank in tront of the whole of the port frontage. The works comprised a training wall 10 000 ft long and the dredging of a channel through the shoal in front of the wall It is calculated that 991 per eem of the naver is brought under control one and a balf million tons or grantic were used in the work 1 ho wall was practically completed one year, and une months before the estimated one year and an minima before are excessfully time. The object of the work has successfully been accomplished, the main channel of thi-river has been diverted into its new course and the erosion of the right bank has cessed. The revised estimate for the complete work The revised estimate for the complete work is Rs 138 lakin, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 150 lakin. The cost is borne by a free grant of Rs. 50 lakin from the Government of India and by the raising of port debenture leans. The work being non revenue producing imposes a burden of some Rs 51 skins. on the trade of the port.

Sir George Buchanan in December 1915 proend of the veer was Rs 2.61 34,622 cereded to Bases to advise the Government of The total value of the trade of the port during India as to improvements at the mouth of the the year was Its 4 739 45 Inkha as compared Shatted arab and elsewhere in that region

CHITTAGONG

Chittagong, in Eastern Bengal, on the right bank of the Karnaphuli river 12 miles from its mouth was already an important place of trade in the aixteenth century when the Portuguese merchants gave it the name of Porto Grando. The construction of the Assam Bengal Rallway has made it the natural outlet for the trade of Assam and part of Eastern Bengal. The chief business is the export of jute which is baled realises is the export of jute which is baled at Manayangan and either shipped thence by steamer to Chandpur and railed to Chittagong or dispatched direct in brigs to that port. Pricosposed, salt and knowns of are imported, and tice, tea and bides are the principal exports. The total value of the exports in 1913-14 was £2,22,441 and the total value of the imports in the same year was £941 359

It has been recommended that this port may be made over to the Assem-Bengul Rallway and that funds required for its improvement should be provided by the Government of India out of their rallway budgets This pro india out of their railway budgets. This proposal has the support of the Bengal Government and a report on the matter has been submitted to the Scretary of State. The Acting Agent of the Assam Bengal Railway points out in this report that, however valuable the Port of Chittagong might be to the Assam Bengal Railway it should only be after the most Careful consideration that the sum of over a correct compress already apent upon this port should be added to the Amana Bengal Ballway capital, since to do se would mean the further putting back of the prespect of

this railway's paying dividends. He urges, is that the capital of the Port, together with therefore that the Government of India should the capital cost of the railway terminal racilities take upon itself the whole of the responsibility should be included in a separate account and for the expenditure required which, he thinks not in that of the Assam Beng Railway and might rightly be done in view of the increasing that this should be financed in the same way walks to Government to be deviced from in value to Government to be derived from im has are branch line companies proving the port. The procedure he suggests

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR PROJECT

Visagapatam to supply an outlot for a large area of fertile country hitherto undeveloped and withof tertile country hitherto undeveloped and without suitable scees to the outside world, has been
lately brought to the fore through a report to
the Bengal Nagpur Ballway Company by their
consulting engineers 'vir Join Wolfe Barry'
and partners This report which was based
on personal impection upholds the practicability of creating at nevery extravagant
cost an inland harbour to which access would
be resistanted by two breakpears projective. be maintained by two breakwaters projecting Into the sea and by dredging a channel to the depth (in the first instance) of 24 feet A deep-water quay would be previded 1 500 feet in length with a possibility of supplying further that the question is meeting with sympathetic consideration on the part of the Indian Government though some doubt seems to exist as to the best measures for the furthernice of the object in view. That the creation of such a port would have a beneficial influence on the developm nt of a large area in East Central formation of a bar at Vizagapatam, India scens unquestioned It is pointed out that Vizagapatam lying as it does in front of the only practicable gap in the barrier of the

The question of the creation of a harbour at | Eastern Chats is formed by nature to be the outlet of the Central Provinces from which a considerable amount of trade has taken this route in the past even with the imperient communications hitherto available. A neces communications hitherto available A neces sary complement of the scheme would be the sary complement of the scheme would be the construction of the proposed railway by Parvati puram to Raipur which, with the existing coast line of the Bengai Nagpur Railway would make a large and ruch area tributary to the proposed port, and obviaste the long and expensive circuit by Calcutra. A link would also supplied in the most dir. if rout to Raigood from Durope by way of Bombas while from a time treatment of the results of the results of the results are the results of the resu an imperial point of view the possible provision of a fortified port on the long and almost un accommodation in the future. It is understood protected stretch of coast between Colombo that the amedian is meeting with sympathetic and Calcutta is held to be a consideration of great importance. The lofty projecting head land of the Dolphin's Nose would it is pointed out offer facilities for this purpost and it also plays an important part in throwing the strong southerly current out to sea and checking the The total value or the exports from this port in 1919-14 was £295 289 and of the unports £19 205

BOY SCOUTS

The Boy Scouts movement, initiated in England by Lt Gen Sir Robert Baden Powell (the Chief Scout) has spread widely Fowell (the Ohief Boott) has spread widely in India, and the Boy Scouts Association has seeived the patronage of the Vicercy and the beads of the local governments. The sum of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their charactertraining them to habite of observation obs dence and self reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handl crafts useful to themselves

The following division of duties of the Indian Headquarters is officially published for information—The Assistant Chief Counsis concer deals with all matters of Organisation and Discipline including the issue of Warrants to new Local Associations and Officers, also the registration of new troops, which should be applied for on Form C obtainable from the General Secretary Recommendations for awards of Life Saving Redah and Certificates should be made to him and also all applications for exemption from the swimming test for lat for exemption from the swimming test for Lat-class (Regulation 21) and all correspondence on the subject of Challenge Trophics Or-respondence on the above subjects should be addressed to him at Fort William, Calcutta, by Local Sconstaries, cherge through the Dis-fried and Provincial Commissioner where such under The General Serving (Captain T. H. Baker Radway Road, Bangalore) deals with

routine matters official publications sale of badges, and also all matters connected with the official publication The Boy Scouls Gazette of India Local Secretaries can communicate with him direct on these matters and it is not necessary to rofer to the Commissioners on such subtecta

The Boy Scouts Gazetts of Index published monthly is the official organ of the Movement in Index and in it are notified all official notices and orders issued by the Indian Headquarters It is obtainable from the General Secretary Subscription Rs. 2 8-0 per annum.

HRADQUARTERS STAFF IN INDIA.

Ohief Commissioner Major General E. May ob one

Deputy Chief Commenoner—The Hon Lieut General Sir W R Birdwood Cal Cle. Dao

Commussioner for Sea Scouts-Captain W Lameden, CYO., A.D.C BK., Director Royal Indian Marine Royal Dockyard Bombay

inquan matme Hoyal Dockyard Bombay
Assistant Okief Commitment—J. A. PowerRobertson \$2 Delihousie Square Calmitta.
General Scortary—Captain T. H. Baker (retired., Radway Road, Bangalore, Mysore
and Officiating Treasurer
Hom Assi Scoretary in Head Quartere Council—
Capt. Kenneth Campion A. D. C. to Maj
General May

Benders-The Alliance Bank of Simia, Calcutta

Famine.

Famine in India is the hevitable accompanies of economic conditions which leave the bulk of the people dependent on the soil for their means of ivelinood. It is intensifed, because the produce of the soil over the greater part of India is dependent on a short rainy season, and the rains are cratic and subject to violent fluctuations. It falls with exceptional severity on India because the soil is divided into a multitude of petty holdings tilled by people without any capital, living for the most part from hand to mouth, and amongst whom cradit ceases to exist as soon. Pamine in India is the inevitable accomamongst whom credit ceases to exist as soon anonges whom credit ceases to exist as soon as the rains fail. In other agricultural coun tries there are good seasons and bad but there is none other with the possible excep-tion of Ohles, where in a familie year millions of acres may not yield so much as a blade of of acres may not yield so much as a blade of grass except under artificial irrigation. The conclusion to be drawn from these conditions is that for many years to come India must be ansceptible to hardre. The abook of famine may be untigated by the spread or railway, by the development of irrigation the growth of manufacturing industry and the improva-ment of rural credit. There is evidence that all thus drawns are trading mentic to evidence. all these forces are tending gratly to reduce the social and economic disturbance caused by a fallure of the rains. But they cannot cathrely semove it

Familie under Native Rule

At one time there was a general tendency At offer time offere was a gracular variation to attribute famine in India entirely to the effect of British rule. In the golden age of India, we were told—whenever it may have been—famine was unknown But India had been drained of its resources of food by the railways, the people had been impoverished by the land revenue demand and the country as a whole had been rendered less expable of as a whole had been rendered less capable of meeting a failure of rains by the Drain cassed by the Home Charges (p) These failades have disappeared under the incorrable logic of facts. A better knowledge of indian history has shown that famines were frequent under Native rule and frightful when they came in 1830 asys Sir William Kunter in the History of British India, a calamity fell upon Gujarst which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabit ands." In 1831 a Dutch merchant reported that only eleven of the 260 families at Swally survived. He found the road thence to Surat. cities and districts were left bare of inhabit ants." In 1631 a Duton merchant reported that only eleven of the 260 families at Swalles at the corner of the streets lie them. In Surat that greet and crowded city bas could hardly see any living persons but be could hardly see any living persons but be given on the relief works to the she bedden twenty together nobody burying them. Third theory the corner of the streets lie than the swally together nobody burying them. Third theory the corner of the streets lie than the swalles of the famine showed the condition of the streets lie than the swalles at the corner of the streets lie than the swa

India there is now no such a thing as a food famine the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population famine when it comes is a money famine, and the task of the State us confined to providing the means for those affected by drought to earn enough to buy food The machinery whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved

History of recent famines.

The Orissa famine of 1865-67 may be taken a the starting point because that induced the first great and organised effort to combat discress through "tate agency It affected 180 000 square miles and 47 500 000 people. The Bengal Government was a little slow in appreciating the need for action but later food was poured into the district in prodigious food was poured into the district in prodigious quantities. Thirty five million units were relieved (a unit is one person supported for one day) at a cost of Rs. 95 lakhs. The mortality was very heavy and it is estimated that a million people or one-third of the boulation died in Orlessa alone. This was followed by the Madrase Lampe of 1896 and the famine introduced India to the great migration from Marwar which was anon a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1898-1900. It is estimated that out of a total population of a million mated that out of a total population of a million. mated that out of a total population of a million and a half in Marwar one million emigrated. There was famine in Behar in 1873-74 then came the great South Indian Famine of 1876-78 This attlicted Madras Mysore Hydersbad and Bombay for two years, and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab The total area affected was 257 900 square miles and the population 58 500 000 warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to accure comment to life programme was not entirely successful The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250 000 in this famine is said to have been 5,250 000 in this famine is said to have been 5,250 000 in British territory alone. Throughout British India 700 000 000 units were relieved at a cost of Re 84 cores Chantable contabutions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Re, 84 lakhs. mated that out of a total population of a milhon Rs. 84 lakhs.

The Fumine Codes.

The experiences of this famine showed the

tamine Code to the provincial governments, malaria which followed the advent of the rains, the Government of India laid down as the induced a famine mortality of approximately cardinal feature of their policy that the famine a million. The experiences of this famine wage is the lowest amount sufficient to main were collated by the Commission presided over the famine wage of the commission presided over the famine wage is the lowest amount sufficient to make the famine period bound to maintain the labouring population as a whole the relief given we excessive and at its normal level of comfort. Provincial jaid down certain modified lines The cardinal was a moral strategy with features of their noiley was moral strategy. wage is the lowest amount cases. Whilst take health under given circumstances. Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population as a whole the relief given was excessive and at its normal level of comfort. Provincial lates of reaching out that if the people was moral strategy famine of 1898-97. In that 307-000 square miles were affected with a population of 40,0000 at the time of greatest distress. The condition were allowed to deteriorate cost of famine relief was its. 7½ crores revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 1½ crore revenue in the foreiront of their programme the necessary remitted to the extent of Rs. 1½ crore and loans given aggregating Rs. 1½ crore. The and loans given aggregating Rs. 1½ crore was subsectived in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 760 000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under fit James kingdom, and the relief of distress was indicated and a full engineer of allemants of the cast's suspension of revenue of notice in the case of allemants of the wage scale was revised the miles were made. in saving life and the relief of distress was infinitely age was greater than had ever been recorded in famines bodied workers comparable with it in severity and that the recommended governments had been given time to diget the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the shock, the great famine of 1899-1900 supervened

The effectivence

The Famine of 1899 1900

This famine affected 475 000 square miles with a population of 59 500,000 in the Central Provinces Berar Bombav Ajmer and the Hissar district of the Punjab tamine was acute Hissar district of the Funjan tamine was source
to was intense in Bajputana, Baroda, Central
India, Hyderahad and Kathlawar It was
marked by several distinctive features. The
rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme
defect being eleven inches below the mean
in several localities there was practically no
rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient and brought a crop of difficulties in its train Them districts like Gujarat where famine had Inem districts like Gujartz where samine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be famine immune were affected the people here being softened by prosperity clung to their villages in the hope of saving their cattle and came within the soope of the relief works when it was too late stope of the penet works when to was the fact to save life. A very large area in the Native States was affected and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a borde of locusts leaving decolation in their train. For these reasons desolution in their train For these reasons relating that to be given on an unprecedented scale, At the end of July 4500 000 persons were supported by the State Rs. 10 crores were spent on reher and the total cost was estimated at Bs. 15 crores. The fauline was also marked by a wideepread acceptance by Native States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supprementations of the State of the Alded States of the Alded States of the Alded States of the Alded States of the States of the Alded States of the States of the Alded States of the States of the Alded States of the States of the Alded States of the States

Success of the new policy

The effectiveness of this machinery was partly demonstrated during the three lean years which followed the great famine in the Bombay Presidency But it recoved its most conspiruous demonstration when the rains failed in the United Provinces in 1907-08 the rains falled in the United Provinces in 1907-08 Mural strategy was practised here on an un precedented scale tagal loans being granted with the greater liberality. The criter of those measures was suscinctly indicated by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Sir John Hewett in a speech in summarising his administration prior to his departure in England in March 1912. He showed that in the autumn harvest of 1907 there was a shortage of 6 million tons of food grains and in the spring harvest a shortage of 5 million tons giving a of 4 million wone of rood grains and in the spring a barvest a shortage of 8 million tone giving a total of seven million tone or the lood sup-plies for the Province for nine months and an economic loss of \$38 million bounds. The Government advanced \$14 million to cutili-vators for temporary purposes and large sums for wells and permanent irrigation The whole of this sum was repaid except fifty four thousand pounds remitted owing to a second bad season and twenty five thousand pounds bad season and twenty five thousand promets then outstanding By common consent a great famine had never been met with less loss and suffering to the people and two years later hardly a trace of it romained. In 1911 the rainfall failed over a considerable actain Gujarat in the Bombay Presidency and again in 1912 in the 4hmednagar District of the Bombay Decean and both these partial failures demonstrated that the shock of famine failines demonstrated that the shock or tamine is far less sowers now owing to the increased resourcefulness of the people, than it was so late as 1899 Still further evidence in the same direction was turnished when the raise failed over large areas in the United Frovinces in 1918 14 This ramine affected 17,000 square by the Government of India alone—the supreme resourcefulness of the people, than it was so responsibility of asving human life. Aided late as 1889 Still further evidence in the by loans to the extent of Rs. 34 cores the same direction was turnished when the raise nationisation into time with that in British in 1918 14 This famine affected 17,000 square India. Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks all distances was grave in 30,000 square miles with of choices, and the devastating spidemic of a population of 14 millions. Three points soon emerged from the year—the people showed greater resisting power owing to their improved conomic on dilicus, they neet the emergency with wonder for courses and resource, and the application of the relief programme brought the numbers on public works within managrable proper tions and induced the speedy return of the people to their normal avocations when the advect of boundful rains in 1914 enabled aged cultural operations to be generally resumed.

The Government of India is now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought. In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the mritorological ment is kept informed of the meteorological conditions and the state of the crops programmes of suitable relief works are kept up to date the country is mapped into redied croles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked. If the rains fall, policy is at once declared, non-officials are enhanted revenue suspended and loans for agricultural purposes made. Test works are then opened, and if labour in considerable quantities is attracted, they are converted into relief works on Code principles. converted into react works on code principles. Poor houses are opened and gratuitous reliof given to the infirm. On the advent of the rains the people are moved from the large works to small works near their willages, liberal works to small works near their villagee, liberal advances are made to agriculturats for the purchase of plough, eatile and seed. When the principal autumn crop is ripe, the few remaining works are gradually closed and gratultous rettle ceases. All this time the medical staff is kept in readiness to deal with choices. staff is kept in readiness to deal with cholers which so often accompanies funite and malaria, which generally supervises when the rains break Recent experiences go to show that never again will the Government of India be compelled to distribute relief on the transmotors scale demanded in 1899-1900 The high prices of produce have given the cultil vators considerable recourses, the extension of irrigation has protected a larger area and always has become rare more mobile utilizing to of irrigation has protected a larger area and labour has become more mobile utilizing to the full the increasing industrializin of the country For instance in 1911 the rains in Guiarat failed completely yet there was fittle demand for relief works, and the neces-ative of the continuators were rather for fodder for their cuttle than for money or food for theirselves. Various schemes are now under consideration for the establishment of fodder reserves in the villages

Fumine Protection.

Side by side with the perfection of the machinery for the relief of famine has gone the development of famine protection. The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that the best and often the only means of securing protec-tion from the extreme effects of familie and drought, are rallways and irrigation

general revenues Bs. 1] crores annually, or one million stering. The first charge on this grant is famine relief, the second protective works, the third the avoidance of debt. The works, the third the avoidance of debt. The chain of protective railways is now practically complete Great progress is being made with protective irrigation. Acting on the advice of the Irrigation Commusion (sp) an elaborate programme of protective irrigation works is being constructed particularly in the Bombay Decome—the most familie susceptible district in India—and in the Central Province. When these are completed the above of drought these are completed, the shock of drought will be immensely reduced.

The Indian Famine Trust.

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy especially in the provision of clothes, help for the superior class poor who cannot accept Government aid, and in assisting in the rehabl litation of the cultivators when the rains break Hasion of the chievroits when one arms at a temperature of the chievroits and the chievroits and the chievroits are also are also and the chievroits are also are constructed by the chief states are generous help. With of the United States gave generous help With the idea of providing a permanent famine fund, the Maharaja of Jaipur gave in 1900 a sum of Rs 16 lakhs, in Government securities, to be held in trust for the relief of the needy in tune of familie. This Trust has now avoilen to Ba 28 lakha, chiefly from gifts by the found er's family It is vested in trustees drawn from all parts of India, and is freely used in an emergency Substantial grants were given for the Bombay relief fund in 1911 and for the relief of the distress in Ahmednagar (Bom hay Deccan) in 1912. The report of the Trust for 1914 states that towards the end of December 1913 the Government of the United Provinces applied for a preliminary grant in-aid of Re 50 000 with the object of alleriating the distress caused by the unfavourable nature of the mon soon The application was considered and sanctioned at the meeting held on the 12th January In March the Local Government applied for an additional grant of Re 50 000 which they proposed to utilise in supplying extra comforts to emaciated persons especially children and for the issue of clothing to destitut persons in poor houses and on relief works and at the meeting held on the 20th April this wa Board found it necessary to sell Government paper for Rs 41 600 out of the temporary investment

The statement showing details of the sesets of the Trust as at 81st December 1914 stated that the Endowment Fund invested in Govern ment securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments as in the previous year was Rs 2810 000 Government Securities drought, are railways and irrigation. These leaves are 28 10 000 colored as a color of two classes, productive and protective representing assets temporarily invested stood Productive works being estimated to yield in 1913 at Rs 7 02 000. The sales during the profits which will pay interest and sinking year amounted to Rs 41 400 styring a balance hand charges are met from loans protective at the close of the year of Rs 6 60,800. This works, which do not pay, directly from revenue, with coals in current account in the East, in order to guarantee that there should be Bangal stood at Rs 111,744 8-8 leaving a dentineous progress with protective works, total available for expenditure of Rs 7 72,244-8-8 the Familier Insurance Great was instituted and the total value of the Treat amounted in 87%. It was decided no set apart from the representing assets temporarily invested stood in 1913 at Bs 7 02 000 The sales during the year amounted to Bs 41 400 leaving a balance

Co-operation in India.

Before the end of the last century the Co operative movement had proved so successful in its attempt at generating rural life in countries with such diverse conditions as Germany Italy Switzerland and Ireland that enthusiasts like Mr Wolff soc al workers like the late General Booth and Indian administrators like Sir Anthony (now Lord) Macdonell and Mr Duper nex were anxious to introduce the movement nex were anxious to introduce the movement to mprove the economic and moral condition of the Indian ryot. More than sixty per cent of the vast population of lod a subsists on agriculture and the majority of these millions generally I ve under present conditions, from hand to mouth The ryots occupation is healthy and productive and he is proverbially operat, and stractive word in the delication of the control of the control of the control of the delication of the control of the cont nonest and stragbiforward in his dealings except when years of famine and hardship make him at times crafty and recalc trant Owing to his poverty combined with debickney in education and consequent lack of foresight however he has to incur heavy dubts to meet occasional expenses for current seasonal pur occasional expenses for current seasonal pin-poses the improvement of his land or for ceremonial purposes and he has therefore to seek the assistance of the local money lender known as the Sowker or the Mahajan The rates of interest on such advances vary from rates of interest on mon advances vary from province to province and even in different parts of a province. The average rate ruling throughout Bombay Pres dency s lower than in most other provinces and there are again variations in the rate in the Presidency itself it is 6t to 12 per cent in Gujerat and 12 to 24 per cent in perts of Deccan while it rees to the enormous figure of 50 per cent in several tracts. In addition to charging these excessive rates the Sowkar extorts money under various pretents and takes from the nee v borrower bonds on which heavy stamp duties are payable One of the chief causes of the ryots poverty is that owing to be absence of security and his short-sphtedness due to want of education is does not as a rule collect and lay by his savings but fritters away his small earnings in extravacant and unproductive expenditure on the purchase of triukets and ornaments and on marriage and other ceremonies. In some cases mariage and other ceremonies In some cases he hoards coins under the gro nd with the likelihood that on his death the money is lost to he 'smill for Soo! This absence of their and the habit of dependence in case of difficulty on the Government o on the Sowkar are the bane of his life. There is besides a total absence bane of his life. There is besides a total absence of ideals or desire for progress. A to-operative Society would change all this masmuch as it would provide him with a suitable institution in which to key by his asvings and would teach him the valuable lesson of self help through the sense of responsibility he would feel in being its member. Thus the chronic poverty and hadebtedness of the Indian spriculturies afford a very good field for the introduction of conversity mythods expecting as the very of co-operative methods especially as his work is of a productive character likely to enable him to earn a better living under circumstances more favourable than they are at present

First Scheme Proposed—The question of improving ru al credit by the establishment of agricultural Banks was first taken up in the early another whom Sir W Wedderburn, with

the assistance of the late Mr Hanade prepared a scheme of Agricultural Hanks which was approved of by Lord Elpon's Government but was not sanctioned by the Secretary of State The matter was not again taken up until about fifteen years later when Lord Wenlocks Gov rument in Madras deputed one of its ablest officers Mr F A (now Bir Frederick) Nicholson to report on the advisability of starting Agri-cultural and other Land Banks in the Presidency for the relief of the agriculturists. Bir Frederlok had prepared bimself by a thorough study of Agricultural Banks and Co-operative Societies and had visited many European countries to ere for himself the various developments of the (0-operative movement. He was also conversant with the social conditions of the Presi dency where there had been in existence as institution called the Nidth which corresponded in some respects to the Provisent Funds and Friendly Societies in European countries. Though these institutions provided cheap local capital to the sariculturists the spirit of coopy ration was lacking in them. This want was supplied in early times by the Village Panchayats why h showed to what extent communal life and ideas of local self government had developed in India. Sir Frederick after thoroughly going into the conditions of the Presidency submitted an exhaustive report to Government suggesting that the formation of dency where there had been in existence an Government suggesting that the formation of to operative Societies afforded an excellent means for relieving rural indebtedness. The report surveyed the growth of the co-operative movement in Europe an countries the conditions favourable to its development in India if introduced and the difficulties to be encountered in introducing it and making it a success here Finally it contained for the consideration of Government a draft Bill for the organization of Co-operative So letter Bir Frederick pleaded for concessions to be given to the Societies such as exemption from the income-tax and remission of the stamp duty—as he felt that it would be possible to attract the people to the new movement only if Government showed its active sympathy towards its at the commonce ment He ended with a fervent appeal to the non official community to find a Relifeisen who would help the ryots of this country in achieving results equal to these obtained by Railfisiens noble efforts in Germany Un fortunately the report was not received favourably either by the non-official public or by the Government of Madras and no action was taken on its suggestions

as it is clear that it is not facility for obtaining i as it is clear that it is not tacinty for obtaining object capital alone which will raise the agri-orlands and rollars him from his debts but the provision of capital combined with the posterious of babits of thrift and self help a Doministon also recommended that the principal means of resisting families was by manipularing the moral backbone of the agricultural read of the expressed its view that the meadmotion of cooperation in rural areas might be useful in securing this und

Co-operative Credit Societies Act — Three recommendations induced Lord Curron to appoint a Committee with Sir Etward Law at its head to investigate the qui whon and a Beport ha nesso w investigate an qui suou and a Report was submitted to coveriment recommending that Oc-operative Societies were worthy of every encouragement and of a prolonged trial Sir Anthony (now Lord) Macdonell and others were at the same time making experiments on similar lines in the United Provinces and the Phulab with satisfactory results. All thesi activities however took a practical shape only when Lord Curson with his seal for getting things done which made him famous in India took up the question in all carnestness and his Government introduced in the Supreme Legis tion and control of Cooperative Societies
the main provisions of the Bill which became the Co operative Credit Bocicties Act (Act of 1904) were

- (1) That any ten persons hving in the same village or town or belonging to the same class or caste might be registered as a (o operative Society for the encouragement of thrift and self help among the members
- The main business of a Society was to raise funds by deposits from members and loans from non members. Government and other Co-operative Societies, and to distribute money time obtained by way of leans to members or with the special permission of the Registrar to other Co-operative Credit Societies
- (3) The organization and control of to operative Credit Societies in every Presidency were put under the charge of a Special Govern-ment Officer called the Registrar of Co operative Credit Societies
- (4) The accounts of every society were to be audited by the Registrar or by a member of his staff called the Auditor of Co operative Credit Bocieties
- (5) The hability of a member of a society was to be unlimited in the case of a Rural Societ)
- (6) No dividends were to be paid on the profits of a rural society but the profits were to be carried at the end of the year to the Reserve Fund although when this fund had grown beyond certain limits fixed under the bye-laws a bonus might be distributed to the anem bars
- (7) In the case of Urban Societies no dividend was payable until one tourth of the profits in a year were carried to the Baserve Puns

Score after the passing of the Act the local seducational and charatable institutions for any institutions as Registrate with full powers to organize concern enough a registrate with full powers to organize

register and control the management of soci-ties. In the early stages of the working of thes Act Government loans were freely given and the response to the organising work of the Registrars was gradual and steady throughout most parts of the country

New Act Introduced—As co-operation progressed in the country detects a ere noticed in the Co operative Credit Societies Act and these were brought to the notice of Government by the Provincial Conferences held under the by the Provincial Governments in various autilies of Local Governments in various Presidencies as well as by the Annual Conferences of the Registrars. In two directions the need for improved legislation was represally til in the first place the success of credit southes had led to the introduction of Co operative Societies for distribution and for purposes other than credit for which no legisla tive protection could be secured under the then existing law. And in the second place the need for a freer supply of capital and for an improved system of supervision had led to the formation of various central agencies to fluence and control the original credit society a and these central agencies ran all the risks attendant on a status unprotected by legisla attenuant of a status interferent by regains too fine Government of Lidia recognising the need for removing these diffects dickled to amend the old Act and a Bill embodying the essential alterations proposed was introduced in the Imperial Legislative (ouncil and after a few amendments it emerged from the Council as the Co operative Societies Act (II of 1912)
replacing Art Y of 1904 The outstanding
leatures of the new Act were as follows—

- (a) It authorsed the formation of scriets for purpose other than credit which was possible under the old Act only with the special permission or the local Government. This extension of Co-operation to purposes other than credit marks an important stage in its development in India
- (b) It defined in pricise terms the objects for which Co operative Societies could be ones med
- (i) It removed the arbitrary division of societies into Bural and Urban
- (d) It facilitated the growth of sound central agencies by insisting on a limited liability by means of a special clause about the registration of a socrety one of whose members is a registered society.
- (c) It compowered the local Government to frame rules and after by laws so as to put restrictions on the dividends to be declared by sacretics and allowed them the discretion to sanction distribution of profits in the case of unlimited hability societies to their members
- (f) It allowed societies with the permission of the Begistrar to countitute from their ust profits after the Reserve Fund was provided for amounts up 10 per cent of their remaining profits to any charitable purpose as defined in the Charitable Endowments Act. This kept the movement in touch with local life by permitting someties to lend assistance to local aducational and charitable institutions.

Composition of the Capital of Agricultural Societies—On the organization of agricultural societies—On the organization of agricultural societies—On the organization of agricultural societies are proposed a far more important and far more difficult problem than industrial credit. There was a great variety of types among the agricultural societies started in different province and some Registrans adopted the Schulze-Delitssch, some the Raifle is an and some the Instantial methods in sen and some the Luranti methods in their entirety. The best course as pointed out by Mr Wollf would have been to start a f w model societies and leave the movement to develop on the lines which most suited the peculiar requirements and conditions of the country The commonest type as in the Punjab Burms and the United Provinces was the unlimited liability society with a fee for membership and a small share capital the share payments to be made in instalments. In some cases the system insisted on compulsory deposits from members before entitling them to enjoy the full privileges of membership the system in Bombay Bengal and the tentral Provinces was entirely different there being no share-capital but only a membership for Part of the working capital was reased by deposits from members and other local sympa or position from memoers and other treat sympe-thiers but the bulk of it was obtained by loems from Government and other to operative Societies. In all the Presidencies the dovern-neut set apart every year a certain sum to be advanced as loans to newly started Co-operative New York of the Company of the Control of the Societies usually up to an amount equal to the deposits from members raised by a society. The practice though necessary in the initial stages of the movement as attendant in the placing of deposits with secleties in other cases led to crooked means to secure such deposits and sometimes worked as a real hardship in poor districts In the long run it proved a hindrance to the development of the co operative spirit by having taught people to expect State and for every new society. Happily state aid in the form of money doles has now become an exception rather than the rule and this with exception rather than the rule and the with drawal in no way hempers the growth of the movement on account of the rapid increase of inancing agenotes like District and Provincial Central Banks and the growth of public con-idence in the primary societies. For agri-cultural societies generally the four man sources of income are share capital deposits of members loans and deposits from non members and from Central and other Societies and the contribution to the total working capital each of these heads of income is of in round numbers that indicated below. numbers that indicated below -

Shares 53 00 000
Deposits from members 70 000
Loans and deposits from other 80 000
Loans and deposits from other 80 000
State Aid 900 000
24,00 000

In some Provinces notably in the Punjab and Rombay, the members shares and deposits form more than 25 per cent, of the working sagital.

Constitution of Agricultural Societies.—
The typical Agricultural Society in India corresponds to the Baiffeleien society the management being gratuatous the profits indivisible and the area of work limited. Usually the Secretary especially if he is a bona fide member of the Society gets a monthly pay of Rc. 1 to Ba 5 with a bonus at the end of the year equal to a fourth of annual profits. In past of the country there are villages where a few literature men may be found but most of these are hardly for enough to undertake the responsible work of a Secretary being practically ignorans or account keeping. In these case either the village school master or the village accommant known in Bombay as the Kulkarni or Taisti is appointed to the post with a remineration a little higher tilan that paid to the Scoretary who is a bona-fide member. In some places where a suitable person is not available on this low pay neighbouring societies are grouped together with a whole time well peid and competent Secretary. This arrangement which has its advantages involves the drawback that the outsider working as Secretary does not naturally feel as much interval about the Society aworking as a bona-fide member does not naturally feel as much interval about the

internal Management of Societies—The Managing Committee consists of 5 to 9 intelli-gent members of the Society the Chairman being menally the leading person in the village. The daily work of the Bockey is carried on by the Secretary but the Managing Committee supervises the work and has atone the power to admit haw members to receive deposits, arrange for outside loans grant loans to members and take notice of detaulters. The accounts of the Society are kept by the Feenetary and the necessary forms papers and books are supplied from the Registrars office to simplify suppared from the segments solice to simplist the work of the Scoretary. The books are kept according to the rules framed by the local governments and are open to inspection by important local officials and the Registrar and his staff. The accounts are audited at least once a year by the Auditor of Co-operative Bookeltes and the Societies are inspected from these for them between the control Inspect of the second the control Inspect of the second time to time by specially appointed Inspectors. The loans are mostly given on the security of two co members or rarely, on the simple bond of the borrower Under the Act the Societies of the borrower Under the Act the Societies are allowed to advance loans on the hypothecation of moveable or immoveable property and there is nothing und-operative in this so long as personal security which is the central principle of co-operation is given and the borrower's property only a secondary or collateral protection. Mortgages are taken coession any especially in the case of long form loans and loans for the liquidation of old debts. In some Provinces more securities has been been and leans for the liquidation of old debts to the first of the second se

if necessary a new charman and secretary is generally utilized as an addit on to their working choted. The general meeting fixes the borrow capital though steps are being taken in some limit of individual members larys down parts of the country to stop this practice and the maximum amount upto which the Managing to mass on the Reserve being kept entirely Committee may borrow during the ensuing year spa t from the working cap tal and invested Committee may borrow during the ensuing year digm mas members for misconduct or serious distant; and settles the rates of interest for fosms and deposits As these meetings are informal other local topics of public out the are someting are nometing are nometing are nometing are nometing are not not the society are annually carr ed to the Reserve Fund which it divisible that a meapable of distribution as dividend or bonus which cannot be drawn upon without the sanct no earther Registrar and which must be invested as such a support to the Registrar and which must be invested. In such a manner as the Registrar prescribes
It is intended to meet unforcemen losses and to serve as an asset of security in borrowings to be carried to:

Except in the Central Provinces and Madras
the Baserve Funds of primary soci ties are members deposits

in Government securities or placed as floating deposits in reliable Central Banks The Gov ariment of India state in the: Resolution of 7th J no 1914 that while there may be advantages in the earlier stages in using the Res rve as part of the working capital of the society it should gradually as it becomes more society it should gradually as the becomes more society it should gradually as it excludes near important be set spart for separate invisionents. The amount of the Reserve Fund of spried tural societies is roughly 24 lakins of Rupece and forms 5 9 per cent of their total habilities and with the addition of the last years profits and with the addition of the last years profits. to be carried to Reserve, 12 per cent of the total outside capital of the societies including

Progress of the Movement -The following statement shows the progress of Agricultural Species in to the end of the official year 1913 14 -

Provinces	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Total Working Capital	Reserve Fund	Net Profit during the Near 1012 13	Usual Rate of Interest on Loans to Members
			Ra	R.s	Ra	Per cent
Madras Bombay Bengal Bihar and Orusa Unated Provinces Funjab	1 256 584 1 547 766 2 580 2 201	77 902 40 470 71 282 37 270 99 891 156 250	06 79 926 28 0 119 44 11 613 13 45 297 50 71 014 1 30 46 91 9	2 89 516 1 44 907 5 31 471 88 191 2 36 888 8 90,271	1 17 740 8 262 1 64 382 71 904 1 26 878 6 30 888	91 91 10 10 10 121
Burma Central Provinces Amain Coors Ajmer Hystre Buroda	1 214 2 087 224 31 802 410 248	29 889 94 313 11 636 2 899 10 387 21 470 6 918	32 6a 894 2a 76 239 2 90 837 1 0 393 7 8a 611 7 00 120 4 23 60 7	2 81 824 77 145 40 091 15 896 11 638 48 220	1 85 885 50 482 13 364 6 113 21 455 31 840 24 543	16 12 12 to 18 12 to 18 12 12 9 to 12 91
TOTAL	14 538	599 82	4 04 01 689	24 55 18	15 21 486	

The progress of the movement in different pact as in the case of agricultural societies provinces varies according to the activity in three landers and as the west and restricted organization with as whit as the special thind those of each province—the prevailing rates of interest being the most important of these. A few Native States have also introduced legislation s milit to the Co operative Scoret as Act in their territories and the most prominent of these are Meanry and Revole. Hydroghad these are Mysore and Beroda Hyderabad seems are mysure and proofs hydersbad dwalfer and indoor have only very recently introduced to operation in their States. The results of the experiment have been as satis factory as in British India.

Non-agricultural societies — last as rural Non-agricultural societies — Task as Tural societies are the means of resustating the sales are the means of resustating the sales of woodties called the non agricultural and other small village industries a class of woodties called the non agricultural as dividend or home. There are a few serious drawbacks or the work ag of these societies and complaints or them are noticeable in many of the improving the secondaries and mail traders, members of these complaints are that the spirit of comparison in lacking in many non agricultural forms and Government departments. These societies that there is too great a density of the first profits and dividing and a growing is due to the state of the sales of the state of the sales of the balance may be distributed as dividend or home. There are a few serious drawbacks in the work ag of these working of them work ag of these working of them work ag of these working of them work ag of these working of them work ag of these working of them work ag of these working of them work ag of these working of them work ag of these working of them work ag of these working of the sales of the sales of the sales of the sales of the balance may be a serious drawbacks in the work ag of the work ag of the work ag of the sales of the work ag of the

pact as in the case of agricultural societies, where every member may be expected to know every other member Their constitution is based on the Schulse Deltasch model and in most cases the management is honorary though somet mer she in the spinner of society, work is extended a park staff is employed. There is in all societies a substantial share capital payments being made in matalments, and the rest of the working capital is obtained by local deposits from members and others and loans from co operative and Joint Stock Banks At the end of every year one fourth of the net profits must be carried to the lessers fund once they have started running on profitable. Presidency but with these the spread of colines. The rates of interest on loans are at operation among the labouring class in hodgetrial times lighter than they ought to be and the cities ends. There are again a few sec etces men at the head of the societies are loth to on the lines of village logiciar Banks of Runope admit new members who are in need of loans to satisf small 1 on agricultural traders and for fear of the latter cutting down the profits art sans and some efficient societies comprising Societies of employees of firms railway companics and Government offices and societies for the redemption of the debts of men of the so-called depressed clustes however work on sounder lines and provide good instances of the success of 1 on agricultural (o-operation A few labour ers societies have been started in the Bombay

to sent annu i on agricultors, traders and art sans and some efficient societ es comprisint, members of pertiular communities som of these non agri ultural occeties after meeting the needs of their members have large balances on hand which they are allowed with the previous sanction of the Registrar to advance to smaller societies

Progress of Non agricultural Societies — The following statement shows the progress of Non-agricultural Co-operation up to the end of the year 1913 14 —

Provinces	Number of Socioties	Vumber of Hembers	Total Working Capitul	Roserve Fund	Vet Profit during the year 1912-13
Madres	adres 66		Ra 15 21 849	Ra 89 703	Rs 67 442
Bombay	125	26,625	19 65 168	67 348	76,578
Bengal	ж0	14 352	12 90 049	52 762	46 89
Bihar and Orisa	41	12 17,	1 49 019	173	1, 448
United Provinces	185	ə 7əb	4 37 428	18 8,2	14 900
Punjab	υ4	, 263	ქა] ჩა]	19 ა51	21 924
Burma	49	1 414	6 14 19ა	#J 031	46 182
Central Provinces	88	1 778	96 286	10 864	8 083
Assetu	16	1672	2 22 3 ინ	12 863	11 966
Coorg					
Ajmer					
Мужоге	109	18 209	11 16 207	42 491	75 148
Baroda	13	855	28 388	837	1 185
TOTAL	806	109 694	83,24 670	3 85 120	3 86 696

NOTE -The rates of interest on loans in the different provinces are the same as in the case of the agricultural Societies

Loans advanced — The total amount of they form 44°, of the total amount of leans and advanced to members by agricultural and given in Bengal sino 44°, in Behar and Or sta an agricultural societies during the year 1813 14° 25°, in Punjab 17°° and n the Central Property 18 of 1 loans advanced to members by agricultural and non agricultural societies during the year 1913 14 were Ha 502 68 014 and Ha 7",25 163 respectively as against the total of less than Rs 25 lakes used by both these classes of soc et es in the year 1906. Reports from all the Pro in the year 1806. Reports from all the Pro-vaces do not give statistic regarding the objects for which loans are advanced but from three published in some of the Provinces it appears that the percentage of loans given for cultiva-tion expenses by agricultural societies is 6 in Madras 9 in Bennal, 14 in Behar and Orisea 9 in the Punjab and 24 n the tentral Provinces and that from for numbers of cattle form and that leans for purchase of cattle form 11% 10% 14% 20% and 40% of total amount of leans advanced in the respective Provinces

vinces 24 As the movement propresses the being more and more realised that the early clearance of a member from previous debts after his admission to a society is very desirable and greater attention is being bestowed by the Registrars on this question It a impossible to ins at on the restriction of loans to productive objects and there are preumstances under which unproductive loans are permissible and even advisable. What should be and generally is borne in mind is that precautions are taken by societies that the expenditure is inevitable and that it a not excessive in demand. The chief objects of the loans advanced are cultiva-Loans for repayment of old debts are frequent chief objects of the loans advanced are cultive-as is appearent from the fact that in Madras then expenses purchase of live-stock, folder,

seed, manure and agricultural implements agricultural societies or through the medium thandsuprovement and sinking of wells purchase of asswed bands and personal maintenance in properous non-agricultural societies as assective in the case of agricultural societies as stated above could afford to lend to agricultural societies, and for purchase of raw materials tural societies Government aid was also freely for industries for trade for house building given and the advances under this head rose and the formed of the case of representatively societies. The term in 1911 19 and 2, 1146 260 13 1012 14 1751. case of ron-agricultural societies. The terms of the loans are one year or less on those for of the loans are one year or less on those for unrent needs whether for agriculture or petty trade, and up to five years or so on loans for liquidition of old debts or for land improvement. The percentage of the loans repaid by the members in 1913 14 to the total amount of loans outstanding in 1912 13 and advanced in 1913 14 was 29 of the average for the last four years being 31 per cent. An unsatifiactory feature of the co-operative system in some of the Provinces is the laxity and unpunctuality in the matter of repayment of loans by members and a general apathy in the matter on the part of societies. The amount the matter on the part of societies. The amount of loans overdue from members at the end of the year 1913 14 stood at 13 per cent of the total outstandings due to societies. As copration is both insacially and educationally a failure unless promptitude of payment is ensured no efforts are spared by organizera to educate societies in this respect. The Coprective Solieties. Act grants to societies priority of claim against other creditors (except the State or the landford to emproyee any out. priority of claim against other creditors (except the State or the landlord) to enforce any out standing demand due to the societies from members or past members upon the crops or other agricultural produce and upon the cattle fodder or agricultural implements in cases where to make the produce and upon the cattle fodder or agricultural implements in cases where to make the product of the purposes specified. But not content with this some of recovery of loans under which overdue loans may be recovered as arrears of land Most local Governments have framed рауение revenue Most local dovernments have trained under the Act enabling the Registrar to refer disputed claims to arbitration and to eafore the award of the Beristrar in the same stanner as a decree of the Civil Court No local Government is likely to grant nor the No local Government is likely to grant nor the Government of India to sanction a special process under which claims against defaulting members may be recovered according to pro-cedure allowed for the recovery of arrears of land revenue For the existence of a special privilege of this character cannot but lead to laxity in the selection of members and carc-licaness in the granting of locas

The Financing of Agricultural Socie-ties.—As soon as the initial stage of the move ment had passed a very urgant problem had to be faced, This was to finance the agricultural neets had passed a very urgent problem had to be faced; This was to finance the agricultural sceleties that were growing in all directions and the problem was solved in different provinces according to the special conditions and the stages of development the movement had attained therein in Madnas a threat Back which lent to Co-operative Societies in the Presidency, was started without Government and as early as in 1907. This was followed by the stating of banks as district bendungs. ments and as early as in 1997. This was followed by the starting of banks at district head-quarters. In other Presidencies District Banks were established making good the deficiency in, the local capital of the societies within their districts and in some places Joint Stock Banks. were pervested to make nevences direct to Bank has yet matured.

given and the advances under this head rose from Rs 234,738 in 1908-07 to Rs 934,603 in 1911 12 and Rs 11 46 920 in 1918 14. With the progress of the movement however this ald was discontinued and the only Province which continued the practice was Bombay kinding Bs 2 57 489 in 1911 12. An important cause which led to the continuance of State cause which set to the continuous of store aid in Bombay was the paucity of Central Banks in the Presidency and the relusal of the Commercial Banks though constantly approach ed to help agricultural societies When owing to the unwillingness of the ordinary Banks to participate in the movement the Registrar found it extremely difficult to have register found it statement diment to the coven the small number of soutifies in the Presidency properly financed Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and the Hon Mr Lalubhai Samaldas submitted to Coverament a schemo to establish submitted to voyenment a scheme to Fratablem a Central Bank for the Presidency provided certain assistance was promised by Government as a result of the negotiations that followed the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank was founded in October 1911 with a share capital of Rs 7 lakhs and with power to issue debentures at 4 per cent up to three times that the terret of the send on the produce the state of the send on the sent to the send on the sent to the send on the sent to the send on the sent to the sent to the send on the sent to the amount of the paid up share capital, the Government guarantering payment of interest on the debentures till their repayment. The on the discrete till their repayment. The Bank was authorised to lend only to registered co-optrative societies in the Presidence with the previous sanction of the Registrar in the case of every individual loan. As an indirect result of the establishment of the Bounhay Central Bank a number of District Banks have since been started in the Presidency.

The drawback of the Bombay and the Madras Central Banks is that neither is a co-operative Apex Bank in the true sense of the term as there are no District Central or Agricultural Soruties that are members of or affiliated to it and therefore interested in its success and therefore interested in its success A provincial Bank with three tentral Banks affiliated to it is in existence in Upper Burma and this Bank finances primary societies either through the affiliated banks or through the guaranteeing or supervising unions composed of societies An Apex Bank has recently been started in the Central Provinces to form an immediate link between the District Banks in the Province and the Commercial Banks in Allehabed and elsewhere. It has worked well and its success led to the establishment of a Provincial Bank with a similar constior a rrevincian many with a similar constitution in Behar and Orisea. A scheme has also been set afoot for having a Provincial Apex Bank in Bengal, whereas also in Bihar and Orisea the primary societies are at present financed by Central Banks at district or taluka head quarters. In the United Provinces prihead quarters in the United Provinces primary societies are financed on the same system and there too a Provincial Apex Bank under which Central Banks will be federated is in process of formation The Purilab has a Caniral Banking system and though somer or later it too will have an Apex Bank, no definite proposal for the cetablishment of such bank has the materials.

The Working of Central Societies.—The following statement shows the number and the constitution of the Central Societies in the country up to the end of the year 1913 14 —

Provinces	Number of Societies	or of		Reserve Fund	Net Profit during the year 1912–13	Usual Rate of Interest on Louns to Societies
		i	Rs	Ba .	Rg	Per cent
Madran	10	1 173	52 19 369	74 029	97.726	1
Bombay	6	1 682	18 19,510	6 239	29 R24	7 to ≀
Bengal	40	4 729	42 61 582	15 658	84 505	0.7
Bihar and Orissa	12	1 142	[221, 8	14 88 1	28 423	12
United Provinces	J5	12 959	59 09 746	3 11 477	1 40 176	12
PmJab	3-4	2 179	41 55 052	33 154	90 454	8
Burma	96	2,748	2657 114	29 524	62 412	9
Central Provinces	3.4	¢ 131	317 007	40 26	75 578	7 & 9
Amam coorg	9	421	1 63 923	449	6 0 96	θ
Almer	5	ر با	7 50 324	7 371	23 025	10
Myron	11	195	3 49 515	2 111	9 643	71
Baroda	3	176	1 28 806	441	15	61 7 6 1
J OTAL	329	34 710	2 90 37 180	5 60 790	6 38,57	

These figures include five Banks which may be treated as Provincial Panks one Central Sale Society in Burma 220 Central Banks and 103 guaractering and supervising Unions. The constitution of Central Banks in not uniform, but the existing Banks may be classified under three general heads —(1) Banks of which the membership is confined to individuals or where societies are admitted as members or where societies are admitted as members or where the same footing as individuals (2) Banks of which the membership is confined to Societies, and (3) Banks with include Societies and mulviduals as their members and secure to societies separate representation on the Board of Directors. The number of Central Banks in the various Provinces (exclusive of Native States) falling under each of the three classes described above are approximately as shown below —

	(1)	(2)	(8)
Madras	4		3
Bombay		1	2
Bengal	3	6	24
Bihar & Orissa		1	11
United Provinces		14	41
Punjab	12	20	6
Burms			2
(entral Provinces			28
Assam.	2		4
Ajmer			5
Total	21	42	126

Functions of Central Banks —The functions of Central Banks are to bulsance the runds of Societies and to supply capital Buttheir duties should not be limited to the provision of banking facilities only but should include the importion and supervision of so-

cieties. Hence where the tentral Banks are not formed on a capitalist bans they per form the functions of supervision and control of the Societies affiliated to them and in some Provinces they also organise new Societies and even take up the entire educational work now even take up the entire educational work now done by the Registrar They may also be expected to supplement in lieu of a small fee to be paid by the societies the auditing work done by the Registrars who now find it very difficult owing to the increase in the number of societies to cope with this work with the limited staff at their disposal Usually the central Bank is only possible for the whole of a district as the personal necessary for its successful working would be difficult to secure in a smaller area. However in to secure in a smaller area. However in different parts of the country we notice the different parts of the country we notice the cut rene of Central Societies for talutas and occasionally for smaller tracts. The creation of such bodies has been facilitated by the amended Co-operative Societies Act which came into force in 1912. Previous to the passing of this Act, Central Societies were started unsystematically in various Provinces according to local ideas but their formation. 1 (has been made uniform by the new Act Insist ing on a limited liability in the case of a society of which a member is a registered society As stated above an important class of institutions included under the statistics of Central Societies are unions which may be described as federations of societies which are maintained for supervison, either combined or not with the assessment of guarantee of loans to primary societies and which do undertake banking business There are 108 such Unione in the country Burms having wo Rengal 7 Madras 4 and Assam 2.

It may be mentioned that m most of the Provinces the work of organising and looking after the societies is done by the Registers with the help of assistants and a few hospony non-official weekers. Where the Central Beas,

number of honorary workers is steadily increasing and n some P callendes there is a bank of specially appointed Honorary Organiers who regularly seeks the Registrars There is however scope for Orgunisation Mocieties on the lines of similar institutions in England and tere union of senter instant one in contain a military in instant and unions are amiliated to a Comparative Provi cial Apex Bank, it may be possible to have an Organization. Department of the Bank with branches in the districts

Store Societies.-After the passing of the new Co-operation becleties Act the application of co-operation to purposes other than credit was greatly extended, but as yet there has been no general demand for productive and distribu tive co-operative accreties as is noticeable in England and elsewhere. At the end of the year 1913-14, there were very few store societies in the outity the Maires Presidency claim ing 10 of these with a mi independent of 4 464 and aworking capital of B. 2,40,230. An important planstry which fluitshed in India before the nt eduction of machinery was the Band. soon Weaving Injust y and efforts have been made to revive thy the formation of produc

system has properly developed, the Directors store branches to sell the cloth produced by of the Central Bank either thannelves or them. Tany have also been instrumental through a pedd agency organise societies and prominently in Bombay the Civil Province as asset I above supervise their working. The central Provinces, Introducing im prominently in Bombay in a United Province, and the Central Province, Infroducing improved hooms and methods amongst the concrete weaving classes. The number of these societies in Bombay is 20, in Bengal 8, in Madas 1 in the United Provinces 2, (excluding a number of waters credit societies 4) in the Central Provinces 51 in Burma 4, and in Assam 4

The other Productive Societies are those for The other Productor solectics are those for gadles or milkinen dyers, basket and brass worker, in the Central Provinces and Chammars and Ghorts in Bombay There are also building societies in Madras a samin dail society in Bengal, and a Sugar Factory work d on no operative lines in Bengars. A work a on to uperat we miss in because A Housing Society has been started in Bombay and a Housing Association has been founded to encourage the formation of mure such socie to encounts one formation of more such some titles. There are a few dairy four ties the most well known of these bing those at Lucknow and Beares. Buttun possesses a novel of type of a bureties for the sule of paddy having 68 and south sockites. It is also a Proper in the matter of co-perative in transcrand has so Ca the Lisurance Sovieties with a membership of 1 089 Nine Cittle Insurance Societies have also been started in Coorg and 1 in the United foom Wearing Injust y and chorts have been made to revive they the formation of produce the total number of non-credit two co-op tative so I the soft handloom weavers. The Wavers So lettes are not me ety order trait so niv 249. The following table exhibits societies but unfertake the purphase of good the progress of other forms of on-operation in yain for members and in some cases have the different parts of the country.

Fype of Society	Vadra	Вода рат	Bengul	Bilter mid Onesa	United Pro	Punjuh	Burma	Catal	444am	Coorg	Ajmer	Torn
Purchase or Pur (Non Agricultural Agricultural) Production Sale Agricultural Production Sale Non Agricultural Agricultural Agricultural Others Agricultural Agricultur	1	27 11 1 1 2	1	2	5 1 10 1	19	63	1 1		y		6 11 1 78 6) 10 6
GRAND TOTAL	22	45	4	2	17	23	122	5		9		249

Agricultural Co-operation —Auticultural for the storage of fodder may assist in solving societies have until recently been engaged only what is likely to become in the near future in supplying cheap credit to their members an important problem in rural economy. An but their are accounted their activities Grain principle is being adopted is the starting of Banks may be attarted with advantage receiving deposits in kind and allowing these or nativities or nativities or nativities or nativities or nativities or nativities or nativities or nativities or nativities or nativities of the nativities of the nativities of the nativities of the co-operative nativities of the nativ

a great boon and a few such stores have been agriculture and co-operation have experienced established in Madras, Bengal and Bombay the assistance which each can derive from Government has of late made attempts to association with the other they are fast deve established in Madra, Bengal and Bombay Government has of late made attempts to bring the co-operative movement in close touch with the Agricultural Department Co-oper ation has already been successful to a consi derable extent in redeeming the chronic indeb tedness of the agriculturist but if the improseaness of the agriculturist but if the impro-vement in his economic condition is to be permanent it is essential that he should be prevalled upon to adopt improved methods of production The Agricultural Department or production The Agreemitural Department does undertake propagandist work with this object but its riforts have not proved as successful as they ought to be A Co-operative Society provides just the effective agency to reach the agriculturiste and in many places societies have been the means of hunging home to the agriculturist the need for improwed methods by being made the centres for the propogandist activity sof the Agricultural Department and Ustrict Arricultural Asso clations As a result a lew societies have been enterprising enough to purchase modern agricultural implements recommended by the Department and to use the proper manures and the pertified varieties of souds. Whenvel Whenver

absorbation with the other over are has cover loping a truly organic connection. If the reorganisation of indian agriculture grows apace with the spread of co-operation there is no doubt that rural india will seen present a happier outlook than it does at

With the establishment of factories in India an important labouring class has grown up in blg industrial towns and this class is as deeply indebted and as badly remunerated as the agriculturists Co-operation if introduced among people of this class would open a new life to them besides being the means of their conomic regeneration. No serious efforts have hitherto been made in this direction as urban co-operation has hitherto been confined more or co-operation has hitherto been confined more or less to middle class people A few mill hands and working men's societies have been organised in Bombay but these should be multiplied a hundredfold among all classes of factory labourers so that if successful, they may be come the forerunners of a healthy Trade Unionism in India

RECENT GOVERNMENT ACTION

In July 1914 the Government of India and inspected 135 societies of various kinds. Issued a lengthy Resolution on co-operation. In its report which was issued in September in India, surveying its procress in the country 1915 the committee stated that it had not during the last ten years. Though the Resolution is optimistic in tone it criticizes in partially the drawbacks of this new movement to 1 India. It particularly emphasises the urgency of a proper financial organisation of control and provincial banks of the foundation. At the outset it may be introduced by the addition to the co-operative organization of control and provincial banks is detices and the smallerity of the general are of a serious character. To supervise the relations of such institutions with the money of the provincial banks is detices and the smallerity of the general proposed for the provincial banks is detices and the smallerity of the general proposed for the provincial banks is detices and the smallerity of the general proposed for the provincial banks is deticed and the smallerity of the general proposed for the provincial banks is deticated in the provincial banks is deticated in the provincial banks is deticated in the provincial banks is deticated in the countries of the foundation. relations of such institutions with the money relations of such institutions with the money market on the one hand and with their consistent societies on the other is a task which requires a considerable degree of technical skill and the administration of the whole co-operative movement in the stages above that of the individual society is a matter which must in the immediate future engage the serious attention of Government and of the people In October the Imperial Government appointed a strong Committee at det Sir Edward Maclagen to examine whether the movement a recally in its higher stages and in its firsness server was progree sing on sound lines and to suggest any measures of improvement which seemed to be required. The enquiry was to be directed primarily to an exammation of such matters as the const tution and working of Courts I and Provincial Banks, the financial connection as the "const totion and "working" of Courts! and Provincial Banks, the financial connection and Provincial Banks, the financial connection to between the various parts of the co-operative organisation, the suffi inspects of scieties, and the utility and excess and the rigorous exaction of the reserve funds. The scope of the equiry was however, in no way rigidly limit and the court of the Government of India for the Comittee and the utility of the Government of India for the Comittee and the constant recommendations regarding any important aspect of the co-operative movement. The Intercontrol of the Comittee travelled for four months visiting for all co-operative institutions to build up a various centres in the larger provinces of field Beserve Fund in the scene surplus assets and examined during this tour 93 witnesses

the Riport deals mainly with the institutions established for providing agricultural credit. In treating of primary societies the report points out the extreme care necessary in the formation of new societies and urges the extreme importance from the standpoint of efficiency and financial stability of systematically incu-cating the main punciples of co-operation. Stress is laid on the encouragement of thrift and the Committee thinks that every effort should be made to increase the amount of local deposits in societies. It is recommended that deposits in sorients IIIs recommended that the byt laws of societies should be so framed as to allow the Annual General Meeting to assess and fix every year the total borrowing power or the Committee and the normal maxim mum borrowing power of each member The Committee advocates the taking of sureties in

cowined capital to envirt their working many cases involve a considerable raising of needs and to meet the claims of creditions on figurialities for the case of primary societies which acceptable raising of the case of providing for themselves which takes deposite of providing for themselves. Each the case of Central and Provincial Eachs the audit of accounts should be done on ments with the financing institutions an ade quate fight resource. After satisfying the requirements in this direction, where necessary requirements in this direction, where nocessary primary societies should be left to utilize the stripin assets in their own business. The function of supervising the primary societies developes, according to the Committee on the outeries and can best be carried out by a staff voideties and can best be carried out by stand paid for by the societies and responsible to them as also to their financing institutions. These dutes it is added, can be performed most in conformity with time to-operative methods by the formation of guaranteeing Unions of societies on what is known as the Burms model. These Unions form a link between the anancing agencies and the rotletter and bring the societies tugether most effectively tor the purpose of mutual supervision, assess ment of credit and recovery of loans In the ment of creat and recovery of loans. In the view of the Committee, a guaranteeing Union of some kind i advisable where the financing agency is a Central Bank, and essential in race where a Bank dealing with a whose province attempts to deal with societies without the intervention of a Central Bank. Central Banks are at present of three classes according a their abstractions can be supported by the contral state. so their shareholders are all individuals all societies, or some individuals and some societies. ties and while advocating the disappearance of the first class and the ultimate adoption of the wrond the Committee policyes that for the present the third or mixed form of constitution offers the best advantage. To balance the exspply them with funds it advocates the found abien at an early date or a on-operative matitution at the head of each Province which does not now possess one These institutions too should to the Committee s opinion have a mixed constitution in which individuals and a mixed considered in which individual co-operative Hanks should both be represented in view of the peculiar nature of co-operative diamoe the Committee recommends that the period of deposits accepted by Couperative Institutions should ordinarily be as long as possible but that only in v ry special cases where Central Banks are in a position to secure debentures on immoveable property should capital be raised by debentures The necessity on thilding up an owned upital is emphasised as also the special necessity for central manners. The Committee comments on the absence of lacilities for discounting cospeciative paper and on the urgency under the ofromataness, of Central Banks maintaining fixed resources sufficient to meet half the deposits due for repayment within the central tricks mouths a standard of one-third being stimulated in the case of Provincial Banks. As

Eaths the another by Drunnia around to done on payment either by Drunnia around to Government agency the Registrat being responsible for the inspection and general supervision of these societies. For primary societies the Committee thinks that the anditing staff may be divided into two sections (a) a staff maintained by into two sections (a) a star maintained by Government for super and t and (b) a star maintained by co-operative institutions for original audit. The only prominent administrative concession recommended by the Committee is the introduction of a special procedure. mittee is the introduction of a special procedure for recovery in liquidation and another concession which may be much availed of it adopted is the suggestion that where loans under the Agriculturists Loans or the Land Improvement Loans Act are being given by Government on a large scale it should be open to societies to receive such loans for distribution to their members. The Committee recognizes that with the growth of co-operation a new factor in district administration has come into being and therefore dealers that the District Officer be entitled to attend all meetings of Central Banks in his jurisdiction though it deprecates the devolution to the District Officer of duties assigned under the Act to the Regis of dutter assigned under the Act to the Regis trar or any general arrangement for making him an ex office Chairman of the Central Bank at District Headquarters. The Com-mittee recommends that two controlling officers should be employed in each pro-vince and that there should be a Registrar or Joint Registrar for every 1 000 or fraction of 1 000 accieties registered. The Registrar should be a whole time officer and his post should be included as a Collector's post in the cadre of the Province the arrend aughfestive for the next included as a Collector's post in the eatre of the Province the special qualification for the post being that he should be well versed in cooperative literature relating to all countries and should it preside have gained some personal experience of the subject in Europe The Committee has examined a proposal for the co-ordination of certain economic departments including those of Co-operation Agriculturand Industries under a single officer of high standing in each Province and has recommended that a move be made in this direction as opportunity offers. The need for closer control by Government over the objects for which the co-operative organization a utilized and over the financial arrangements of the movementla emphasized and to meet the latter it is sugges central finances. The Committee comments on their finances. The Committee comments on the finances. The Committee comments of the special properties ted that an officer with co-operative experience

of money doles and of undue concessions, but points out that in order to make the movement self sufficing it will be necessary to provide some means of redscounting the pre-noise of societies either through the Presu dency Banks or by means of a Btate Cooperative Bank and recommend that a careful examination be made of this question The recommendation of the Committee are under consideration by Government.

Defective Education -- It 18 perience of those who have to deal with the organisation and management of rural some ties that the sad state of education among the agricultural population is not only a real hindrance to the development of to operation but seriously endangers its very existence There are illages where no schools exist and where there is hardly one individual who can read and write tolerably well in most vil lages a few literate people can be found and it is these that form the nuclei of co-operative societies. Their ignorance in other matters is often so abyama that it is hardly possible to instil into their minds even elementary notions of co operation Happily there are different kinds of villages where about 30 to 40 per cent of the population are able to read and write and where one finds a dozen intelligent men who can understand the elements of co-oper In a large number of societies as has ation. In a targe number of societies as has been pointed out previously the secretaries who are the real managers are not bord Ada members. This it may be urged is contrary to a fundamental principle of cooperation that there should be internal management of the business but it can scarcely be ment of the pushiess out it can scarcely be helped in a country where there are only a few among the total village population able to keep their accounts much has to undertake the management of a society It is undertake the management of a society 11 in true that co-operation provides a higher type of education but when the ground work itself is lacking it is impossible to build up the super structure

Social Reform—Co-operation has in culcation of the ideas of therift and the primer some places stimulated the deare for education and members of rural societies have been known even at advanced age to receive the amongst the additions a restriction of rural telements of education to enable them to pull life conductive to a better national life will their signatures on the society 5 papers and to

their societies. There are a few cases where a society has set its face against drunkennes expelled members notorious for their intem-pente habits and has in other ways worked for a better morality by instating on a high stand and of his Societies have occasionally on demned expessive and even heavy expenditure on marriages and have thus indirectly trained members to the habit of thrift. Liquid ation of old debts again line been rendered possible to a great extent and many an agri culturest who was formerly in a state of chronic indebtedness has been relieved of all his debts and freed from the necessity of incurring new ones. Credit has been much obsayened and to a now possible for the sgriculturist to bor row at 0 to 18 per cent what he could not borrow at less than 20 to 75 per cent for merry II has been calculated that in interest merry It has been calculated that in interest alone the agriculturists of India, by taking loan from co operative credit societies instead of from the village money lenders are even now saving themselves from an unnecessary burden of at least 20 lakes of rupes. The village rates of interest have naturally gone down considerably and the Sowker us, in most places not the terror and the force that he was Bushess habits have been inculcated with the beneficial result that the agriculturist has learnt to conduct his own work more effect ently their has been encouraged and the ently value of savings better appreciated pation in the management of societies has brought home to the members the important lessons of self help and self reliance but the most important achievement of co-operation most important achievement of co-operation has been the insaling of a scane of communal life—a feeling of all for each and each for all amongst the members of a co-operature body. If these lights become as common as they are now rart and if, over and above the economic benefits achieved by it co-operation succeeds in its true aim—the building up if the character of the people and the promotion of their welfare by the incuration of the ideas of their and the bring culcation of the ideas of thrift and the prince ples of self help and above all by showing the wisdom of mutual help and brotherliness

The Cocaine Traffic.

from them has a taste similar to green tea and is said to be very effectual in keeping people awake In India the Coca plant norms never to have been cultivated on a commercial scale to have been cultivated on a commercial scale it has been grown experimentally in the tea districts of Ceylon, Bengal and Southern India and has been round to produce a good quality and quantity or cocaine. As the plant has not been actionally cultivated and as there is no possibility for the present of the drug being manufactured in India no restrictions have as yet been placed on its cultivation.

Spread of the habit.—The cocaine traffic in India which seems to be reaching alarming proportions in spite of legislation and strict proportions in spire of legislation and strict prowth though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition of an intoxicating drug in the Bombay Abkari Act Blace that date the illegal sale of cocaine in India has largely increased and the various provincial Excuse Reports to ar witness to the approach of the "Occaine habit." The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful are to be found in all classes of society and in Burma to be found in all classes of society and in Burna even action of hildren are reported to be its victime but in India as in Paria the drug is isostiy used by prostitutes or by men as an approdiciae. The habit has appress chiefly to those classes which are prohibited by religion or caste rules from partaking of lignor and the well known Indian intoxicating drugs

imports from Europe—Cocaine and its alied drugs are not manufactured in India, but are imported from Germany France England and Italy Most of the drug which is smuggled into India, comes from Germany and bears the mark of the well known bones of E Merck, Dermatadt. This firm issues cocaine in flat Dermatarit. This firm issues cocaine in first packets of various sizes ranging from I to 8 owners which are easily packed away with other articles and greatly favour the methods of smugglers. Owing to its strength and purity occaine eaters prefer this brand to any other is the market Hestrictions on export from in the market Restrictions on export from Burope have been under consideration for some time but as yet no international scheme devised to that end has been agreed upon

Smuddling -So far as the cases already detected show the persons who smuggle the datected show the persons who samggile the artend to one year or five which may extend arms by sea from Europe and places outside to Rs. 2,000 or both and on any subsequent saids, into India are chiefly sallors stewards, if the Austrian Luyd and Florio Bubattino 8 S Companies. The ports through which coalcutts, S Companies. The ports through which coalcutts, and the said of t

The form of cocalne chiefly used in India is Lucknow Meevat, Lahore Mooltan, Surat and Cosaine Hydrochloride. This salt forms light Ahmedatad Dehn especially is notorious shining crystals with a bitterish taste and is for the cocalne trade. Great ingasuity is satable in half its weight of water. The sikained employed in saugging cocalne through the cocalne—of which this is a salt—is obtained clustom houses. It is packed in parcels of som the dried leaves of the Erythorayion Cocal newspapers books, toys and piece-goods and in trunks which grows in Bolivia, Peru Java Brazil and other parts of South America. The leaves are most softweeper of South America. The leaves are most softweeper when freshly dried and are much organized and controlled. In addition to the used by the Natives as a stimulant. Tea made from them has a taste a similar to green tes and, watchmen and natrois whose drive is a whole army of from them has a taste a similar to green tes and, watchmen and natrois whose drive is a whole army of employed in smurgling cocalne through the Custom houses it is packed in parcels of newspapers books, tops and piece-goods and in trunks which have secret compartments. The retail trade in the towns is very cunningly organized and controlled. In addition to the actual retainers there is a whole army of watchmen and patrols whose duty is to chadow the Exouse and Police Officials and give the slarm when a raid is contemplated. In spite of these precautions many big seltures have been made in Bombay Calcutta, Karacdi and elsewhere. In Bombay all Austrian and German ships are watched day and night by special officers during the whole time the versels are in port. This has resulted to smaller quants are in port. This has resulted in smaller quantities being landed. The total quantity of cocales selzed in the Bombav Presidency during 1913 14 consequently fell to about 850 ounces There was a further r duction in 1914 15 as only 635 ounces were seized and for this the war is responsible

Price—The cocaine setred is either given to Hospitals in India or destroyed. It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betel no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betellout seller as it was ten years up but scores of cases in the Police Courts show that the retail trada thrives though to a diminished extent in Bombay High profits ensure the contannance of the trade. At present the Euglish quotation is 12 shillings per ounce and the price as sold by heensed chemists in India is about Re 17 pri ounce. Owing to the war and the consequent stoppage of illicat importations from Austria and Germany it is not possible to buy the smuggled drug from the wholesal lealers for less than Rs 30 to 85 per ounce and when sold by the grain the price realized varies from Rs 400 to Rs 850 per ounce these profits are further enhanced by adulter atton with phenacetin and Inferior quinners. ation with phenacetin and inferior quinine

The law in regard to Cocaine — This varies in different provinces A summary of the law in Rombay is as follows. No cocaine can be imported except by a licensed dealer and importation by means of the post is entirely prohibited. The sale possession transport and exports of occaine are prohibited except under a license or permit from the Collector of the District. A duly qualified and licensed Medical practitioner is allowed to transport or remove 20 grams in the exercise of his profession and a far as 6 grains may be possessed by any person "It covered by a bona fite prescription from a duly qualified Medical practitioner. The maximum punishment for illegal sale possession transport etc under Act vol 1876 as amended by Act XII of 1912 is as follows. Imprisonment for at term which may extend to not year or fite which may extend to a 2 years or fine which may extend to 2 years or fine which may extend to The law in regard to Cocaine -Thus varies conviction impresonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or fine which may extend to 18 a 4000 or both. In Bengal the maximum imprisonment awardable at present for import

INDIAN TOBACCO

The tobacco plant was introduced into India | good eigarette tobacco | Many attempts have y the Portuguese about the year 1805 | An | been made in the past to introduce into India by the Portuguese about the year 1805. As in other parts of the world, it passed through a period of persecution but its ultimate distria period of persecution but its ultimate distri-bution over India is one of the numerous ex-amples of the avidity with which advantageous new crops or appliances are adopted by the Indian agriculturist. Eve or six species of Nucciana are cultivated but only two are found in India, namely N Tahanum and N rusted. The former is a native of South or Central America and is the common tobacco of India About the year 1829 experiments or finish according to year 1025 experiments were conducted by the East India Company towards improving the quality of leaf and per feeting the native methods of ouring and manu facturing tobacco These were often repeated, and gradually the industry became identified with three great centres. namely (1) Eastern and Northern Beugal (more especially the District of Rangpur) (2) Madras Trichi nopoly Dindigni, Coconada and Callout m nopoly Dindigui, Coconaca and Laicet m Southern India and (3) Rangoon and Moul mem in Burma Bengal is the chief tobacco growing Province but little or no tobacco is manufactured there The thief factories are nest Dindigul in the Madras Presidency though owing to the imposition of heavy import duties on the foreign leaf used as a class wrapper some class factories have been moved to the French territory of Pondicherry

peen mane in the past to introduce into laddia the best varieties of cigarette tobacco from America but the results have been disappoint-ing it is now hoped to build up by bytoriet-tion new kinds of tobacco suffed to indian conditions of growth, which peaces in addition the qualities necessary to obtain a better price

The quantities necessary to outsin a centra price on Agriculture in India" writes—
"The ordinary Burman and Indian cigar has an increasing popularity—about 12 million pounds are exported—and exports increase it is a cheap and a good eight, but it is capable of improvement principally by a bitter outer leaf or wrapper of inner tobacco We should therefore aim at increasing the outturn of template indian eights. therefore aim at increasing the outturn of grauler laddsn class; improved as they can be without loss of their individuality by the selection of leaf and at decreasing the impor-or foreign classettes by producing tobacco suitable for this purpose. The present coarse varieties seem to meet the local tasts and that of our main export markets which are Adan and its bop ndencles and the Far East There and its loop nutneties and the Far East. There is however no reason why these local varieties should not be brought to their highest perfection by selection or why improvements abould not be possible in turing. The most pressing commercial problem, however is to oust the foreign cigarrette. This quest on has been taken in hand in Rengal and Bombay where the part of the possibility and the possibility are the property of the pr The question of improving the quality of taken in hand in Bengal and Bombay where Indian tobaccos has received the attention of the Botanical section of the Agricultural These have met with only qualified success. Research Institute Puss and three Memoirs We can only say, so far that experiments have been published recording the results or investigations in that direction The imme mercally successful remains to be proved and diste problem at Pusa is the production of a lindeed seems somewhat doubtful

The area under tobacco in British India was 1 002 000 a res in 1912-14 as compared with 965 000 acres in 1912 18 and 999 000 in 1911 12. The following statement (prepared in the office of the Director of Statistics India, shows the imports and experts of tobacco by sea from and to foreign countries during the last three years —

	1912-1	1+13-74	1914-15
IMPORTS	_ Lbe	lb#	lbs
Tobacco~Unmanufactured	286 501	241 633	167 834
Manufactured.— Clymrs Clymrottes Otbor sorts	12 800 1 400 ~ 3 541 ~44	78 908 1 591 138 308 011	61 407 1 459 800 550 969
* Total	2 352 118	2 437 600	2 219 515
EXPORTA.	10 501 047	07.017.010	10.400.045
Fobacco—Uninantiactured Manufactured—	19 581 947	27 817 818	16 490 045
Oigars Cigarettes	1 743 975 14,399	1 835 635	1,783 950
Other sorts	353,286	19 059 361 91 4	88,164 419 557
Total	21 698 607	80 023,326	18 681,525

The Women's Medical Service for India.

This Bervice which was recently insupurated are deputed After this period of probation indicates the supplies of the late Lady Harling has been satisfatorily passed their appointment, it included in the hational Assomation for supplying fermile medical aid to the work of the property of the Dufferin's Funds and is adminish for whole or part of the pay tered by the Contral Committee of that Fund The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £10 000 per annum towards its main tenance The present sanctioned cadre is twenty five first class medical women of which number five is for the purpose of forming a SALAS LESSLAS made (a) in India by a medical sub-committee of the Central Committee which includes the Director General, Indian Medical Service the Director General, Indian Medical Service the Homorary Secretary to the Central Committee and a first-class modical woman (b) in Biggiand, by a sub-committee consisting of a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India, to be nominated by the Home Committee of the Counters of Dufferin a Fund. These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness, and for return to duty after invaliding

The Central Committee determines what proportions of the members of the Fervice is to be recruited in England and in India respectively in the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to the Countess of Dufferin s Fund, are to have the first claim to appointment and increasurer special consideration is to be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India

Qualifications.—The qualifications are not the candidate must be (a) a British theorem resident in the United Kingdom or in Subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince or Chief under the successive of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other other subordinate to the Governor feneral of India. (b) Must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty at entry (c) She must be a first-class Medical Woman (a she must be a first-class Medical Woman (a she must be a must be couses a medical qualification registerable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification other than L.M.&B or Licentists of a Medical College In India negisterable in the United Kingdom under that Act but this condition does not apply at the original constitution of the Service to medical women in charge of hospitals who in the opinion of the Central Committee are of proved experience and ability (d) The can didate must produce a certificate of health and emacter. But the Central Committee re-serves the power to promote to the service ladies not possessing the above qualifications index for possessing the above qualifications but who have shown marked capacity Monthless af the Service are required to engage for early anywhere in India or Burma. Those recentled in Hagland serve for six months, and those secretated in India for three months, and those secretated in India for three months, and is secretated in India for three months, and is secretated in India for three months, and is secretated in India for three months in a resign (except on second of ill health) before completing five years service or in the event

Pay — The rates of pay are as follows —
During probation Bs \$50 per month thereafter Hs 400 up to the end of the 4th year
Rs. 450 from the 5th to the 7th year Rs 500
from the 5th to the 10th year and Rs. 550
after the 10th year But no member can be
confirmed in the 400 rupes grade unless the has passed an examination in such vernacular as the Provincial Committee shall prescribe, within one year of her appointment. In addition suitable quarters are provided free of rent or a house rut allowance to be deter-mined by the Provincial Committee may be granted m Han of it

Members of the Service are permitted to engage in private practice provided it does not interfere with their official duties and the Provincial Committee has the power to determine whether such duties are thus interfered with Except in very special cases retirement is compulsory at the age of forty-eight. A member whose appointment is not confirmed or who is dismissed, is granted an allowance sufficient to pay her passage to England

Leave Rules.—(a) Casual Leave, which is occasional leave on full pay for a few days and is not supposed to interrupt duty (b) Privilege Leave, which is leave on full pay and is meant to provide a month's holiday in the year If it cannot be granted during the year what he accommlated up to a limit of three months (c) Furlough at the rate of two months for each year of duty the Latter in cluding privilege leave and casual leave First cinding privilege leave and casual leave. First furiough is not granted till after four years of duty and more than eight months furiough is not granted at one time. Study leave may also be granted not exceeding three months at a time and up to nune months during the whole service (d) Bick leave, up to a maximum of two years. (e) Extraordinary leave at any time at the discretion of the Central Committee. When on furiough or sick leave the allowance. When on furlough or sick leave the allowances are half the average monthly pay of the six roonths presence on duty immediately preced-ing the taking of the leave. There are no allowances during extraordinary leave A Lady appointed in England receives a sum of £70 to cover her passage and incidental ex penses There are also allowances to cover the cost of journeys by rail and road

There is also to be a Provident Fund, each member contributing monthly thereto five per cent of her salary the Association contributing an equal amount and each subscriber's account being granted interest on the amount standing to credit at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum, or at such rate as the Central Committee can invest without risk to the funds of the Asso-

the screene of the appear to have taken into consideration the great increase in the cost of living which of late years has pressed heavily on Europeans in India with limited salaries The initial salary is inadequate for English The initial salary is inadequate for languish two years, the women only a ladder in India, and those who enter the service eight months. It is also to be note without private means may find themselves is only a lump-sum on retirement anable to resign the service should they find the hape of a pension. It is also to to save sufficient to pay the expensive journey in India, whether man or woman by this procanous and often unobtanable

of disminal. On retrement after approved clam) is equivalent to a little more than a service the sum which has accomplished to the month's pay. The same low rate of pay may end to of the subscriber is handed over to her DEFICITE THE SCHEME.—The above are then mambers taking the fulcough the regulations as last published. It is probable that they will have to be altered in unknowned the strength of the stren two years, the women only accumulating eight months. It is also to be noted that there is only a lump-sum on retirement nothing in the shape of a pension. It is also to be pointed out that private practice for the English doeter in India, whether man or woman, is always

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND

The National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India at once one of the most efficient as it is among the most useful and benevolent institutions in India is the out come of the work of the Counters of Dufferin and Ave during the time of her husband a Vice royalty. The late Queen Victoria drew the attention of the Counters on the departum of the latter for India, to the queetion of supplying medical sid to women in this country. and asked her to take a practical interest in the subject. As the result of her enquiries she found that, though certain great efforts were being made in a lew places to provide female attendance in hospitals, training achoofs remme avendance in nospress, training schools and disponents for women and although missionary effort had done much, and had indeed for many years been sending out pioneers into the field, yet taking india as a whole the women owing to the purplah system, were undoubtedly without that medical and which European women was appropriated. which European women were accustomed to countier as absolutely necessary in the Countess own words written in 1886 after the movement had been started. I found that even in cases where nature if left to herself I found that would be the best doctor the ignorant practice of the so-called midwife led to infinite mis chief which might often be characterised as abominably oruel It seemed to me then that if only the people of India could be made to realise that their women have to bear more than their necessary share of human suffering and that it reets with the men of this country and with the women of other nationalities to and with the women of other handshitter to surely the men would put their shoulders to the wheel and would determine that wives, mothers and sisters and daughters dependent upon them should, in times of siciness and pain, have every relief that human skill and tender nursing could afford them. I thought that if an association could be formed

which should set before itself this one single object, to bring medical knowledge and medical relief to the women of India, and which should carefully avoid compromising the simplicity of its aim by keeping clear of all controversial and emblocies and by working in a strictly unsertained in the strictly insertain spirit, then it hight become national and

otight to command the support and sympathy of every one in the country who has women dependent upon him

Initiation of the Scheme—Lady Dufferin a plane were warmly received by the public all over India The scheme was drawn out and published in the different duslects The association was named The National Association for Supplying Female Biddical Aid to the Women of India and the money for Ma support, as it was received, was credited to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund The allairy of the Association were managed by a central committee of which the Counters of Dufferin during her stay in India was President Branch Associations each independent for financial and Associations each independent for inneress and diministrative purposes but linked with the central committee were formed in most parts of the country and the work may be said to have started from August 1885. The objects of the Association are thus set-forth in tax publications—I Medical tuition including the taxching and training in India of women as account hearthful assutants numers, and midfeaching and training in India of women as doctors, hospital seastants nurses, and mid wives II Medical relief, including the establishing under female superint nurses of the pensaries and hospitals for the treatment of women and children the opening of female wards under women superintendents in the existing hospitals and dispensaries the provision of female medical officers and attemption of the cristing female wards and the founding of hospitals for women where specially funds or endowments are forthcoming III The supply of trained temale nurses and auditors for women and nurses for children midwives for women and nurses for children in hospitals and private houses

Within four years from its inception there were in existence twelve hospitals for women and fifteen disputants most of which were officered by women, and all more or less closely connected with the Association From the subscriptions collected there was enough to set aside a substantial sum as an endowment fund and also six medical twelve hursing, and two hospital assistant scholarships had been provided for

Growth of Scheme.-The first regular train

management, and is solely for women and lake of rupees challeng of all castes and denominations. In Approx Representation therewith is the Allbless Obstetrical ciation is pub.

ing school in India for the instruction of There were one hundred and fifty-eight hospinative pupils in medical and singled number, tale, wards, or dispensaries of various kinds and in midwifery was established in 1886 by for the medical relief of close on case and a the Sombay Branch of the Association in con quarter million women and children, and to askillon with the Carna Hospits in Bombay value of the institutions engaged in the work This is a civil institution under Government of the Association was estimated at over he

management, and is solely for women and confident of all castes and denominations. In commercion therewith is the Albles Obstetrical Hoppital and the Janer Studentian dispenser; for women and coldiform. The present physician-In-chargo is Miss A. M. Benson M.D. Lond. By the end of 1914 there were student or the central committee working under the central committee working under the central committee and attached in come manner and attached in come manner were about one hundred and forty Local and District Associations or Committees eagged in furthering the work of the Association to the Viceroy.

NURSING

velopment of skilled nursing of recent years. This activity is principally central in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies where the chief hospitals in the Presidency towns are well nursed, and where large private staffs are maintained, available to the general public on payment of a presented scale of boos. These bospitals also act as training institutions, and turn out a yearly supply of fully trained nurses both to meet their own demands and those of outside maintutions, and private agreedes in this way the supply of trained nurses, English Anglo Indian and Indian is being steadily increased. In Romba Libe organization has gone a step farther through of trained nurses, English Anglo Indian and Indian being steadily increased in Rombas the organisation has gone a step farther through the establishment of the Bombay Presidence Nursing Association of St George's Hospital Bombay This is composed of representative of the various Nursing Associations in charge of individual hospitals and works under the Government The principle on which the trailions of this Association with the Local Associations is governed is that there shall be central examination and coupling combined with complete individual control combined with complete individual

conirol combined with complete individual autonomy in admin stration.

Nursing Bodies—The Honorary Secretary of the Calculta Nursing Association is Mr R A B Reynolds, the Presidency General Hospital The address of the Mayo Hospital Nursing Association is in Strand Road In Maderas there is the General Hospital with a staff of 52 nurses, the Government Materialy Rowpital the Caste and Golha Hospital at Killymit, the Royappeta Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital Orhthalmic Hospital

Bombay Presidency—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of oursing in connection with incepital work. The first steps were taken on the institute of Mr. I. R. W. Forrest at St. George's Hospital Bombay where a regular number cader for the hospital was established assether with a small rianf of numes for private cases. This was followed by a similar movement at the J J and Allied Hospitals and after words assend to other hospitals in the Presidence. Bornhay Presidency - The Bombay Prewards appead to other hospitals in the Presidency

Whilst India cannot show the complete Ultimately the Government laid down a dechain of efficiently nursed boepitals which finite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions relegiously to practically eventred in the raised from private sources. Aircreards, as Berngal, Madras, and Bombay Presidency that each nursing association attached to a where the chief hospitals in the Presidency that each nursing association attached to a such locativel should have a definition constitution hospitel should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been recretered as Associations under Act 21 of 1980 By degrees substantial endowments have been built up although the associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their work chief of these Associations are —

9t George a Hospital Nursing Association Secretary D.W. Wilson, Pt. George 5 Recretary D W Homital Bombay

J Hospital Nursing Association Secretary A G Gray Jamsetji Jijibhai Hespital Bombay

Cokaldas Tejpal Ho-pital Auraing Asso-mation Secretary Rahimtullah Currin bhov

Carra Hospatal Nursing Association Address—Carna Hospital Bombay
Sassoon Hospital Norsing Association
Address—Sassoon Hospital Poona

Ahmedabad and Lel Memorial Association Address - Livil Surgeon Ahmedahad

After further experience it was felt that it is undestrable to have a considerable number of detached and independent nursing associations detached and independent nations are retaining and certifying nurses without any common standard of entrance examination or certification. It was therefore decided to common standard of entrance evamination or certificulum It was therefore decided to establish the Bombay Presidency Muring Association which came into existence in the year 1910. This is an Association formed partly of representatives of all affiliated associations and partly of direct representatives of Government, the Surgeon General with the Government of Rombay always being the observance of the surgeon General with the common it is shaused partly from the product endowments and narrily from outfluttions of endowments and narrily from outfluttions. man 10 is innanced party from the product of endowneals and party from contributions from the Government of India. If subsequently futher funds are needed they see to be provided by contributions from the smlated Associations

The principle on which the Bombay Evasidency Nursing Association works is a central system of a vamil attent or rification rights? On an desired. It is now the only nursing, examining, sightering and certifying body in the Bombay fresidency 4t the same time the local associations retain entire charge of their local funds excepting Provident funds which have been transcerted to the Central und and also entire control of the nurses when they are in their employment. In a sentence, the principle is central examination and curtification and local control. By degrees it is hoped to be able to establish the principle that none but nurses registered under or certified by this association shall be employed in any Government institution.

The Association commenced its operations on the 1st April 1911 The Institutions recognized under the by laws for the training of units at present are—St George's Hospital J J Hospital Causa and Albhes Hospitals in Bombay the Civil Hospital Karacht, the H and P Civil Hospital Abm dabad and the Sessoon Hospital in Foons, and the following for the training of midwiver—The Cama and Albhes Hos itsels St Goorge's Hospital and the Bai Mothbal Hospital in Bombay and the Bassoon Hospital in Poons

Provision for retring allowances is made for all members on the basis of a Provident und and a Nursing Reserve has been established for employment in emergencies such as war pesti kence or public danger or calamy.

Address—The Secretary Pombay Presidency Kursing Association c/o Greates Cotton \ (o) Bornbay

Lady Minto Nursing Sarvice—In 1905 there was one organ ation estating in the Pan jab and the United Provinces called the Up-Country Norsing Association for Europeans in India which was established in 1892. This Association carried out very useful work in certain parts of India, but was hampered by want of finds. For this reason it was found impossible to extend their organization and the urgent need for a larger number of trained burses at charge within the reach of all classes was much required. The late Lady Curzom worked energetically to provide an enlarged nursing organization but principally for financial reasons was mable before leaving India to bring her scheme to frui iou. The Home Committee of the existing hassociation The Home Committee of the existing hassociation is and begoed her assistance and co-operation. After much consideration and discussion with the Govern meet of India, Lieutenant Governors and Comment of India Lieutenant Governors and Comment of India, Lieutenant Governors and Comment of India Lieutenant Governors and Comment of India Lieutenant Governors and Comment of India Lieutenant Governors and Comment of India Lieutenant Governors and Comment of India Lieutenant Governors and Comment of India Lieutenant Governors and Comment of India Lieutenant Governors and Comment of India Lieutenant Governors and Comment of India Lieutenant Governors and Comment o

missioners of Provinces, the present Association was established. In 1906 an appeal was made by Lady Minto to the public both in England and India to start an endowment fund. This appeal was most generously responded to Each year the endowment fund has gradually increased and with the assistance of a Government grant homes for nurses have been established in seven Provinces of India and Burma, of which the original Association formed the nucleus. To avoid confusion with other Associations the enlarged organisation by request of the Home Committee was named "Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association" carrying on the same work as before namely that of selecting suitably trained nurses in England, and making the necessary arrangements for their transfer to India Hon. Severetary Lieut-Col Sir J R. Roberts, Ol & Liv S Himls. Hom Secretary Home Branch, Lieut-Col Sir Varron (Tooke-Lawless Kilvrone Cloyne Co ork.

Nurses Organizations—The Trained Nurses Association of India and the Association of Nursing Superint adents of india are not Associations to employ or to supply nurses but are organizations with a membership wholly of nurses with the avowed objects of improving and untilying nursing education promoting equal untilying nursing education promoting end untilying nursing education promoting expert de corps among nurses, and upholding right depth and have a membership of 202, method nurses train d in ten or nore different countries, buropeans Americans, New Zeal anders, Australians and Indiana The Association of Superinkendents was started in 1900 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents for the United Provinces and the Punjab but have the country to such an extent that the name was clarged to include the whole of india The Trained Nurses Association was started in 1902 and a monthly Journal of Nursing began to be published by the two Associations in February 1910. The Associations have siture become safficated with the International Comment of Nurses

Below are given names of Officers of the

Trained Yurers 17 oc at on of Ind a.
President Miss Lattlett Passes General Ros
pital, Fon bay Hon Servicery and Treasurer
Miss Thanker I sum Hospital Bombay

Association of hirming Superintendents

President Viss Digit Madras Hon Servetary and Transver Viss Hawki a Mission Hospital Palwal

Indians Abroad

The Indian is naturally averse from emigra | according to the rites of a religion permitting too beyond the seas. Nevertheless there are | polygamous marriages could not be admitted. some hundreds of thousands of Indians resident in other lands as Isbourers shopkeepers or professional men Their total number rela-tively to the population of the Indian Rupice is very small being something under two million In itself however, it is considerable and it acquires an extrinsic importance from the social and political issues involved in the settle-ment of Indians, either as indentured labourers in Crown Colonies, or as free residents in self governing countries

The right to migrate—From the Imperial standpoint the case of Indian migration to the self-governing Colonies is much the more important During the last two years the problems arising therefrom became acute the problems arising therefrom became acute There were two centree of difficulty—bouth Africa and British Columbus. In each country the stustation involved particular local problems of extreme difficulty. But before passing to a discussion of them it is necessary to refer to the larger question of the right of migration within the Empire. The intense feeling around in India by the disabilities suffered by Indians. in the two countries samed was primarily due to the belief that Indiam were being denied the common rights of British citizenship Without strengting to define the term British citizenship which is not so easily susceptible of definition as may be imagined, it must suffice to observe that unrestricted migration within the Empire does not appear to be the common right of His Majesty's subjects. The laws of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Arstralia confer powers of exclusion of would-be immigrants halling from any part of the Empire These laws have been enforced against Englishmen on various grounds. The product of exclusion it usually economic, and it is on that ground that the Colonial objection to unrestricted immigration from India operates It is unfortunately inevitable that the problem assumes in the popular mind a racial com-plexion. But in actual experience it is the clash of economic interests and the possible political difficulties involved in the settlement of Indians in large numbers in the self governing Colonies which the statemen of the Empurhave to take into account.

In South Africa the trouble gathered round the disabilities of Indians already settled there The question of immigration restric-tions, though important held a less prominent place in the agitation. The most scute point of the controvery was the annual £3 head tax in Natal Restrictions on the migration of Indians from one State of the Union to another was another sore point. The requirement to take out trading lloenses was also felt to be a versitions and invidious distinction between Indian and European traders. While the controversy was at its height, an Art was passed in the Union Parliament restricting surry into South Artica to the wife or child of a lawful immigrant or resident who was the wife or child of a monogamous marriage. In a case brought before the courts it was decided

polygamous marriages could not be admitted. The leaders of the agitation in South Africa adopted passive resistance tactics, which brought large bodies of Indian workman in Natal into conflict with the police The situa tion became acute, and a strong demand more in India for the appointment of a Government Commission to enquire into the whole question. The Union Government appointed a Commis-Ine Union Government appointed a Commission, and invited the Government of India to send a representative. Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces was selected The Commission reported on the whole invourably to the Indians It recommended the repeal of the £8 head tax and the removal of restrictions on migration within the Union

In British Columbia the trouble over Indian immigration came to a head in the early part of this year when a ship-load of Indians was despatched direct from the Far East to was despatched direct from the far hast to Vancouver It was held up in the harbour there for several weeks The passengers were not allowed to land An appeal to the Cana dian courte resulted in the rejection of their claim, and eventually they were shipped back to India The arrival of the Komagata Maru in Calcutta on September 28 1914, was the occasion of a most lamentable incident. cipating an attempt to organise a political demonstration, the authorities provided special trains to convey the returned immigrants to trains to convey the returned immigrants to their homes to the Punjab and had taken power under Ordinance V of 1914 to require them to do so some sixty men immediately proceeded to their homes, but the balance under the leader Gurdit Singh, endeavoured to force their way to Calcutta. They were turned back by the Milltary and whilst arrangements were being made for a second special train opened fire on the Police and Officials. The Milltary alternad the immigrants by fire and opened fire on the Police and Officials. The Military dispersed the immigrants by fire, and the majority were afterwards arrested Forgt Eastwood Calcutta Police, and Mr Lomax of the E B B Railway were killed the Punjah Police had one cilled and six injured sixteen Police had one thica and an injured slaves into ensure Miled, as well as two onlockers. The Government of India appointed a commission under the Presidency of Sur William Vincent to investigate the matter and it took evidence in Calcutta and the Punjab

There are some 4 000 Indians already settled in British Columbia, chiefly Sikhs They work as agricultural labourers in factories and lumber yards, and also on the rallways. The desire umongst them to bring their wives and families out from India points to the fact that families out from India points to the fact that they are fairly prosperous and find the conditions of life in the Colony agreeable. The attitude of the Colonial authorities towards them is governed by the general objection to Asiatic immigration. It is felt that the unrestricted entry of Asiatics would threaten the existence of British Columbia as a "White mans country. The immigration of Japanese and Chrinces is regulated by special treaties with their Governments. The number of Japanese is limited to a few hundreds amorally. a case brought before the courts it was decided Japanese is limited to a few hundreds annually that the only wife of a marriage solemnised Chipese intragrants pay a head tax of 500

delians on entry In a speech before the Indian Legislative Cosmoli in August of this year H.E. the Victory forestandwed a policy of negotiation with the British Columbia authorities with a view to an Briangement on similar line; to that existing with Japan

An exaggerated danger—Making every allowance for the Octobal standpoint those acquainted with the internal condition of India cannot but feel that the fears that the self governing colonies may be defined by Indian immigration are greatly experient of Indians resident out of Indians. is under two millions, and of these the majority are to be found in tropical countries (eylon alone has 900 000 of them. There is a quarter alone has 900 000 of them. There is a quarter of a million in Mauritaus about another quarter of a million in British Guiana and the West Indies, and 220 000 in the Straitz Settlements and Malay States Of the self-governing Colonies South Africa has by far the largest share, her Indian population being a little under 160,000. Natal alone accounting for 138,000 But this is not the result of ordinary interaction. The nucleus of the South African Indian community was formed artificially by Natal herself Until 1911 when it was stopped warsa nerseu until 1911 when it was stopped by the Government of India there was for many years a steady st.eam of indentured immigration into Natal to supply labour to the sugar and other industries of that colony The natural increase of the Indian population in South Afron is now much large these the South Africa is now much larger than the herease by immigration. In the whole Australian Commonwealth there are not hierothan 7000 Indians. The Dominion of Canada has 4500 in all. The significance of these triding totals must be viewed in the light of the conditions prevailing in India. Here it is true, there is a vast population. Were there 300 millions subjected to the economic conditions of Europe, and were they imbred by the adventurous and ambitious spirit of Europeana, there would be good ground for slarm in the Colonies at the possibility of an overwhelming indian of Indians. But those are precisely the conditions that do not obtain in the Indian conditions that do not obtain in the Indian South Africa is now much larger than the conditions that do not obtain in the Indian Empire The demand for labour in India is always greatly in excess of the supply The desplanters of Assam are obliged to compete with the Crown Colonies in an elaborate system with the Crown Colonies in an elaborate system of cooly recruitment Labour-hortage is a chronic difficulty with the cotion mills of Bombay As industrial expansion proceeds and agricultural methods improve, as more land is brought under cultivation there must be a diminishing likelihood of emigration from India on any large seals. Add to this the inherent reluctance of the Indian to go far from home, and it will be apparent that the danger of whits men a countries "before white mens countries" being danger of white mens countries being swamped by Indian immigrants is at the least temote It is never likely to assume such proportions as would pass the wit of statemen to control

Indentured Emigration—The institution of indentured labour in the tropical colonies of the indentured labour in the tropical colonies of the indentured congration from India to the British West Indias was in progress under Government control. In the case of several of the tropical colonies there has been no interruption since then in the steady inflow of several thousands of Indian labourers annually In

Mauritius, the Straits Settlements, the Pederated Malay States and Natal the system for various research has come to an end but in all those countries there is now a large population of Indians, permanent or temporary engaged as free labourers or in independent positions. The principal colonies in which indentured emigration still prevails are Sritish Gulans, Trinidad and Fiji. Even here however there has been a progressive decline during recent years, owing in part to the increased difficulty of recruituing in India This difficulty arises entrely from the growing demand for isbour within the Indian Emphre, consequent upon industrial expansion.

The indentured system has been the subject of much controversy. It is distinct in India and by some people in Fingland became it seems to present features analogous to clavery—in that for the term of his indenture the labourer is not a tree agent he is of severy—in that for the term of his indenture the labourer is not a tree agent he is of severy to whom he is assigned on terms which are absolutely fixed. In the colonder themselves the system is unpopular on two grounds—(1) it tends to depress the current rate of wages. (2) only a minority of the time-expired coolles hecome permanent settlers, the majority claiming their return passage and taking money out of the colony in the form of savings. From the point of view of the labourer himself, the indentured system, if it has any true resem hance to alavery is a kind of bondage that is easily supportable. He is supplied with a free dwelling under highly sanitarry conditions, his wages are fixed on the basis of the rate revealing in the open market no deductions are to be made therefrom for rent, horpital accommodation, medical attendance or medicine, which the estate propersors are bound to provide Free achooling is available for his children and it, at the end of his indenture, he elects to remain in the Colony he is given a free grant to remain in the Colony he is given a free grant to those in other colonies where indentured population in British Guisana, but, with the exception of the grant of fand, they are similar to those in other colonies where indentured immigration le in force. The permanent Indian population in British Guisana, but, with the exception of the grant of fand, they are similar to those in other colonies, where indentured immigration le in force. The permanent Indian population only on time-expired indian communities, smounting in each to a few thousand only on time-expired and the Rederated Malay States continue to attact Indian isburrers, chiefly from Southern India.

The Recruitment of indentured coolles in India is carried on by agents employed by the colonies Each colony or group of colonies, maintains an Emigration Agent in India at a fixed solary These Agents are officially recognized by the Government of India They have a staff of sub-agent; mader whom a number of recruiters are constantly at work. The most active recruitment is carried on in the United Provinces and the more thickly populated parts of Madras Presidency Each recruiter is Heened by the Provincial Government in India. The Heeness are renewable annually and they must be

contributing od by the Magistrate of the District [in which the license operates. The Magistrate's countersignature may be conceiled at any time for a breach of the recruiting regulations. The sub-agent receives from the colony em-The sub-agent receives from the colony employing him Rs. 25 for every men and Rs. 35 for every men and Rs. 35 for every moman engaged. From this sum the sub-agent has to pay the recruiter himself. The recruits are first drafted to a sub-depot in their own part of the country. They are conveyed thence to the main depot at the port of embarkation. These depots are under the control, of the Protector of Embaranta. ane control or the Protector of Engineers, whose duty it is to ascertain whether the cooling are willing to emigrate and understand the nature of the contract into which they have entered He is required to against and advise them to the best of his powers. He must also inspect the ships chartered for the conveyance of the coolies to their destination conveyance of the coolies to their destination and to see that the regulations governing the accommodation on board are duly compiled with. Each emigrant undergoes a medical act metalion before emberking On arrival at the port of destination the emigrants are met by an official of the colony who is atyled the Immigration agent General His duties are similar to those of the Protector of Emigrants in India with the important addition of supervising the conditions of isbour on the plantations. The Government of India may probable emigration to any colony in on the plantations. The Government of mula may probable emigration to any colony in which the rate of mortality amongst the in dentured coolies is unduly buth, or where proper measures for their protection have been neglected, or the agreements made with the coolies have not been fulfilled. Indeutured emigration to Natal has been stopped by the Government of India in consequence of complaints received from that country as to the treatment of the

Calcutta.—There were five emigration agen-cies as work at Calcutta, but at the end of 1913 the emigration surprise at calcutta for Trinidad Fiji Jamaica and Wauri ins were amalyama'ed with that for British Gulana. At the same time a cultral agency was established at Benares. The to all number of labourers regulationed fell from 0.447 in 1912 to 5.167 in 1913. The total number of emilgrants regulatered during the y at was 9.171 gl ing an average of 10 emigran sper-regulaters a against 11 in the preceding tear recruiter as against II in the preceding year.
This number was contributed by the different provinces in the following reportations—United Provinces, 78 68 per cent Pumjab 10 2 per cent Benval, 7 37 per cent Etherant Orless 7 16 per cent Ajmers and the Central Pro vinces, 1 8 per cent

The number of emigrants who returned from the several colonics was 3 551 and their atorrained agg arate savings amounted to about £42 900. The average savings per head were about £24 for Fig. £10 for Demorate Jamaica, and Surinam, £9 for Natal and Trial dad and 2s 6d for Mauritins Over 60 per cent brought back no say nge

There was a slight increase in the average among roul ted by risident immirrants in respect of the colonies of British Gulana, Tri nidad Mauri ius and Vatal and a degrees in respect of Surinam and Jamaira. The average was again highest in the case of Natal (1°s) but this probably includes remittances from trad as etc. as well as labourers Madras.—The total number of emigrants

Madras.—The total number of emigranis and r tie Emilgration Act regulations was 2,266 se against 2.5 6 in 1912. Errigation in 912 was so ely confined to flig and British Culans 1 192 emigrants return d; om hatal 2 6 from Mauri us and 125 from Fiji.

As regards n n regulated emirration As regards in regulated the member of lassengers to the Straits Settlement's rose tom 10" 442 to 117 (8) the High wag so direct on the rubber plantations bing doubles the thiol attraction. Pas agra to to lon rose from 181 102 to 100 059 Emigration to Burms increased

Borshay - The number of emigrants shipped Hombay - The number of emixrants anipped from the port of Hombay under the Indian Emiration Act rose from 2 0 to 258 Of these I.1 wise bound for British East Africa and 7" we eworkers for the Ango Presan Oil Com Tany at Mahommerah From Karachi 334 emirrants (most v Propably) left for Ugania. and 103 for the Persian (full A number of other emigrates for the cost districts for other emigrates for the district alone report ed 1079 uo'd lartyres the voying is black for the most part the wives and children of estabil had emigrants

Statement showing approximately the number of British Indian subjects in the various colonies -

117100

certain).

JIDKIEG	117 100
British tulona	120 189
Jamaii e	20 000
Fill	44 220
qurinam	26 91 9
Repulon	3 012
Maurition	2,7697
Federated Malay Stat	
Straits Settlements	Figures pet avail
	able
Cape Colony	408 9
Natal	183 031
Transvasi	10 048
Orange Free State	108
Southern Rhodesia	Figures not avail
	able
Australia	Do
New Cealand	Do
Lanada	2 500 or 4,500 (the
	nun ber is un

INDENTURED LABOUR AND INDIAN OPINION

Television

India appointed a Commission of two Mr J
McMell and Mr (Chinan Lal. to report upon
the conditions of life of the Indian lumingrants
in the Cokonies. The Coxonissioners were also
substitute to submit recommendations as to any
adequacy of medical arrangements whether

About the end of 1912, the Government of | arrangements which may be considered desir

tasks are moderate, hours of work suitable and wages adoquate whether the administration of gustee it stairly conducted and whether labourers meet with any difficulties in prosecuting employers or defending themselves whether the penalties imposed by the labour laws are in any case acrowsive or unsuitable whether the labourers are subjected to under restrictions, outside working hours, and whether they enjoy sufficient facilities for proceeding to the Protector of Immigrants or to the Magnistrate to lodge complaints the relations generally between employers and labourers whether familities are afforded to Indian labourers whether familities are employers and shourers whether repartiations are promptly made and whether immigrants expensions and difficulty in obtaining repatration. They were desired to report specially in respect of certain features of the system. These were connected with any excessive number of prosecutions of labourers by employers the position of the Protector of Immigrants the terms of agreement which the emigrant is required to sign the position of tree Indians female rodent rea and suicides and immorality on the estates

Merits of the system—The Commissioners were engaged in their investigation for about 11 months. The visited Trinided British Gulans Jamaics and Fiji and also the Jutch (clony of Surinam which is permitted to recruit tabourers under contract of indenture in India Thorreport is in two pasts Trinided and British Gulans taking up the first, and the rest the second part. After a detailed exposition or the state of things in respect of the points mention ed above to each of the colonies visited by them the Commissioners observe. We are convinced that notwithstanding our possibly disproportion are presentation of the unsatisfactory return of the existing system a careful state of the existing system as careful study of the facts elected during our injury will result in the conclusion that its advantages have far natively and the presentation of the unsatisfactory return of the existing the state of the property of emigrants exchanged grinding powerly with practically up hope of betterment for a condition verying from simple but score confort to solid prosperity Emigrants live under very much better conditions than their elatives in India and have had opportunities of prospering which exceeded their own wildest hopes. They became citizens of the colonies to which they emigrated and both they and their elastics in India and have had opportunities of prospering shelp have statued to positions commanding general respect and consideration. As regards the moral condition of the limin transities of suicide among the indiatured labouers are of suicide among the indiatured labouers are single accompance of these suicides and much higher than those among the population in the provinces of Indias in the colonies and much higher than those among the population in the provinces of Indias In Trinidad the suicide arate for the total Indian nounlating was 184 per million and for the

indentured 400 per million. The suicide rates among Indians in the other colonies were. British Gulana, unindentured, 52 per million, indentured 100 per million, Jamaica 398 per million, sendeda amongst the unindentured not being separately recorded, Dutch Gulana unindentured 43 indentured 91, Fiji, unidentured, 147 per million, indentured 925 per million, heartured 925 per million, heartured 925 per million, heartured 925 per million, heart of 40 per million, heartured 925 per million, heartured 925 per million are the Dombay Presidency 28 per million the United Provinces whence most emigrants are drawn, 63 per million and Madras the Court chief source of supply to Fiji 45 per million.

Indian Feeling.—For some years part, there has been a growing feeling amongst Indian leaders that the indentured system of labour was inconsistent with national self-respect and should be stopped. This feding originated in the bellef that the treatment accorded to Indians in the self-governing colonies repeatally in South Airnes was due to the Colomials coming to think peoply of Indians as a race b cause of the class represented by indentured labourers In 1/10 the Government of India accepted a resolution moved by the late McGokhale putting an end to the undured system so far as Natal was reneured. In 1s12, however they opposed his resolution to abolish the system alogether. Opinion in India has been preating tast against the system, and it is rel forced by the rapid industrial development of the country making largely increasing demands on the ravaces of plague during the last twenty years ratusces of plague during the last twenty years the startling figures of suicide and the attnissions as regards the prevalence of gross minorative among estate oppulations have roused public feeling in the country and this habitation accounts when the startle would not be a continued by well outlend to the organization of the product of the startle would be startly the last of december by dispersed. ability having been decoyed by dishonest retruiting agents to the emigration tepots Mr t is An reas, list of St Stiphens Col lege, Delli gal now connected with the school conducted on his own original lines by conducted on 118 own on distant lines by Sir Rabindranath Taloro—the loot laireate of Asia as the Vicerov apily called him—at Boliur in the Bengal Presidency has teen deputed by the Indian Chizenship Association deputed by the Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay to visit Full and to investigate the on 1 ions which make for the frightful ratio of succide rever ted in that rolony Ho is at our aniod by Mr W Pearson who is also asso iated with the Polphy School Messes An bars and Pearson, it may be mentioned visited South Artics when the Tassive Resistance strungle jet by Mr (andhi was at its left in the sum rendered valuable service in bringing about the settlement that was eventually articled at They have visited australia on their way to fijl and have it is university articled at They have visited that its university articled at They have visited that its university articled at the sympathy of eading Australian statemen on behalf at their mission mission

Indians in Great Britain.

fines on sixty years have gone by since the Farst community, in the persons of Mr. Dada Shall Marryll and other members of the firm of Chma and Co led the way in the residence of Indians in Ingiand for business purposes. of indians in England for business purposes. This lead it has since maintained though there are both Hindu and Mahommedan business formly established there. Nor are the professions unrepresented for there are in London practiting barristens and solicitors of Indian burth. Two Indians are on the Secretary of State's Council, and at least one successful in the Civil Service examination elected successfull the CVI is ervice examination of each to work in England Instead of returning to his native land. The early years of the present century have seen the gathering of a new Indian sement in permanent residence—that of retired officials (particularly of the I M. S.) and business men or people of independent means who from preference or in order to have their children educated in England leave the land of their birth and seldom if ever whit it again Further the (temporarily greatly dimi-nished by the war) stream of Indian summer visitors includes wealthy people who return as regularly as the swallows in spring, and some regularly as the swallows in spring, and some of them spend as much time in England or on the Continent as in their native land while the next adopt European dress so fully that a turban is a rare sight even at Indian, gatherings, the ladles wheely retain their grace-ful Rastern Imbiliments and it is astonishing to note on occasions how large at number of In dian women so attired can be collected together at the Criterion or at 21 Cromwell Road. In the last fifteen months thousands of our valiant Indian soldiers wounded or invalided from Flanders have gone to Ingland for the first time in their lives to be nur ed back to health in the well equipped and admirably adminis tered Indian htepitals in Hampsbire and at Brighton

The Students.

But under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly proponderating element and creates an Indian problem. Its numbers have multiplied ten or twelvefold in the last quarter of a century the increase being especially rapid since 1904 or 1905 There was indeed an artificial inflation some five years ago when many vouths (some of them ill prepared) were hurried off to the Inne of Court in order to be entered before more stringent rules for admission from the oversed dominions came into force While this sudden expansion has been worked off to a large x expansion may been worked on to a large re-tent there has been development in other directions, and particularly that of the tech-nical and engineering schools and classes. Allowing for the very considerable temporary check caused by the European War the aggre-gate number may be estimated at between 1,300 and 1 400 This total does not include more than and 1 and this total not include have been a few of the growing number of youths of good family some of them helps of Native States admitted into our public achools including Eton and Harrow Nor the younger children of resident indians. It does not comprehend Burness students of whom there are about 80 Nor does it take full account of female students

in schools and colleges. While It is not possible to obtain exact and complete records it is to ocean exect and compete records it is cortain that the young people from all parts of India of both sexes and all ages under instruc-tion in the British Isles cannot be far below

It is, however with the 1 d00 or 1 400 young men almost all far removed from percental oversight and control, that the organization set up by the Secretary of State for India has to deal. Of these on 50th June last 151 were to deal. Of these on 80th June 1881 151 were at the Middle Temple, 145 at Lincoln 2 Inn 66 at Gray 2 Inn and 58 at the Inner Temple. At together including terminest and medical students, there must be 600 or 700 in London Edinburgh comes next with over 200 Cambridge 1881 200 Cam with 100 Oxford with 60 Glasgow with 70 and Manchester with 80 while there are smaller numbers at Birmingham, Leeds Sheffield Dublin and other centres

The Bureau.

The Bureau.

It is well known that until a few years ago the young Indians, apart from inadequately supported unofficial effort and the chance of coming under the influence of English friends of their families were practically left to their own devices. But in April 1909 Lord Morley, as a result of the investigations of an India Office Committee created for their benefit a Bureau of Information and appointed MT W Arnold to the charge of it under the title of Educational Adviser. The Bureau was located in due time at 21 Cromwell Road together with the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society which were thus given spaceous quarters for their social work among the young near without incurring what would otherwise have been the prohibitive cost of heavy rent Lord Vorley also established an Advisory Committee mainly composed of influential Indian residents and in India corresponding proviously and district committee were formed to help and advise intending students. The work of the Bureau rapidly expanded and in consequence Lord Crewe in 1912 recognised the arrangements under the general charge of a Secretary for Indian Students, Mr C E Mallet While Mr Arnold continued to look after the London students and to act as guardian when so desired by the and to act as guardian when so desired by the parents, local Advisors were appointed at the provincial universities

Two strange delucions (in some cases they may be called deliberate misrepresentations) have been propagated in reference to these arrangements. One is that the India Office set up the Bureau in order to track down the wave of seditious sentiment which culminated wave of seditions sentiment which culminated in the assachantion of Sir Curron Wyllie fiverears ago. As a matter of fact the Burean was cetablished three months before the commission of that trime and was proposed at least a year previously. The object as The Times observed in September 1908 was not to put these young men into political leading strings, nor officially to restrict their liberty. It lies in doing all that is possible to facilitate their educational progress and their crearal their educational progress and their general welfare and in bringing them under whole some and helpful influence Mr Arnold accepted his appointment on the distinct

understanding that there would be no sort or kind of esplonage and Mr Mallet told a gather and of especially said at meaner some a granted ing of students in 1918 that it was a complete delusion to regard the Bureau as an instrument of espionage. He would never have anything to do with it if that were its character

Opening Closed Doors.

It is no less of a delusion for the students to hold as some of their elder fellow-country men have encouraged them to do that the Bureau is responsible for restrictive rules and regulations of colleges and other institutions, or at any rate for their continuance in spite of protests. The fact of the matter is that in consequence of the wave of disaffection to in consequence of the wave of unsanceton co-which reference has been made as well as of various practical difficulties arising from the growth in numbers of Indian applications for admission many of the universities and other educational institutions had passed restrictive and in some cases almost prohibi restrictive and in some cases almost prohibi-tive, regulations affecting Indians when the burean came into being. The authorities in question are independent of ourside control and of no department in Whitehall are they more so than of the India Office. The Burean cannot do more than approach them with requests and suggestions for the benefit of Indians, or with undertakings to afford the sponsorably which in many cases is made a conduition of admission. condition of admission

To far from blocking the way as ho tile observers have alleged the Bureau has been singularly successful in opening closed doors and mitigating any real gnevances. Mr Mallet has intimated he would welcome the cooperation of any organization for primoting the educational interests of the students. But it is easier to make cloudent appealies and passet. resolutions than to study rules and regulations and represent to the authorities with moderation and clearness where they need amendment and ench organizations have so far been infru tuous

The complaints made by some of the students were investigated in a most sympathetic spirit by an Indian sub-committee of the London Advance Committee and the report was pub-lished last summer With the letter in reply from the Screenry of State in Council (then Lord Crew) it affords evidence that the work of the department has been carnest and well directed and that to quote the comment of The Times young Indians can best advance and quetain their claims in relation to educational institutions at Home by co operation with the machinery the Secretary of State has provided rather than by alcofurs and heatile criticism of the department. There are no insuperable obstacles of race. Sir T. Morison a Committee on State Technical Scholarships reported in 1913 that the difficulties encountered by young Indians in supplementing academic instruction by technical experience in factories and work shops are general in character being at o ap plicable to their English contemporaries and that there is on the whole very little evidence of a racial prejudice against indians. And an oputh need go to England under any mis apprehension as to the facilities for his education. on a radial prejumice signature initials. And a recommendation of the apprehension as to the facilities for his education and their limitations. The excellent Hand book of Information for Irollian attention to the control of Irollian attention and their limitations. The excellent Hand book of Information for Irollian attention from the military authorities after the conclusion of the war.

the Advisory Committee now in its fitteenth edition (1914) supplies all relevant facts and advice and on personal details the Indian Advisory Committees can be consulted.

Persuasion not Coercion.

Another mistaken notion held by some Anglo-Indians of the old type is that the Bureau could easily exercise disciplinary control over all young Indians in London. The fact is that except in respect to holders of Govern ment and some hative State Scholarships it has no disciplinary authority save when parents place their sons under guardianabil of Mr Arnold or a provincial Adviser and even in these cases the control can only be executed trees cases the control can only be exercised in connection with the administration of the regular allowances. The Bureau has had a most beneficial influence in saving scores or voting user from falling into de by intemperance or marital folly but this has been exercised not overfucly but by fir ndly personal contact and keeping before them the obligation and account transfer of the saving score of the necessity from every point of view of adhering to the purposes of educational equipment for which they have gone to lingland. From the first the keynott of the scheme has been that or enabling the steading to make use of facilities for their welfare at their own discretion without for that welfar at mer own operation without any apprehension of constraint or coeping the difficulties of the problem the success attending the arrangement-initiated in April 1909 has been considerable and that they have in them the promise of increasing good in the light of

accumulated experience
The removal of misunderstanding and prejudice should be materially promoted by change and tradfast conditions brought about

by hides magnificent refers to the call or humar in the Autopean War In this young Indians in England have had

their part A few promptly enlisted in Kitchiners Army being readily admitted on satt from the usual pile it all tast. Many other inspired therete liv Mr W & Guedhi other inspired thereto by Mr ii & Guedhi who was in England on his way from South Africa to India who ii the war commanced offered this service, unconditionally to the authorities with the result that an Indian Field Ambulance Copins was organized under the command of Coloni R J Haker late LMS The total enrolled trength of the Corps was 2"2 of whom altogether 215 were employed at the various Indian he pitals and depots in Ergland or on the ludian hospital ships Corps would have grown still further had not the War Office stupped regultment in conse quence of the ample provision made by the dovernment of India in the equipment of the medical and ambulan e side of the Expeditionary Force But in the autumn there were atil pearly 100 members of the Corps serving Two of them had received permanent, and an of them temporary commissions in the I M a Meanwhile a committee of students pressed the claims of Indiana at the Universities and other educational institutions to be

Appointments to the Indian Services

Full details of the regulations governing appointments to the Indian Services are published in the India Office List. The more essential particulars except as regards the Civil Service and Police,—of which fuller details are given elsewhere in this book—are given below

Indian Agricultural Service

The appointments in the Indian Agricultural The appointments in the indian Agricultural Service include those of Depaity Director of Agriculture Agricultural Chemist Economic Botanist Mycologust Entomologust Professors of Agriculture, Chemistry and Botany at Agricultural Colleges and the like Some of these are included in the Imperial Department of Agriculture under the direct control of the Agriculture under this direct counted of the Government of India, but the majority are included in the Departments of Agriculture of the several provinces of India. In some cases candidates will be appointed direct to these candidates will be appointed direct to mese posts, but in most case they will be appointed as supernumeraries will undergo a further course of training in India in Indian agriculture and will be appointed to posts for which in the opinion of the Government they are con addered auttable, on the regular establishment as vacancies occur. Appointments are mado by the Secretary of State for India as occasion may require. Candidates must as a rule, be not less than 23 nor more than 30 vears of age. In selecting Candidates for appointment weight will be given to the possession of (a) a University descree in honours m solance or the diploma of a recognised school of agraculture or other like distinction (b) qualifications in a special science according to the nature of the vacancy to be filled (c) practical experience Importance is also attached to bodily activity and ability to ride and selected Candidates have to undergo an examination by the Medical sidered suitable, on the regular establishment have to undergo an examination by the Medical Board of the India Office as to their physical fitness for service in India.

The salary attached to poets in the Indian Agricultural Service will ordinarily be —

Ra For the first year 400 per mensem. 430 second year third year 480 fourth and subse-

quent vests

500 rising by annual increments of Ba 50 a month to Ra 1 000 a month

Candidates who are required to undergo a further course of training in India as "splained above will be appointed on this seale of salary commencing on a pay of Ra. 400 Whore, for special reasons a Candidate is recruited for direct appointment to one of the crutted for direct appointment to one of the regular posts under paragraph i his altital pay will be determined with reference to the special qualifications on the length of European ex-perience required for the appointment for which he is specially selected, but his subsequent increments of salary will be regulated by the foregoing scale. In addition to this scale of pay officer filling appointments directly under the Government of India, as distinguished from appointments under Local Governments (but appointments under Local Governments from not heluling officers holding supernumerary posts the post of Inspector-General or the post of Director of the Pusa Institute) will be elligible for local allowance conditional on approved good work and the Government receives to itself the fullest discretion as to granting withholding or withdrawing them

Indian Civil Veterinary Department

The officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department perform or supervise all official veterinary work in India other than that of vecenary work in mais onner than that of the Army and are debarred from private pro-fessional practice in India. Their duties may be divided into three classes, under the follow ing heads -

(a) Educational work in veterinary colleges (b) Horse and mule breeding

(c) Castle disease and cattle breeding

possers a diploma from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons Rvidence of a know ledge of bacteriology and of capacity for carry ing out original research will be specially taken into account in estimating the claims of candi dates Gord health a sound constitution, and notive habits are essential and candidates must be certified by the Medical Board of the India

Office to be physically fit for service in India.

Pav will be as follows —On arrival in India. (c) Cannot decrease and catter breating.

Appointments to this Department are made. Rs. 500 a month rising by Rs. 40 each year to as vacancies occur by the Secretary of State. Rs. 1100 which rate will continue from the for Inda. Candidates must not except on beginning of the 18th to the end of the 20th special grounds to be approved by the Secretary, year of service, after the beginning of the 21st of State) be over 26 years of age, and must | vear Rs. 1200 a month.

Ecclesiastical Establishments (Church of England)

Appointments of Chaplains on Probation are appointment of this by the Searctary of State for India, as vacancies occur. Candidates for these appointments must be Priestary of a between the ages of twenty-seven and thirty four years, and have been for three years attogether in Holy Orders. Applications for nominations should be submitted to the Search

tary of State.

A Chaplain will be on probation for three years (a) if confirmed in his appointment at the end of that period, he will be admitted as a Junior Chaplain.

The salaries of Chaplains are

Senior Chaplaine Rs. 10 200 per annum for five years, and then Rs. 12,000 per

Juntor Chaplains Rs 6 360 per annum for five years, and thereafter Rs. 8 160 per annum until promoted to be Senior Chaplaina.

Chaplains on Probation, Rs. 5,750 per

annum.

A Junior Chaplain becomes a Senior Chap-lain after ten years service, excluding the period of probation.

probation

909 0 0

The retiring pay	of Chaplains	Ŀ	regulated by	
the following scale	-		_	

## 1000	- mag =			I	er a	nnt	ım
After 28	venra	service	. with	В'n	£	8,	₫
actua)	resident	e ha Li	idla of	20			

probation

After 10 years ditto 865 0 D

On Medical Certificate. After 18 years' actual residence n India, including the period of

After 13 years ditto 178 2 6 127 15 0

Ecclesiastical Establishments (Church of Scotland)

The appointments of Chaplains of the Church of Scotland on probation are made from time to time by the Secretary of State for India, accord ing as vacancies occur Candidates for these appointments must have been licensed for three years and be under thurty four years of age Applications for nominations should be sub Applications for nominations should be sup-mitted to the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches along with testimmusi-based on a personal knowledge of the candidate's qualifications Chaplains will be on probation for three years (2) if confirmed in their ap pointment at the end of that period they will be admitted as Junior Chaplains

The salaries of Chaplains arr —
Senior Chaplains Rs. 10 200 per annum, and then Rs. 12,000 per annum funior Chaplains, Rs. 6 350 per annum for five years, and thereafter Rs. 8 160 until promoted to be Senior Chaplains.

Chaplains on probation Ra. 5 760 per

Junior Chaptain becomes a Senior Chaplain after 10 years acrylce, excluding the period of probation

The retiring pay of Chaplains is regulated by the following scale -

Per arnum

After 28 years service with un actual residence in India of 20 years including the period of uoltedara 885 0 0

On Medical Certificate

After 18 years actual residence in India, including the period of probation

292 ditto After 13 years 173 After 10 years diffo 127 15

Educational Appointments

The Indian Educational Service comprises those posts in the Educational Department to appointed Inspector or Professor receives which appointments are made in England by Ra. 500 a month ri ing by annual increments of the Provincial Educational Services, which are recruited exclusively in India. It consists of two branches the teaching testing for the provincial and the provincial Education India. It consists of two branches the teaching testing in the point has been reached the increase of his employee. which are recruited exclusively in India, It somists of two branches the teaching including Principalships and Professorablps in the various Govarnment Colleges and Head Masterblips meertain High Schools and the inspecting including Inspectorables of Schools but officers may be transferred at the discretion of Government from one branch to the other and the conditions of pay and service are the same for both. It also includes certain special appointments such as those of Superintendents of Schools of Art for which special qualifications are required and special terms of engagement are prescribed. Officers of the teaching branch may be required to undertake duries in connection with the expervision of students in hostels or boarding houses and with the direc hostels or coarding bouses and with the direction of their studies and recreations Appointments are made by the Secretary of State as coession may require Only laymen are alightee candidates must as a rule be not less than 23 nor more than 39 years of age, but or ceptions are sometimes made as regards the maximum limits only Candidates must be faithful analysis of the maximum limits only Candidates must be British subjects, and must furnish evidence of having received a liberal education

having received a liberal education
In selecting candidates for appointment
weight will be given to the possession of (a) a
University degree in Honours, or equivalent
distinction (b) experience as a teacher (c)
qualifications in special subjects, depending
on the nature of the vacancy to be filled In
selecting candidates for inspecting appoint
needs, weight is given to insqualite talent,
capacity for organization and knowledge,
proofted or theoretical, of educational methods

There are, however some
posts to the indian Educational Bervice which
posts to the indian Educational Bervice which
are open to women and three comprise appointpractical or theoretical, of educational methods

There are, however some
posts to the indian Educational Bervice which
are open to women and three comprise appointment as Impectrusees of Girls' Schools, Princi

emoluments depends upon his promotion and takes the firm of allowances rarging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 in addition to the alary of Rs. 1000 There are at present 80 such allow ances. There is in every Province a Director of Publi Instruction. The poets of Director of Public Instruction are reserved for the Indian Educational Service so long as members of that Service can be found well qualified to fill them. Their pay differs in different Provinces

Three receive a salary of Rs. 2 900-100-2 500 a month

Two receive a salary of Rs 2 000 a month. One receives a salary of Rs. 1750-50-2 000 a month

Two receive a salary of Rs 1500-100-2 000 a month

One receives a salary of Rs. 1 250 rising to Ra. 1500 a month

Head Masters are appointed on an initial pav of Ha 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Hs 1 000 a month, except its. no a month to its 1 000 a month, except in eases in which Local Governments may prefer to restruct on the scale of Rs 500 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs 50 a month to Ba. 760 a month. Head Masters are eligible for

pais of Training Colleges, and occasionally cational Service, generally professorables in Headmintrenses of Schools. The salary attached to those appointments is ordinarily Be 400 a month, raining by annual increments of Rs. 29 a month raining by annual increments of Rs. 29 a month to Rs. 500 a month. to these appointments is ordinarily he swo a property manual increments of Rays a month, rising by annual increments of Rays a prospect, in the case of theorogaly manual to find the symbol of the sy

Indian Forest Service

Candidates must be not less than 19 but under the age of 28 years

Candidates must have obtained a degree with Honours in some branch of Natural Science in a University of England, Wales or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Uni versities of Sociland. A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as faililling these conditions. Candidates will be required to produce evidence that they have a fair know tedge of either German or French.

The ordinary period of probation will be two years. During that time probationers will be required to pass through the Forestry course required to peas through the Forestry course at one of the following Universities—Oxford Cambridge or Edinburgh (subject to the ar-rangement of a suitable course)—becoming members of that University if not as aircady to obtain the Degree or Diploma in Forestry which it grants and to satisfy such other tests of proficiency as may be deemed necessary

During the vacations the Probationers will under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council receive practical instruction in such British and Continental forests as may be selected for the ригрозе.

The Secretary of State for India in Council will make payments to each Probationer at the rate of £120 annually not exceeding a total of

Probationers who obtain a Degree or Diploma in Forestry, and also satisfy such other tests of proficiency as may be prescribed, will be appoint-

The Secretary of State for India in Council ed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest-makes appointments of Probationers for the Department, provided they are of sound con-Indian Porest Service, according to the numbers stitution and free from physical defects which armsally required unsuitable for employment would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service

The sanctioned scale of the service at present

1 Inspector General of Porests 2,650 a month. 1 Assistant Inspector General of Forests

2 Chief Conservators (Burma and Central Provinces) 2,150 and Central Provinces)
conservators, in three 1 2000
grades (including Press 1,700
dent Forest Research 1,500 22 Conservators, Institute and College;

187 Deputy and Assistant Conservators

An Absistant Conservator of Forests will draw pay at the rate of Rs 380 a month from the date of his reporting his arrival in India the tast of the reporting his arrival mindle range by annual increments of Rs. 40 a month to Es. 700 a month, thereafter by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,250 a month in the 20th year of service.

After a service of not less than 20 years, a

retiring pension is granted not exceeding the following amounts

	Stale of Pension			
-	Years of Completed Service	Sixtieths of Average Fmulu ments	Maximum Limit of Pension	
	to 24 and above	80	Rs 4 000 a year Rs, 5 000 a year	

Indian Geological Survey

The Geological Survey Department is at present constituted as follows -Monthly Salary

1	Director	
_		
3	Superintendents	
15	Assistant Superintendents	_
10	returned publishment	
	For the first five years	
	Thereafter	
_	THOTOSTIVOT	
1.	Chemist	

Appointments to the Department are made by the Secretary of State for India. They will usually be made about July of each year and the probable number of appointments will, if possible be ampounced about two years in advenue. The age of candidates should not reposse the probable and a good general education to required by the Government of India. Sind a moss deducation in geology is controlled as appointments are probationary for two years,

Rs 2,000	-	Ru.	Be
•	naing by		
350 500 500		30 50 •0	500 1 000 1 000

India Office.

Vacanoles in the cleroal establishment of the Secretary of State for India are filled from Class I Clerkships is the same as the open among the successful candidates at the General Examination (Class I and Second Division) which are held from time to time by the Civil Service Commission of the Secretary Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W

Indian Public Works Department

The Secretary of State for Indus in Council makes appointments of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department of the Govern ment of India

Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24 years

Candidates must produce evidence that they have (1) obtained one of the University degrees nentioned in Appendix I or (2) passed the AMIOT Examination or (3) obtained such diploma or other distinction in Engineering as may in the opinion of the Selection Committee be accepted as approximately equivalent to the degrees mentioned.

The Engineer Establishment of the Indian Public Works Department consists of a staff of engineers, military and civil engaged on the onstruction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India

- 2. The permanent establishment of the Department is recruited from the following sources -
 - (1) Officers of Royal Engineers
 - (2) Persons appointed to the Imperial Service by the Serretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom
 - (8) Persons educated at the Government Civil Engineering Colleges in India and appointed to the Provincial Services by the Government of India
 - (4) Occasional admission of other qualified регьови

3 The various ranks of the department are

an follows —		
w 20110 11 0		Salary per
		annum
		(Imperial
		Services
		Re
Chief Engineer Fire	st Class	33,000
	ond Class	30 000
Surerintending Eng		24 000
alcune umit mil	Second Class	21 000
	Third Class	19 000
Executive Enginee		01
service and follow		15 000
Executive Engineer	10th mear of	10 000
maccuire inighton	service	14,400
	18th	18 800
	17th	18 200
	10th	12 600
	15th	12 000
	14th	11 400
	18th	10 600
	12th	10 200
**	11th	9 600
Assistant Engineer	10th	200 6
Assistant inighteer	9th	8 400
	8th	7 920
	7th	7 440
	đth.	6 960
	ith	6 480
	4th	6 000
	3rd	5 520
	2nd	5 040
	1st	4,560

The increments will be given for approved service only and to accordance with the rules of the Department

Exchange compensation allowance will not be granted to future entrants

Promotions above the grade of Executive Engineer are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection mure seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion

State Rallways

The Becretary of State for India in Council will, from time to time as may be required, make appointments of Assistant Traffic Super intendent on Indian State Railways

Candidates must possess one or other of the tollowing qualifications viz. -

- (c) Not less than two years practical experience of work in the Traffic Bepartment of a British or Colonial Railway together with evidence of a sound general edition tion.
- (6) A degree or diploms of any teaching University in the United Kingdom granhed after not less than three years andy in that University, or a technical

diploms or certificate recognized by the Secretary of State

The establishment of the Superior Traffic The establishment of the Superior Trame of a staff of officers military and civil, engaged on the various rallways administered by the State in India This establishment is recruited from the following sources

- (1) Officers of Boyal Engineers.
- (il) Persons appointed by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom
- (iii) Persons appointed in India,
- ly) Occasional admission of other qualified persons

The various ranks of follows —	the Department are as
	Salary per
	annum. Ra
W	94 000
Traffic Managers	
Deputy Traffic Manager	K 18 000
District Superintendents	3 —
Class II Grade 1	13 200
Grade 2	12 000
Grade 3	10 800
Grade 4	9 600
Grade 5	8 400
Amistant Superintenden	te —
Class III Grade 1	6 600
Grade 2	5 400
Grade S	4,800
Grade 1	8 600
Orade 5	2 400 3 000

The establishments of the Superior Locomotive and Carriage and Wagons Departments of Indian State Railways consist of officers engaged on the various railways administered by the State in India. These establishments are recruited from the following sources—

- (i) Persons appointed by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom
- (ii) Persons appointed in India
- (iii) Occasional admission of other qualified persons

The various ranks of the Departments are

	annum Rs
Locomotive Superintendents	24 000
Deputy Locomotive Superintendent	18 000
Carriage and Wagon Superintenden 18 00	ts 0 or 21 000

De	puty Carriag endents	and Wagon S	Superin 15 000
- 1	District Sur	erintendenta	-
	Class II	Grade 1	18 200
爰	-	Grade 2	12 000
보	**	Grade 3	10 800
- 豊日		Grade 4	9 600
Departments.		O 4- F	0.400
ē.	Assistant St	iperintendents	_
2	Class III.	Grade 1	6 600
_	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Grade 2	5 400
끂) "	Grade 8	4 800
Both		Grade 4	3 600
-	,,	Grade 5	2 400 3 000

Telegraph Department

There are not at present any vacancies in the Superior Establishment of the Indian telegraph Department and it is considered in necessary for the present to recruit any Assist ant Superintendents from the United Ringdom. The aris rements for the future recruiting the Department have not been finally settled. The various ranks of the superior establishment are as follows—

	Maximum Balary per mensem
	Ba
Director-General	3 000
Deputy Director General	2,000
Directors	1 800
Deputy Directors	1 600
Chief Superintendents, 1st Class	1 400
Chief Superintendents 2nd class	1,250
Superintendents 1st Grade	1 000
2nd Grade	850
Assistant Superintendents 1st Grade	700
2nd Grade	550
3rd Grade	450
4th Grade	850

His Majesty's Indian Army

of officers imministered inside the comministered bishments are the comministered in the comministered in the comministered in the United attention to the United Cacles nominated by the Secretary of State for India in Council have the option during their lact term at the Royal Billiary College of cacles nomination and thomorary King's cacles for appointment to the Unattached List for the Indian Army or for appointment to commissions in Births Cayelry or Infantry The appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army remaining stire the claims of the Englishous in Births Cayelra and Honorary king's Cadets (Indian) have been satisfied are allotted in order of merit to Cadets who satisfy the requirements of the Regulations respecting admission to the Royal Mintary College and who elect to compete for such appointments at each final Examination at Sandhurst.

King's India Cadetships.

Twenty King's India Cadets are nominated each half year from among the sons of persons who have served in India in the Military or Civil Service of His Majesty or of the East India Company A Candidate is not eligible for nomination as a King's India Cadet if he be under 17 or over 19]

A candidate is not eligible for nomination and his claims will in no circumstances be considered until he (a) has qualified at the Army Entrance Examination or (d) is prepared to strend the next examination. The fees of Eing's India Caslets at the Boyal Millitary College are not payable by the State except in cases where after due inquiry their peouniary circumstances are ascertained to be such as to justify the payment.

Honorary King's India Cadetships.

Three Honorary King's India Cadeta are nominated annually by the Secretary of State for India. Such Cadets are appointed from-

(c) The sons of officers of the Indian Army, who were killed in action or who have died of wounds received by action within six

months of such wounds having been receiv ed or from liness brought on by fatigue, privation or exposure, incident to active operations in the field before an enemy within six months after their having been first certified to be lil.

(b) The sons of officers of the Indian Army who have obtained the brevet substantive rank of Major or Lieutenant-Colonel and have performed long or distinguished tervice

An Honorary King's Cadetahip carries with it no pecuniary advantage

Ogeen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India

The Nursing establishment is for duty with British officers and soldiers and at present consists of -

- 4 Lady Superintendents.
- 16 Scalor Nursing Sisters
- 71 Nursing Sisters

The numbers in these grades are subject to atteration

Nursing Sisters at the time of appointment must be over 27 and under 32 years of age Candidates for the Service must have had at least three years preliminary training and ser boopital or hospitals of not less than 160 beds in which adult male patients receive medical and surgical treatment and in which a staff of Nursing Bisters is maintained

The duration of a term of service for all The duration or a term of service for an agrades of lady nurses is five years. A lady nurse who has been pronounced by a medical Board to be physically if for further service in India may be permitted to re-engage for a second and thurd term at the option of the Government and again for a fourth term or until the age of compulsory rethement it in all respects efficient and it specially recommended by the Commander in their in India. But a lady nurse will not under any circum stances be permitted to remain in the service in the grade of Lady Superntendent beyond the age of 50 years or in either of the other grades beyond the age of 50 years

Rates of Pay

200

(In addition to free quarters, fuel, light and punkah pullers.)

Rs. per mensem 900 Lady Superintendent Senior Nursing Sister over five years in grade 225 nior Nursing Sister un der five years in grade ursing Sister over five Senior 200 Nursing

Years in grade
Turning Sister under five
Years in grade 175

Royal Indian Marine.

All first appointments of executive officers in the Royal Indian Marine are made by the Scoretary of State for India.

The limits of age for appointment to the junior executive rank that of Sub Lieutenant, are 17 and 22 years and no candidate will be appointed who does not possess the trull ordinary Board of Trade certificate of a Second Materials of the control of the certificate of a Second Materials of the certificate of a Second Materials of the certificate of a Second Materials of the certificate of the Second Materials of the Certificate of the Second Materials of the Certificate of the Second Materials of the Certificate of the Second Materials of the Certificate of the Second Materials of the Certificate of the Second Materials of ertificates for foreign going steamships will not be accepted

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The present establishment of officers of the Royal Indian Marine and their allowances are as follows —

32 Commanders on pay ranging per mensem from Rs 350 to Rs 500 in addition to staff or command DAV

per mensem.

Lieutenants OΠ completing eight years scurority On Ra 300. Lieutenanta 'nη completing SY years remority On Rs 250. Lieutonanta on 72rompleting vears three senionty On Rs 200. Loutenants under three YCAIN genlority On Rs. 150 On Rs. 125 Sub-Lieutenante Sub-Lieutenants On Rs 100

Total

In addition 8 Commanders and 8 Lieutenants are at present employed in the Marine Survey of India.

A certain number of Shore, Port and Marine Survey appointments are usually reserved for officers of the Royal Indian Marine. The numbers so reserved and the allowances attached (in addition to pay of grade) are as follows -

AHOWANCE per mensem. Rs. 4 Shore appointments 400-1000 320-870 16 Port appointments per diem.

The sanctioned establishment of the Engineers branch of the Marine numbers 82, of whom at present, 10 art Chief Engineers, and the remainder Engineers and Assistant Engineers TIPOTE.

11 Marine Survey appointments

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2 751 2 501 2 671 2,831 2,911 163, 曼 111 \$ 2,511 2 991 1,02 E C' V N B.—In calculating the stering equivalents of rupes calaries drawn by Europeans appointed in England to permanent service in india, it is necessary to forest in mind that in some cases afternance of England in Grawn in addition to calary. This abovement at present at the rule of 6 per cent on the salary subject to a maximum of Re 138 14 1 a month but the rule of 6 per cent on the salary subject to anomalies in the event of any material variation in the average rule of exchange between England and Lidia. (a) When Exclusings Compensation (9) Juochiw A (v) Equivalent B C 940 2 9B0 9 2 400 800 2,880 21,5 1,200 8 w 36 000 48,000 **43 200 45 600** 98 800 200 욯 008 01 ş 8 8 Rubees ber Annum 욻 3 000 3100 ş 8 물 8 8 8 88 ципьем рет мервец Salarice stated 2 3 415 33 360 613 1870 2111 7.27 1951 2 031 2,101 351 Equivalent with (q) 1.940 Equivalent Equivalent (a) 96 1 440 ş 2 160 2,240 080 2 approximate equivalent in sterling of the ruper granted at the rate just mentioned — 20 400 32,400 28 3 SS SS 3 3 ş 38 ŝ 26 400 ٤ 31 200 преез рет Аврип 27 ĩ 8 z 2 100 2,400 2,600 옩 38 ٤ 8 ş Карее рет Мареа •1 E G V Edmiasjeur augu 637 380 727 785 98 275 홄 105 8 (9) E C 4 Equivalent anthonic (a) 8 3 S 8 approximate 12,000 ĝ 욯 800 33 8 ŝ 8 8 ş 8 8 Repess per Annum an) ď 8 18 2 8 3 3 둏 100 8 훒 8 훒 The following table shows the Albowence is not granted (b) when it is Rupees per Mensem (b) Equivalent F O A 99 8 127 140 170 32 297 310 888 3 191 thire. 8 8 3 3 280 RC A (4) 300 1800 2 100 2400 98 9,60 82 200 ŝ 003' natury and seedan ŝ ä 뎚 175 8 S ş 2 3 3 Rapees per Mensem

The Indian Civil Service.

In the early years of the eighteenth century includes among others the offices of secretaries the East India Company was still little more than a body of traders. The genesis of the Indian Civil Service is to be sought in the modil. Hadisaftites and Collectors of Districts and Collectors of Districts and Seasons under the feeting which the Company underwent as it the regulation provinces), and joint and assistfleations which the Company underwent as it found itself year by year more myolved in the government of the country with which it was trading. It was gradually realised that neither the pay nor the training of the Writers Factom and Merchants of the Company was adequate to the administrative work which they were called on to perform As a result this work was often indifferently done and the characteristic of the country of the country was often indifferently done to the country of the country was some or the country of the co WAR TIE To Lord Cornwalls is due the credit was no 10 LOTU COTAWAINS IS due the credit of having reorganized the administrative branch of the Company's service in accordance with three main principles from which there has been hitherto no deviation. Those want that every civil servant should covenant neither to engage in trade nor to receive presents that the Company on their side should provide salance antilocently handsome to remove the tempts tion to supplement them by illegitimate means and that in order that the best men might be attracted the principal administrative posts under the Council should be reserved for mem-bers of the Covinanted Civil Service as it was The first of these principles is embodied ber of the service still has to sign on appointment, but also in the Government Servants Conduct Rules which are applicable to every civil department however recruited As regards the second the scale of salaries has not yet been considered expedient to undertake any general revision of it. The list of reserved posts remains too much the same as in 1793 though certain modifications have been introduced to meet Indian aspirations

At first nominations to the service were At 1781 nonmanons to the sortice were made by the Directors, but this right was with drawn by Act of Parhament in 1888 and since 1885 appointments have been open to public competition, all natural born subjects of the Crown being eligible. The age limits and other conditions of examination have varied comconditions of examination have varied con-diderably from time to time but at preent candidates are examined between the ages of 22 and 24 At first volug officers were sent straight to their appointments on recruitment but in 1809 Lord Vullesley established a co-lege at Fort William for their preliminary train ing This was not a success and in 1805 a college at Haileybury was substituted and for 58 years nominees underwent a two years training there before proceeding to India At present a year's course at a British University prescribed, and at the close of this year there is a further examination. Failure to pass this means final less of appointment and semiority in the service is determined by combining the result of the open competition and this final compulsory examination

The Statute of 1798 (88 Geo cap 52) modified in 1861 sets forth the list of offices reserved By the time the highest grades in the offices for members of the Indian Civil Service It of Collector or Judge are reached the Civilian

and under-secretaries to governments, com-missioners of revenue Civil and Sessions Judges Magistrates and Collectors of Districts (in the regulation provinces) and joint and session and Magistrates and Collectors. In the non-resultation provinces are consistent of the proregulation provinces many of the above posts regulation provinces many of the above posts are held by military officers. In addition to three reserved posts there are many other appointments which the indian Civilian can hold. He is now however debarred from permanent appointment as Governor-General or Governor the highest office he can attain being those of Lieutenant-Governor and Member of the Vicercy's Council

Destite the complete aligibility of natives of India and despite the numbers of Indians who now seek their education in England comparatively few have succeeded in obtain mg appointments by open competition on the 1st of April 1913 only 46 of the 1 319 ctvi llanz on the eadre were natives of India In 1870 an important Act (33 Vet cap 35) was added to the attitute book which allowed the appointment of natives of India of proved ments and ability to any of the offices re served by law to members of the commanted Civil Service such officers were known as Statutory or Uncovenanted Civilians This method of appointment was dropped in 1880 and faculties were afforded to indians for promotion through the ranks of the Provincial Ser

The venng evisan on joining his appointment in India is attached to a district as assistant to the Collector. He is given limited negiterial powers and after passing examinations in the vernicular and in departmental matters he attains to full magisterial powers and bolds charge of a revenue subdivision. During this period in is liable to be relected for the judicial branch and become an Assistant India To course, of the promotion occurs. and Judges In course of time promotion occurs and he becomes either Collector and Distruct Magistrate or District and Sessions Judge thus promotion does not gon rully occur before he has served for at least ten vests. The District Judge is the principal civil tribunal of the district and wields extensive appellate powers. In his capacity as 8660 on Judge he tries the more important criminal cases. of the district.

The Collector is not merely chief magistrate and revenue officer of his district. He sho torms a court of appeal from subordinate ma-distrates supervises municipalities and local boards is chief excise officer and district re-gistrar and in general represents Government in the eves of the people. The Collector and his assistants are expected to travel over their charges touring rules vary in different pro-vinces but in Bombay the Collector spends four and his assistants seven months in the year on tour forms a court of appeal from subordinate ma

[•] The Chief Revenue Officer of a District is known as the Collector in the regulation moviness of Bengal, Madras, Bombay Agra and Bohar and Orders. Elsowhere he is the Deputy Commissioner and his assistants are Assistant Commissioners.

has, as a rule, nearly completed the 25 years which are necessary before he can retire should he elect to continue in service; there are still posts to which he can look forward for promotion On the one hand, he may become a Commissioner or even a Member of Council and on the other there are Judicial of Council and on the other there are Judicial Commissionerships and sents on High Court Bernobes Such is the normal career of a Civi Ban, but this by no means, completes the account of his prospects, for nearly one-fourth of the service is as a rule employed in postasome reserved and some not—out of the regular line. A number of Civilians are employed in the Imperial and Provincial Secretarists, some are in political employ in the Rative States obtars held responsible positions in the Customs, Police, Salt Post Office and other decembers, or supervise big muni and other departments, or supervise blg muni cipalities and public trusts.

The Civillan may retire after 25 years ser vice and in the ordinary way must retire on reaching the age of 55. He contributes through out his service to a penson which is fired regardless of whether he has riven to be a Lieutement Governor or has remained at the foot of the ladder Every Civilian moreover married or single, subscribes to an annuity tund which provides for the widows and orphans of deceased members of the service.

Public Services Commission

In July 1912 it was announced that the King had been piessed to approve the appoint-ment of a Royal Commission to examine and report upon the Public Services in India Boyal Commission was constituted as follows -

Charman - The Right Hon Lord Islington K.C.M.G

The Earl of Ronaldshay M.P.

Str Murray Hammick LCSJ OIR, Indian Civil Service

Sir Theodore Morison KCLE, Member of the Council of India

Sir Valentine Chirol

Frank George Bly Esq CSI Indian Civil. Service

Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, Esq C 8 1 Hember of the Governor of Bombay's Exe cutive Conneil.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Esq CIE., Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council

Walter Culley Madge, Esq CLE, Member of the Vicercy's Legislative Council

High Court

James Ramsay MacDonald, Esq. M.P. Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher Esq Fellow and Tutor of New College Oxford

The Terms of Reference were as follows --

To examine and report upon the following matters in connexion with the Indian Civil Service, and other civil services, Imperial and Provincial .

- 1) The methods of recruitment and the systems of training and probation
- (E) The conditions of service, makery leave, The provisions as to the laying before and pension

(3) Such limitations as still exist in the employment of non Europeans and the working of the existing system of divi-sion of services into imperial and Prowhicial

and generally to consider the requirements of the Public Service and to recommend such changes as may teem expedient.

Work of the Commission.—The Royal Commission visited India in the cold weather of 1912-13 and toured extensively in India, including Burms confining their attention mostly to hearing the evidence of and relating to the Indian tavil Service They subsequently sat in London and in October 1918 again left for India to enquire into 23 Services other than the Indian Civil and the Provincial Services. They assembled first at Delhi on Movember 3rd, and examined Imperial officers and wisnesses from the United Provinces the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province They then assembled at Calcutta in the middle of December to hear witnesses from Bengal, Bihar and Orisas, and Purma

Early in Pebruary the Royal Commission went to Madras, and completed the tour at Bombay where witnesses from Western India and the Central Provinces were heard The Commission returned to England in the spring of 1914, and has drawn up a report of which publication has been delayed on account ot the war

Temporary Provisions

In October 1915 a Bill was introduced into the House of Lords entitled An Act to cuable Persons during the continuance of the War and for a period of two years thereafter to be appointed or admitted to the Indian Civil Service without examination following is the text of its provisions — (1) The Secretary of State in Council may with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners make rules providing for the admission and appointment to the Indian Civil Service by the Secretary of State in Counoil during the continuance of the present war and for a period not exceeding two years there after of British subjects persenting such quali fications with respect to age and oth rwise as may be prescribed by the rules notwithstand ing that they have not been certified as being ntitled for appointment as the result of ex amination in accordance with the regulations and rules made under section thirty two of Abdur Bahim, Esq Judge of the Madras the Government of India Act 1858 ard section ninety seven of the Government of Irdia Act ninery seven of the Government of Irdia Act 1915 Provided that—(a) not less than one fourth of the persons admitted to the Indian Civil Bervice during such period as eforesaid shall be persons who have been so critifed as aforesaid and (b) a person shall not be appointed to the Indian Civil Bervice under the rul a made under this section unless the Civil Service Complesioners certify that by such means as may be prescribed by the rules they have satisfied themselves that in their opinion he possesses the necessary educational quali-

the said sections thirty two and ninety seven i shall apply to the rules made under this section

shall apply to the rues made under thissection. This Act may be ofted as the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915. In the debate on the second reading of the Bill, Lord Islington explained that this was an emergency Bill introduced to meet the difficulties created by war omditions. Government asked Parliament to authorise the suspen then the statutory system of open competition on two grounds. They wished to prevent any deterioration in the class of officers to be recruited for the LCS and they sought power to provide a method by which those who were fighting at the front should as far as possible be protected from losing their areers as Indian Civil Servants owing to their patriotic action The Bill sought to secure those ends Govern ment was anxious that no injustice should be done to Indians and therefore contemplated that if with the examination of one fourth that if with the examination of one nource there was not as a result the same proportion of indians successful as had been the case in former years that number would be made up by selection hareafter. Provision for this was to be included in the rules formulated to up by selection becatter. Provision for this sary educations qualification. The design is was to be included in the rules formulated to to check any arbitrary use of the powers of the give effect to the Bill. In the debate which, Secretary of State, and to prevent favouritisms followed Lord Macdonnell argued that the toward the units.

process of selection in the case of Indiana could be far better carried out in india than in white hall. The work he said naturally fell within the functions of the Viceroy who could com-mand the best information as to the relative merits of candidates and in India where the field of choice would be so much wider. Lord latington argued in reply that the unsuccessful Indian candidates had a right to be considered. Lord Macdonnell further raised the question of the conposition of the Selection Board and moved an amendment under which the board would consist of not more than nine numbers including the First Civil Service Commissioner a member of authority in public affairs and representatives of the Univarities and the public schools On the suggestion of Lurd Sydenham he added that there should be at last one member with a knowledge of By an amended ub-section it has been India By an american unreceived not assessed that no person shall be appointed to the LO's unless the Secretary of State acting with the advio. at the Civil Service Commissioners is satisfied that he possesses the necess

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

the Government of India consists of some seven hundred and slarty eight medical men neorulted in England by compositive examination and has as its primary duty the care of the native troops and of the British Officers and their families attached to them. But in the course of rather more than a century in the course of rather more than a century and a half other duties and responsibilities have accrued to it, so that there are in addition the provision of medical add to Civil Servants and their families the administration of the civil hospitals of the large towns, and the supervision of the numerous small dispenof the civil hospitals of the large towns, and the upervision of the numerous small dispension of the small repreviled either by the Government or private charity for the inhabitants of the larger villages. Moreover the Service provides for the sanitary control of large areas dealing with the sanitation of towns, protection of water supplies and the prevention of the first of the Native States by the Residency Surgeon and in Persis by the Medical Officers of Burgeon and in Persis by the Medical Officers of Burgeon the British Consulates. The Jail Department is also administered in great part by Indian bedical Officers generally in the dust capacity of Medical Officers generally in the dust capacity of Medical Officers and Superintendent and pto quite recently the Officers in the Minth have been recruited from members of the medical profession. Lastly the Service produces at the Bacteriological Laboratories which have assessed in India and the state of creating an india during the last fifteen years.

Army and were consequently liable to recall any time This position was confirmed at the Bacteriological Laboratories which have cause the Indian Empire and others who as Professors at the large medical schools have been been as entering and the provides the military authorities in times of the Service produced as primarily army medical officers of the Indian Medical Service was divided into the three medical officers early in the dust of the Indian Medical Service practical officers are the Indian Medical Service practical divided into the three medical officers early in the dust of the Indian Medical Service practical officers are the Indian Medical Service practical divided into the three medical officers early in the dust of the Indian Medical Service practical officers are the Indian Medical Service practical divided into the three medical officers are the Indian Medical Service practical divided into the three me

The Medical Service under the control of evolved from the system initiated in quite early days by the old East India Company of providing Chiruracons from England on the nomination of the Board of Directors in Lundon for the care of the people and sol in London for the care of the people and soldiers in the Indian Hactories and on the ships trading with the East Besides these men the Company maintained several medical experies including those of St Hielma the West Coast of Sumatra Price of Wales Island and the China Coast The Surgeons on the Company s Indiamen were frequently utilized for emergent work in India, as in the case of the Mahratta War of 1.50 and other military operations of that time for duty with troops and sometimes to fill vacancies couring among those who would now be styled "civil surgeons

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The Service was thrown spen to Indians by the India act of 1868 the first competitive conveniention being held in January 1855, when consideration being held in January 1855, when the list was headed by a Bengales student who subsequently attained distinction. It was calculated by Lt.-Col. Crawford, LM 8 (the talented historian of the Bervice) that been January 1855 to the end of 1916, eighty size men of pure Indian extraction had endered the Service. The proportion now shows signs of yearly increase. The total number of Indians at present in the Sevice. is a little more than five per cent of the whole while, of the successful candidates during the past five years, 17 6 per cent. have been men born and bred in the country

Method of Entry -Entrance into the Service is now determined on the results of competitive examinations held twice a year competitive examinations neid twice a year in London the Regulations regarding which and the rates of pay rules for promotion and pension relating thereto may be obtained on application to the Military Secretary at the India Office. Candidates must natural born subjects of His Majesty of be natural corn subjects of his majesty of European or East Indian descent, of sound bodily health, and in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in all respects suitable to hold commissions in the Indian Medical Service They may be married or unmarried. They must possess, under the Medical Acts in force at the time of thate appointment a qualification. theoretic account access to the condition of their appointment a qualification regilerable in Great Britain and Ireland No considerable will be permitted to considerable will be permitted to other January than three times. Candidates for the January examination in each year must be between 21 and 28 years of age on the 1st February in that year and candidates for the July examination must be between 21 and 28 years of age on the 1st August

The candidate will be examined by the Expanding Board in the following subjects, and the highest number of marks obtainable will be distributed as follows

(1) Medicine including Thera penties		
	1 200	Mari
(2) Surgery including diseases of the eye	1 200	н
(3) Applied Anatomy and Physiology		**
Physiology	600	
(4) Pathology and Bacterio		19
logy	900	
(a) Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children		
Women and Children	600	

Officers appointed to the Indian Modical Service will be placed on one list, their partition on it being determined by the combined results on the pening accommend by the community results of the preliminary and final examinations. They will be liable for military employment in They will be liable for military employment in any part of India, but with a view to inture transfers to civil employment, they will stand posted to one of the following civil areas —(1) Madras and Burma, (2) Bombay with Aden (3) Uppor Provinces to United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces (4) Lower Provinces to, Bengal Bihar and Orises and Assam.

The allocation of officers to these areas of employment will be determined upon a coost deration of all the circumstances including as iar as possible the candidate a own wishes

far as possible the candidate a own wishes

The whole ocurse lasts for four months
after which the duly gasetied Lieutenanic
proceed to India and for the first years of
their service are attached to native regi
ments in any part of the country. The doctor
is an officer of the regiment, as was the case
in the old days of the Army Medical Depart
ment. Of late years it has been proposed to
form the members of the bervice into a corps
on the lines of the British Merical Service by on the lines of the British Medical Service by on the lines of the Birtish Medical Service by forming station hospitals for native troops, thereby releasing the doctor from regimental life. This reform appears to have fallen through for the present, but is likely to be brought into operation within a very few years. Several appointments in the Civil Department are now reserved for Indians recruited in the country

Organisation.—The Head of the Service is the Director General, who is an official of the Government of India and its adviser on medical matters. He is also concerned with questions of promotion of officers to administrative rank and of the selection of men for admission to the civil department. Attached to his office and under his general Attached to his office and under his general supervision is the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who is to have the control of the new Sanitary Service a department which is undergoing enlargement and re-arrangement. In each Presidency or Province there is a local head of the civil medical service and medical advisor of the local administration who is either a Surgeon General Company of the Commission of the local administration who is either a Surgeon General or an Inspector of Civil Hospitals of the rank of Colonel The medical saylee in each province conests of the Santary Branch and the purely professional. The former is composed of Santary Commissioners of Districts, who by keeping large tracts of country under observation are in a position to (6) Materia Medica, Pharma opology and Toxicology 600

F. B.—The Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be in part practical, and will include operations on the dead body the apilit cation of surgical apparatus and the examination of headical and surgical patients at the bedience.

Having gained a place at the entrance examination of headical and surgical patients at the bedience of the successful candidates will be compared to be the leading medical and surgical sultrority in a large district consistency of the manufacture of the successful candidates will be compared as Léculemants on probation, and will be granted about a month a leavy They will tapp be required to attand two anocemive spires of two months such at the Reyal Army Relief College, and at Aldershot respectively

medical aid to the civil servants and treat belonging to the war reserve. An independent samilies, and to administer the hospital which protession trained on westers lines was growing has been provided by Government in each beadquarter town. In many cases too he headquarter town. In many cases too ne will have the additional charge of the local jail, and be the Sanitary Advisor of the Muni Accustomed to meet the most serious creality erpairty Accusomed to meet the most execute or his problemen and to roly en tirely on his own skill and judgment, the Civil Burgeon in India has given to the Indian Medical Service a reputation for professional efficiency which cannot be excelled by any contently which cannot no excesses by any other public medical service. Travellers in India falling sick within call of any of the larger towns can therefore rely on obtaining the highest professional skill in the chape of the ordinary Civil Sunge on of the I M S There. the words agon of the The popularity of the medical schools of the United Kingdom and consequently there is a suspicion that a class of man is now entering it of a somewhat lower type than that which has made the Service

A Parhamentary Paper containing correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, on the promotion of an independent medical profession in India and the possibility of limiting or redu-cing the cadre of the Indian Medical Service, was published during 1914 Writing in 1910 was published during 1914 Writing in 1910 the Government of India said that it was im practicable to make any reduction in the number of Indian Medical Bervice officers employed sade in response to the development of the work to be performed.

un in India but had to overcome its univers nival in the shape of Ashwar and others trained in indigenous methods. Government could do much to encourage the growth of this profession by making provision for the rederation of medical practicioners qualified according to western methods The Secretary of State, replying in November 1912, said that he was unable to contemplate any substantial reduction in the Indian Medical Service As for the independent profession, he trusted that the experience of the working of the Bombay Registration Act might justify the introduction of similar legislation for other Provinces. He rival in the shape of Ashurs and others trained of similar legislation for other Provinces. He considered that the Indian Medical Service should be restricted to the inilitary needs of the country both on account of economy and her of important ports held by Indians he was prepared to consider each new appointment on its ments, but any proposal for an increase in the city posts included in the oadre of the Indian Medical Service would be subjected to the closest scrutiny. In reply to that despatch, the Government of India wrote in March, 1914.— In view of the growing medimarca, 1912 — In view of the growing mean cal needs of the country which necessitate the employment of a larger staff of medical effects, some expansion of the Indian Medical Service is inevitable, and such expension should not, in our opinion, be regarded from a different standpoint from the enlargement of any other

Pay and Allowance -The following are the monthly rates of Indian pay drawn by officers of the Indian Medical Service when employed on the military side -

					_
Bank	Unemployed Pav	Grade Pay	Staff Pay	In Officiating Medical Charge of a. Regiment	In Permanent Modool Charge of a Regiment,
	Re	Ba	Re	Re	Ra.
Lieutenant	420	350	150	425	500
Captain	475	400	150	475	550
after 5 years service	475	4.0	150	525	600
after 7 years service		500	150	576	650
, after 10 years service	i	JE0	150	625	700
Мајот	'	080	130	~25	800
, after 3 years service as Vajor		750 ,	150	825	900
Lecutenant-Colonel	1 7	900	350	1,075	1,250
, , after 25 years service		900	400	1,100	3 500
, , specially selected for in sensed pay		1,000	400	1,200	1,400

Persistents and Half Pay — Officers are allowed to retire on pension on completing 17 years service, the amount they receive varying with the precise number of years they have served. The lowest rate for 17 years service is £300 per annum, and the rate for 50 years £700 per annum. The increases in pension for each additional year service over 17 are somewhat higher in the last 5 than in the first 8 of the 18 years between the shortest and longest periods of pensionable services. All officers of the rate for its tentor colonel and major are placed on the retired list on stateling the age of 50 years—the greatest age to which any officer can serve being 62

	Mate Salary per Menseus				
Pracipal Civil Appointments	Number of Appoint ments in each than-	When held by a Lieutenant Colonel	When held by a Major	When held by Captain	When held by Lieute- nant,
		Re	Ra	Rs.	Re
Inspectors General of Civil Hospitals	6	2,250-2 500	· [[
Sanitary Commissioner with Government of India	1	2 000-2,600			
Inspectors-General of Prisons	8	1,500-2 000	1	1	
Principals of Medical Colleges	6	1 650-1 800	1 200-1,800		}
Professorial Appointments	32	1 300-1 650	1 000-1 160	800-950	700
Sanitary Commissioners	8	1 250-1 800	for all ranks]	}
Leputy Samtary Commissioners	18	1 450-1 600	1 000-1 100	750-900	700
Bectenological Appointments	11	1 500-1 600	1 050-1 150	700-900	650
Superintendents of Central Lunatic	6	1 400-1 550	1 050-1 160	700 900	650
Baperhatendents of Central Gaols	81	1 300-1 550	850-1 050	500-850	5 50 -650
Civil Burgeoncies (First Class)	.37	1 800-1,450	850-950	600-750	550
Civil Surgeoncies (Second Class)	171	1 200-1 850	750-850	500-650	450
Probationary Chemical Examiner	1			600-750	650
Officers deputed to Plague Duty	20	1 450	1 000-1 100	750 -9 00	700

Pilot Services

and by the dovernment of Bengal the latter appointments are limited to Anglo Indians and Ruraslans and are made under separate regulations In the case of appointments made by the Becretary of State, preference is given exercise parties to candidates who have passed through one of the training sulps." Wor witer and Conway
Candidates for the Secretary of States ap

Appointments to the Bengal Pilot Service pointments must not be less than 18 and not are made by the Becretary of State for India more than 22 years of age. They must present by the Government of Bengal the latter duce a Bosard of Frade or Colcolal Certificate of Competency as a Second Mate, or any higher grads for a foreign going ship and evidence of having served at sea not less than two years in a square-rigged saling vessel of over 800 to 1 he rates of pay and allowances of Leademen Apprentices white on duty are as follows without exchange compensation allowance.

When on the running list -

107 a month Junior Leadsmen Second Mate Leadsmon 130 a month Piret Mate Leadsmen 160 a month

When employed as Chief and Second Officer-Chief Officers of pilot vessels Ra 160 a month

As Second Officers of pilot ver lie 195 a month

Plus a meas allowance of Rs. 40 a month

After five vears service a Leadsman Appreu tice is allowed to appear at an examination to qualify him for appointment as Mate Pilot but if he shows exceptional ability and has passed each previous examination on his first attempt, bears a very good character and to otherwise well reported on this period may with the special sanction of Government be reduced to 44 years. After three years service as Mate Pilot, he is permitted to go up for an examination to qualify for appointment as Master Pilot, and if successful is promoted to their the promoted to t to that grade on the occurrence of a vacancy to that grade of the occurrence of a technic Vacancies which occur in the grade of Branch Pilot are filled by promotion from the Master Pilots grade of men who have passed the Branch Pilots examination If the Local Government has reason to believe that a Pilot is owing to physical unfitness of any kind bucapable of discharging his duties properly, it arranges for his medical examination and

Plus 10 per ent of the lead money col lected from the ships on which they do

time respectively make in regard to discipline, leave leave allowances number of officers in the service distribution into grades tonnage of ships to be allotted to the several grades etc and in all respects he is amenable to such orders as may be passed by the Government of Bungal and is liable to degradation suspen ion and dismissal by the Government of Bengal for any breach of such rules or orders, or for misconduct

Other Pilot Services —Bengal is the only province that has a covenanted pilot service elsewhere protuge is under the control of the local Port Trust In Bombay for example the Port Trust have drawn up the following rules for entry into the service

To be eligible for admission to the Bombay Pilot Service candidates must be British Subjects and at least 21 years of age but not more than 32 They must hold certificates of competency as Master and excellent testi of temperature as answer and recommend continuousles as regards conduct character and ability. They will be examined in the Port Office for form and colour vision as prescribed by the Board of Trade and also an extra form vision text of each eye separately and must undergo incapable of discharging his duties proporty it arranges for his medical examination and takes such action as may seem destrable whether results of that examination are communicated. In particular Pilots are medically are medically and are standard by the examined after the occurrence of any action to the vessel in their pilotage charge if the forcematicanes tend it, show that the accident was in any war attributable to physical units on pilotage duty but receive as their runners are not entitled to any salary while on pilotage duty but receive as their runners and a hare, at present 50 per cent but liable to alteration at the discretion of the Government of Bengal of the pilotage duty but receive as their runners paid by ships piloted by them. The Government of Bengal of the pilotage duty but receive is subject to require all Pilots to orbitain a Flome Trade Masster Mariner's Certificate before they are promoted to be Benlor Master Pilots. Every promoted to be Benlor Master Pilots. Every insense of Bengal under the control of the Government of Bengal under the co

The Indian National Congress.

BY D. E. WACHA

1885 by the late Mr Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service and the son of the distinguished Joseph Hume, Mr P., whose radicalism is so well known and who was one of the cheef advocates of Retamenhment and Reform in the House of Commoos in the forties or fittles Mr Hume had a distinguished career in the service in his younger days when Collector and Magnetrate at Etawah, he had rendered in valuable sorvice in quelling the Mutloy in its incipient stage. For this service he was created a Civil Companion of the Eath, a rare honour in those days for a young Anglo Indian Civil Servant. He refired from the service in 1883 after having honour aby filled several help offices the last of which ably filled several high offices the last of which was the Home Secretaryang of the Government of India The policy of Lord Lyttone Government (1875-80) had aroused discontent in the country. The imposition of the Vor. Government (1878-80) had aroused encontents the country. The importion of the Vernacettar Press Act, commonly known as the Back Act, and the uncelled for institution which the Amir Shere all of Afghanistan which culmin safed in the Second Afghan War were the subject of much adverse criticism among the most moderate but enlightened Indians in alparts of the country. It was recognised in all quarters that the people should organize them—wave of a conference to ventilate their quarters that the people should organize them selves by way of a conference to ventilate their grievanese. Correspondence was passing among the indian leaders of thought in the different provinces as to the formation of such a conference on a sound and permanent footing. The viceroyalty of Lord lapon (1880-84) gave the necessary stimulus and encouragement. Thus by 1883, when Mr. Hume retired the idea of the Conference had so far taken holds and of the Conference had so far taken body and form that, with the sympathetic support of Mr. Home, a Union was established after he had in 1883 the gamilie support of many stedling friends of India in Parliament especially John Bright and Mr. Stagg. Mr. Hume had been a silent but watchful observer of events and felt that he must give his active support to the movement, his heart being fully prepared to the movement, his heart being fully prepared to arreflorate the social, economical and political conditions of the Indians. He was in close communication with the leaders in various provinces. Here it may also be worth wills recording the fact that during the preliminary stage of the loopedon of the Congress. He Hume, who had retired to Shula, had had the opportunity of consulting Lord Dufferin on the subject and it is fact that his Lordship was at one with the object and greatly encouranced Mr Hume in his mission. Subsequently aged Mr Hume in his mission. Subsequently after 1888 his Lordship, for reasons of his own arier 1888 his Lordship, for reasons of his own which have never been authoritatively declared chose to assume a hostile attitude toward the organisation but it was effectually field by the speech which Mr George Yule made in December 1888 at the Congress of Allahabad.

The Congress was practically founded in ference. Unfortunately when the prepara-1865 by the late Mr Allan Octavian Hume, a tions were being made cholers broke out in the City of Poona and it was deemed unsafe to invite delegates there Accordingly the seat Invite delegates there Accordingly the seat of the first assembly was hurrically transferred to Bombay under the autylose of the Bombay Presidency Association with its then active honorary secretaries. Mesus Theroresales M. Mehta, Kashinath Trimbuk Telang and Disels Edulij Wacha. Trimbuk Telang and Disels Edulij Wacha. Trimbuk Telang and Disels Edulij Wacha. Trimbuk Telang and Disels Edulij Wacha. Trimbuk Telang and Disels Edulij Wacha. Trimbuk Telang and Disels Edulij Wacha. Trimbuk Telang and Disels Edulij Wacha. Trimbuk Telang and principel slim was actifulij to echo the public opinion of all India So many misleading statements were made during the earliest years of the Congress as to its aims and objects that it may be useful to relate what they are as laid down by Mr. Hume himself in a second years of the Congress as to its aims and objects that it may be useful to relate what they are as laid down by Mr. Hume limself in a speech he made at Allababad in 1883 on the eve of the seesion of the Fourth Congress at that centre Printly be prefused his enumeration of the objects by stating that no movement in modern historical times has ever acquired in so short a period, such an appreciable hold on the minds of India, none has ever promised anch wide reaching and bendennt results Further on it was observed that the Congress movement is only one outcome though at the moment the most promisest and tengible of the labours of a body of cultured men mostly born natives of India, who some years ago banded themselves together to labour sort be good of India. As to the fundamental principles of the Congress they are

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India

Secondly the gradual regeneration along all lines, mental moral social and political of the nation thus evolved and

Thirdly the consolidation of muon between England and India by securing the modifica-tion of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country

The Split.

It was on the fundamental principles above stated that the Congress carried out its appointstates that use congress carries out me appoint of work midst much inderpresentation obloquy and even abuse till 1907 when an extreme faction of delegates deliberately chose to rake a split in the united camp. At the Congress held in Surat in that year the session had to be about the state of the release abandoned owing to the violent outbreak of the factional spirit of those who since have been and Mr Hume in his mission. Subsequently after 1888 his Lordship, for reasons of his own which have never been authoritatively declared chose to assume a hostile attitude toward the organisation but it was effectually met by the speech which Mr George Yule made in December 1888 at the Congress of Allaja bad.

First Session

First Sess be repeated here as it should dispet all doubte, briggivings or misunderstandings of the true aims and objects of the Congress

The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire and a pertacipation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing shout a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity fosteruisg public spirit and developing and organishing the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country.

Every delegate to the National Congress is obliged by the Congress Committee of the province from which he is sent to express in writing his acceptances of the above creed and his willingness to abide by the Constitution and the rules framed under it.

The Constitution.

This Constitution has been in full working order since 1908 It is unalterable save by a Resolution of a majority in Congress assembled It provides a guiding or directing staff of chosen leaders selected by each province and annually confirmed from the platform of the Congress by the President Ex Presidents Secretaries and the President Ex Presidents Secretaries and other office-bearers are nominated ex-office members and the whole Committee is known by the name of the All India Congress Com n'ittee The provinces are the same as the territorial divisions of the Government of India The Committee of each Province is called the Provincial Congress Committee on whom devolves the duty, under the constitu-tion and the rules of calling meetings for the election of delegates, suggesting subjects to be brought forward for the consideration of the Congress and all cognate matters. The Congress Congress and all oggrate matters. The congress declares each year at the close of the sestion where the next Congress is to be held The town or city where it is to be held begins to make all preparations fully six months before the date of the holding of the session which has hitherto in variably been during the three days represented the control of the control of the held begins to the control of the contro days in mediately succeeding the times days in mediately succeeding Christmas Day That period is specially selected owing to the great convenience it affords to all classes of delegates in the country to attend—a con venionce not offered at any other time during a year A Reception Committee is formed ventence not business. A Reception Committee is formed with a leading person as its Chairman. That committee divides its work among various sub-committees such as finance, correspondence, housing, feeding and so on A band of active young persons volunteer to serve the different sub-committees from among the the different sub-committees Formerly they were chiefly selected from among the student class but owing to the orders of Government in the Education Department that students should take no active part in that rendents should take no active part in politics, volunteers are now wholly recruited from the circle of men of business or profession. They are well disciplined and have to abey the orders of their chief or captain. They have a heavy duty to discharge during the active sension, heades receiving delegates from various

centres on rallway platforms and taking them down to their appointed lodgings. Volunteers are also posted among delegates to carry their messages or do such other work as may be useded. Thus they discharge honorarily a very important service with enthusiasm and alsority and in a way learn discipline and the spirit of solf-sacrifice. In his concluding address a President invariably makes homour able mention of the veryices of these Congress volunteers. The hardest work of a sub-committee consists of erecting the pendal or marques for the holding of the Congress. Apart from the delegates who generally number from anytues for the holding of the Congress. Apart from the delegates who generally number for both as the pendal is crocked to contain at least 5 5000 seats. There have been some notable Congress when the number solved has come to as many as 10,000. That was the number which congressed in hombay in 1890 when Sir William Wedderburn presided and was socompanied from London by the Legislative Councils in Parliament in 1890 belegates had had to pay a fee of Bs. 20 for attendance up till 1912 but the fee has since been reduced to Rs. 15 They are charged and boarded. Some well to-do delegates in might be compressed and was successed to the days they are lodged and boarded. Some well to-do delegates might provide the congress a beld generally accomplished congress a beld generally accomplished to the safe of the province where a Congress is held generally accomplished to the safe of the province where a Congress a beld generally accomplished to the safe of the province where a Congress a series held generally accomplished to the safe of the province where a Congress a series held generally accomplished to the safe as a matter of duty

A Session.

The spectacular effect of a large gathering in a capital town like Bombay or Calcutta or Madras is exceedingly pleasing, while the audience is invariably well behaved. During the five hours a day of each of the three days proceedings, the stranger vielting the Congress, whether he is accommodated on the dats or the visitors gallery can bear every word of a mood speaker And generally the payllon is carefully erected so as to allow the voice of the speaker to reach every part of it. Care also is taken that there are as many ingresses and egresses as possible. A special gallery is generally reserved for puriah ladies who now-a days are keen to attend the congress and watch the deliberations Congress expresses at the very lowest estimate come to between Ra. 25 000 and Ea 80 000 per annum The funds are collected. (a) from denations of wealthy sympathisars of the Congress Movement he the province where the Congress Movement as the British Congress Committee and (b) from delegation fees half of which is shared by the London organisation of the Congress known as the British Congress Committee and Committee the English of which is shared by the London organisation of the Congress known as the British Congress Committee and Committee the English of which is abared left, cometinese there is a deficiency. The Reception Committee as soon as convenient, issues a full report of the three days proceedings of the Congress together with a first of the delegation who strends for a few years as industrial exhibition was opened in

connection with the Congress which is the parent of the Industrial Conference. They were all very successful the root notable being the one held in Bombey on the occasion of the Congress Meeting there in 1904.

The most in portant function of the Reception Committee under the Constitution is to called the opinion of the different Provincial Congress Committees as to the selection of a capable President, a well known Congressman who has taken an active part from year to year in the work of the Congress, not only on the Congress pisticine but it life own part of the country by way of propagating the sime and objects of the Congress and educating the people. The Provincial Committees are enjoined to send the names of the person or persons whom they would select say by the end of September of each year to the Reception Committee of the place where the Congress is to be held The name selected by the majority of that committee is accepted and is an ounced to all centres. The President Elect receives official intimation of his selection and thereafter begins to prepare his Address reviewing the principal political events of the year and suggesting what important resolutions the Congress should pass. The President is always the honoured guest of the Reception Committees who provide a suitable lodging for him and cater for his conflort and convenience. He is waited upon by two of four volunteers who deem it a personal homour to have so waited on him. On his arrival he is generally received with an ovation and a public demonatoration in the form of a procession. There have been distinguished pread dents who have been so conveyed to their destination midst the most enthisiastic cheers of the population, men women and children.

On the opening day the President reaches the dais accompanied and followed by the Congress officers namely the General Secretaries, the Secretaries and Chalrmen of the Reception Committee and the R Presidents who may be attending the Congress As soon as they are easied, a grag is beard to announce the confinencement of the sessions they are not the Reception Committee begins the proceedings by welcoming the delegates and concluding upon the peculiarities of his city and on some provincial and other problems. In mediately theresiter the President is formally installed in the chair in terms of the Constitution. The chief proposer generally introduces him to the audience in a brief speech enumerating what he is and what he has done for the country. Next the President rices in his place milist cheers and applause, Generally the speech is written and printed. It is read, the reading generally occupying an hour and a half the surveys the prevailing political situation, echoes indian public opinion as expressed for the various organs during the year of problems of administration and winds up with recommendations and suggestions for farther reforms.

On the conclusion of the address a Subjecta Committee from among the delegates is selected and announced from the Chair Withle half at hour of an hour at the most the Sub-

jects Committee meet in a seconded part of the pendal, stangers and delegates not on the subjects Committee are requested to withdraw. The President becomes ex-officie the techniman of the Subjects Committee. Then they discuss the most in-portant topics needing resolutions to be passed the following day. Here you see Congress delegates earnestly at their work, it is a kind of select committee of the House of Commons. Debaters most eloquent debaters, are often to the fors and rake shot sheeps, votes being always taken by a show of hands, and the charman announcing the ayes or the noes as the case may be in this way generally half a dozen important resolutions are passed, it is the duty of the Congress Secretaries to see that they immediately go to the press and are ready after correction and revision for the next day's session at noon. The general diraction of a Subjecte Committee for two day in succession is fully three hours. Sometimes disputed or exceedingly controversial matters prolong it by another hour. Thus it will be seen that the real solid work of a Congress essession is done at the meetings of the Subjecte Committee which contains the pick of the delegates attending a Congress.

The proceedings of the session in open Congress are regulated by the rules of order and procedure adopted under the constitution Amendments are permitted to any delegate provided he gives notice to the President on the data during the course of the particular resolution which may be groved Votes by a how of hands are taken for and against. There are rules for special voting but these are rarely invoked the fact being that harmony generally prevails owing to the morits of a resolution has ing been fully threshed out at the bubjects Committee meeting. The principal speakers and supporters are all selected by the bubjects Committee but a President may permit a speaker and supporters are all selected by the bubjects Committee but a President may permit a speaker for named in the agerda Generally speaking the speeches are mediocre. Riv ford: is absent save in Someonic There is ample elequence and nine tenths of the speeches are all extent of the speakers preparing their principal obsorvations beforehand. But what is known as manuscript elequence is exceedingly rare. At the close of the proceedings generally on the evening of the third day the President is voted thanks and he makes a suitable reply. The session is then dissolved after the customary announcement of the next place where it is to be held.

Results.

Of the oldest class of Congress men say since its institution in 1886 there are a few only say the Hon bis Mr Surendranath Baneth, the Hon Mr M M Malavya, the Hon Mr Ganga presed Varma Mr D E Weche, Mr P h Mudholkar Mr D A Khare and a few others. The composition of the Congress undergoes a change every few years Looking back at the quarter of a century and more, it must be acknowledged that on the whole the Congress has done good solid work for the greater progress of the people. In reality it is a body of Advanced Liberah, as Lord Landowne

called it when he was Viceroy in India. As anoh its programme is always for Liberal reforms. It cannot be gaineaid that the two reforms between 1885 and 1909 for the Legis lative Councils are principally owing to the continuous vigorous agitation of the Councres. The first reform took place in 1892 but it was the next retorm cost place in less that the popular alcovered in a few years that the popular alcourse representation was inadequate that there was no free discussion of the budget on the principle of taxation and representation, and that the privilege of interpellation given and that the privilege of interpellation given in 1892, needed improvement and expansion. The Morley Minto Beforms are entirely owing to the initiation and subsequent agitation of the Congress. It was also owing to the same organisation that the sait duty has eventually been reduced from 21 to Le 1 per maund. The higher limit of exemption from the in come tax was also recommended by the Congress It unifornly advocated the in portance of the construction of Irrigation works in pro-ference to railways. Its strictures on the past management of famine relief have been instru-mental in bringing the Famine Relief arrange mental in bringing the Famine Relief arrange means almost to perfection It is, again almost wholly owing to Congress agitation that education of all kinds, especially primary and technical, have undergone an imprese dented development Haritation owes its present condition partiv to the Congress The hardships involved in the original drastic codes on excise and forests have been some what mitigated by reason of the camest pray ers of the Congress. Land revenue assess ments have received continual attention from the Congress which is more or less in favour of a settlement as near to permaner cy as pos sible But the voice of the Congress is still orying in the wilderness as far as simultaneous orying in the wilcomess as far as simurianeous examinations and the separation of indicial and executive functions are concerned its agitation is consistent and persistent lits agreed on behalf of Indians in bouth Africa and elsewhere have always been carriest and accompanied by moderation on currency problems it has hitherto failed to see eye to the other than the little in about it may be consistent. problems it has hitherto falled to see eye to eye with the State In short it may be concerned and that a fairly large number of grie vances of the people which the Congress has wiced during the last 28 years have been redressed. The principal planks of its platform for some time are a great extension of the employment of Indians in the higher offices of the confidence o of the administration in reference to which the Public Services Commission has taken the Public Services Commission has taken evidence retrenchment of military expenditure fiscal independence, notably in the matter of the excisa duty on indigenous cotton manufactures reform in the administration of criminal justice, in which is included the separation of judicial from executive functions and the equal privilege of Indian as others as of the British Empire in all parts of His Maiesty a Lorentons. of His Majesty a Dominions

British Committee.

It may be observed in conclusion that the Congress has an organization also in London which is called the British Committee of the which is called the British Committee of the Congress. It is furnished with funds provided by the Indian National Congress. It has an establishment of its own and attached to it though with independent income, an organic of opinion called India which echoes the sallest events of what nay have happened every well in India As such it performs useful service. It is well informed as the installation of the property of the performance of the performan userul service. It is well informed and is liberally circulated among members of Parlia ment who sympathies with Indian aspirations or take interest. In the or take interest in the general progress and wellar of India The Committee consists wellar of india line Committee coolence of ridired Anglo Indians and has been for years prest ied over by that well wisher and disinterest-ed hand of India, Sir William Wedderburr who was twice elected President of the Compress The Committee invariably invites distinguished The commuteet invarintly insites distinguished reaching Indians when in London to take part in its deliberations. The Committee likelf is in constant touch with all proceedings in the House of Commons on Indian affairs and often helps frembers to put questions when nucled Some years ago it formed a standing committee of members of the House standing committee of members of the House of Commons and an attempt is about to be of Commons and an attempt is about to be fixed in communication with the India Office and often acts as a vehicle of conveying Indian opinion to the Secretary of State As such the organisation renders valuable service to Indian cause in England The 1915 16 seed on held in Bombay under the prealdency of Sir S P Sinha one time Law Member of the Vice or s. The cutter to make the manner of the vice of the vice three days the proceedings were marked by much either dasm. The President whits recognising that a masoned ideal, the self-covernment within the Empire was necessary in order to still the pant in the soul of awakening India, ranked binas if with those who saw that the path thither units it wild those wide saw that the part in ther would be long and wearlsome. The congress en bodied its political aspirations in the following resolution —a) the introduction of Provincial autonomy including financial independence (b) expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils expansion and friend to the respective countries go as to make them truly and adequately representative of all sections of the people and to giv them effective control over the set of the executive government (a) the re-construction of the various existing an autive councils and the establishment of similar executive councils in provinces where they do not exist (d) the reform or the abolition of the Council of the Becretary of State for India (s) establishment of Legislative Councils in provinces where they of Legislative commits in provinces where they do not now exist (f) the readjustment of the relations between the Secretary of State for Inuis and the Government of India and (y) a lib ral mea upe of local self givernment

The Moslem League.

The Indian Moslem League was established in 1906. Prior to that time the Indian Moslems had stood aloof from politics Acting under the guidance of the greatest man they have produced, Sir Syed Ahmed they devoted save produced, Mr Syed Almesd they devoted their statement to education, founding the Aligard College with the special purpose of making up the lesway of Mahomedans in education, and left politics to the other Indian peoples A few Mahomedans joined the National Congress and took part in its annual seations but the community as a whole stood saids from political wavenum. saide from political movements.

In 1905 however changes occurred which impelled Indian Moderns to action Under the Act of 1892, constituting the Indian Legis lative Councils there was no specific Mosiem representation and in the elections which had representation and in the elections which had taken place under that Act the Mostems had for all practicel purposes falled to find selection. Therefore, when the amendment of the Act and the extension of the representative principle were under discussion they were stirred to action. They leared lest under an scademic system, adapted only to a homo geneous people their distinct onimunal in tensets would either secure no representation. They therefore took counsel together and approached the Viceroy in deputation, insaded by His Highness the Aga Khan and presented their views in an important Estate paper. In their views in an important State paper In this they laid stress on their position in the following passage —

' Representative institutions of the European type are new to the Indian people-many of the most thoughtful members of our com manity in fact, consider that the greatest cars, forethought, and caution will be neces wary if they are to be successfully adapted to the social, religious and political conditions obtaining in Indis—and that in the absence of such care and caution their adoption is likely amongst other evits, to place our na tones interests at the disposal of an unsym-pathetic majority."

Feeling that the Mahomedans were a distinct community and that their interests had suffer ed because they had been under represented, the deputation asked for representation on a case unputation asset in representation of a communal bads and for representation in excess of their actual numerical strength or account of the peculiar and historical position of the Moslem community This request was accepted, and the Imperial and Provincial Councils embodied the principle of Mahomedan representation on a communal basis.

First Constitution

It was left that in view of the changed con ditions the Moslems should organise their own ditions the Moslems should organise their own political society for the expression of their communal policy. This was the origin of the Moslem League. The rules and regulations of the League provided for a constitution with provincial branches, and defined the objects of the League in the following language—

The objects of the League shall be—

(a) to pronote among indian Musalmans redings of keysity towards the Edition Gov arms in the large was seminar, and to remove any misconception was one for co-operation not for strictions.

that may also as to the intentions of Government with regard to any of its measures

(3) to protect the political and other rights and interests of Indian Musatumas and to place their needs and aspirations before the Government in temperate language (c) without prejudice to the objects men tioned under (c) and (b) of this section to prompte so har as possible concord and harmony between the Musatumans and other communities of India.

Revised Constitution

In 1912 and 1913 Moslem opinion as expressed by the League indexwort a certain change first at a meeting of the Council, afterwards at the annual section which was held at Incknow the constitution was amended so as to include in the objects of the League the attainment of a system of self govern-ment in India under the Crown The objects of the League, as defined in the most recent publication, are thus set forth—

The objects of the League shall be -(a) to maintain and promote among the people of this country feelings of loyalty to-

wards the British Crown

(b) to protect and advance the political and other rights and interests of the Indian Milpelmana

(c) to promote friendship and union between Muselmens and other communities of India

(d) without detriment to the foregoing oblects attainment under the regis of the British jects attainment under the agis of the British forwar of a system of self-government suitable to India, through constitutional mears, by bringing about, amongst others, a steady reform of the existing system of administration by promoting national unity by fostering public splift among the people of India and by co-operating with other communities for the said purposes

This change in the constitution of the League produced much discussion and was opposed by many of the older men who had led the community

London Branch

There is a branch of the Moslem League in London of which the Right Hon Syed Arrir All is President. In the autumn of 1918 the London office bearen resigned, as 1918 the London office bearers resigned, as the result of differences of opinior with two indian Moslems who were visiting England. Mr Mahomed Ali and Mr Vasler Khan the businersy secretary of the League Sped Amir Ali this described the nature of these differences as endeavour to capture the organisation here and to impose on it their rown will. To both of these attempts I was, in the interests of the Musculman community bound to take strong objection. In response to strong pressure from the Provincial Leagues in India, the London office bearers resumed in India, the London office bearers resumed their posts and the London Branch of the League continues under the former personnel. The beadquarters of the League are at Lack

The annual session of the League was not held in 1914, as it was thought that the season

The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essuntably Ragfish institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the Ragfish in Bengal. In 173 was passed the Ragfish in Bengal. In 1873 was passed the Ragfish in Bengal. In 1873 was passed the Ragfish due to Governor General ship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calculta by an Ragfishman in January 1780 extactly a century and a thinh has elapsed since not a very long period certainly a period almost measured by the lift of a single newspaper The Tunes which came into existence only five years later in 1785 but then the period of British supremacy is not much long rhaving commerced at Plassey only twenty three years carller Bombay followed Calculta closely and Madras did not lag much behind in 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, The Bombay Headd followed next paper now represented by the Transe of India with which it was a madgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occuration of the Island. which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the Island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufference before Plassey but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1865 and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty five years before the actual advent of The Herald

of The Healt

The first newspaper was called The Bengal Gazette which is better known from the name of its founder as Hicky's Gazette or Journal. Hicky like most ploneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Sev. ral journals rapidly followed Hicky a, though they did not fortunately copy its bad xample. The ladder Gazetta had a carry of over half a did not fortunately copy its bad example. The Indians Gazette had a carer of over half a century when in 1833 it was merged into the Bengal Harbarn which came into existence only a little later and both are now represented by The Indian Daily News with which they were amalgamated in 1886. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years the Bengal Gazette of 1780 and one of these The Calcutta Cartel in Rebrary 1784 under Calcutta Gazette started in February 1784 under the avowed patronage of Government flour ishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a polley of discouragement and rigorous control Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its sorvants. From 1°61 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe with out trial and on abort notice whilst several more were consured and had to apologic At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulagated stringent rules for As the common promulated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom overgithing was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These

regulations continued in force till the time of

regulations continued in force till the time at the Maquis of Hastings who in 1818 sholished the consorship and substituted milder rules. This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism which had till then been considered a low profession. Silk bluckluftham one of the ablet and best known of Angio-Indian journalists of those days availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities and under the short administration of Adam a civilian who tem administration of Adam a obtilian who tem porarily occupied Hastings place, he was de-ported under rules apenally passed But Lord Amberst and still more Lord William Bentinck were pusons of broad and liberal believe and under them the press was left prac-tically free though there existed certain regu-lations which were not enforced though Lord lations which were not inforced though Lord Clare who was Governor of Bumbay from 1831 to 60 4535 one strongly but in vain unred the latter to enforce them Metcalle who succeeded for a brief period Bentheix renowdeven these regulations and brought about what is called the remancipation of the press in India in 1855 which was the bectning of a new era in the history of the Indian press Amonic papers that came into being was the Bombay Timez which was started toward the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay and which in 1861 changed its near to the Times of India The Bombay Garette founded in 191 at ceased publication in 1914. The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had began to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status

of the Anglo-Indian press but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press The first news paper in any Indian language was the Somarkar Durpan started by the famous Scrampore Missionaries Ward, (arey and Markhman in 1918 in Bengall and it received encourage-1918 in Bengall and it received encourage mont from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rate. This was followed in 1822 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the Bombay Camachar which still exists and thus was lakl the foundation of the Nature Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India numbering over 650 papers.

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi Agra Gwallor and ven Lahore whereas formerly it was chiefly condined to the Presidency towns During the Mutiny its recommend to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 185" on account of the license of a very few papers and owing still more to the lears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interest. The

which the press was once more free On India passing to the Crown in 1858 an on a of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small. The number of the former did not abow a great rise in the next generation but the rise in in

fluence and also circulation was estimatory Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Vaclean and Hurts Mockey! flourished in this generation. The Cred and Middery Gassis was originally published in Sinils as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June Zhul, 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most ismoss paper in Northern India was the Mohasidis originally published at Mereut but alterwards at Agra and them at Ambala. After a lively evitence for a few years in Sinia the Cred and Middary Gassis acquired and incorporated the Mojustida and in 18-6 the office of the paper was transerred

content which found exaggerated expression in the native press, both in the vernacellar and in English The deterioration in the tone of a section of the press became accontinated as years went on and prosecutions for sedition had little effect in checking the sinister influence. In 1910 Lord Minto passed a Press Act sp-In 1910 Lord Minto passed a Fress Act sppileable not hise Lytton 8 Act, to the peccaire part alone but like Canning's measure, to the entire press This measure is having the desired effect whamnuch as it has undoubtedly checked solutions writing in all the provious where it had previously been most rife. One marked effect of the Act has been to increase the influence and circulation of the moderance that the proper is seen tendered.

acquired and incorporated the Mojustitat where it had previously been most rife. One and in 18.6 the office of the paper was transcerved from Simila to Labore and the Garatis began to be published daily. During Lord Lyttons received by a reactionary policy was pursual to evade the Act by the secret production and the vernacolar press which was restrained by a special Act passed in 1878. With A Pallamentary white Paper Dublahed at the the advent of Lord Ripon in 1860 the Press Act of Lytton was repealed in 1882. With A Pallamentary white Paper Dublahed at the influence of the native press especially grow to be very great, and its circulation too related to a great fillip. This may be said to have gone on till 1897, when India entered upon a disastrons evel of years during which place in the lotto Act. It shows that of twenty two printing pressed coming under the first delivant of the lotto and the lotto as the under the first delivant of the lotto Act. It shows that of twenty two printing pressed coming under the first delivant of the lotto act in the lotto deposit the seen gone on till 1897, when India entered upon a disastrons evel of years during which place. a ranismentary white raper published at the end of 1914 gives a return of statements showing the action taken under ortain sections of the 1910 Act. It shows that of twenty two printing pieses coming under the first demand for security fourt en falled to deposit the secu-

Number of Printing Presses at Work and Number of Newspapers Periodicals and Books Published

		_		1	 E	kaoks
Province		Printing Presses	News рарегь	Permuli usla	In Fuglish or other European Languages	In Indian Longuages (Vernacular and Clausical) or in more than one Language
Bengal Bihar and Orissa United Provinces Panjab (including Delhi) Yorth West Frontier Prov	dnæ	6 63 121 497 206 23	106 19 152 73	10° 25 121 31 1	421 316 111	_ 219 _ J88 J 44 { J 42 l
Burma Central Provinces and Ber Amam Amer Kerwara		1 47 74 44 41	54 13 10	15	29 7 3	104 104 41 50
Coorg Madras Bombay		1 800 447	144	1 815 306	رد ا 10ء	1 883 1 695
Total, I	1912 13	2,828	673	2 393	1 662	9 651
1 1	1911~12 1910~11 1909~10	2 750 2 751 2 730	656 649 728	2 268 1 902 829	1 596 1 578 _ 112	9 988 10 063 9 994
	1909-0 1907-5	2 594 2 571	738 75	89J 1 062	1 687 1 524	8 345 ~ 095
	1906–7 1905–6	2,490 2 380	741 74	978	1 589 1 411	8 126 7 6 14
	1904–5 1903–4	2 252 2 139	ა 7 1 709	747 719	1 321 1 294	7 023 * 6 824

Rewspapers and News Agencies registered under the Press Rules and arranged alphabetically according to Station where they are published and alimates.

NOTE. - Nove Agenous are distinguished by an asterisk

Stations.		Title in full	Day of going to Press.
Agre		Kayastha Hitkari	1st 8th, 16th, and 24th of every
		Ahmedabad Samachar Coronation Advertiser Gujarati Punch	month Every day Wednesdays Sundays.
Ahmedabad	{	Jaine Samacher Kathlawer and Mahikantha Gazette.	Sundays. Saturdays.
	[Political Bhomiyo Praja Bandhu Rajasthan	Fhursdays. Saturdays. Fridays.
Ajmer Akola, Berar		Rejesten Samachar Berar Samachar	Thursdays Sundays.
Akyab	}	Arakan News	Mondays and Thursdays Tuesdays and Fridays.
Aligarh		Aligarh Institute Gazette	Wednesdays.
Dadahali A	{	Abhyudaya Hindustan Review Leader Podneer Reuter's Telegram Company Ld	Fridaya On first of every month Daily except Tuesdays, Daily
Ammoti	{	Kartawys Pramod Sindhu Veer Shalo Sanjesvince	Tuesdaya, Mondaya, Mondaya,
Amreli Amrelia Bagginat		Islam Gazette Ittibad Jegaran	Thursdaya Saturdaya Sundaya
Bangalore	{	Daily Post, Army and Civil News Kasim ul Akhbar	Daily Daily Mondays and Thursdays.
Bankipore	{	Behar Bhandu Behar Herald Beharee Express	Fridays. Saturdays. Dally Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.
Bartsal Baroda Battein, Burma Batticalos (Ceylon) Belgaum		Barisal Hitalahi Shree Sayaji Vijaya Bameh Kewa Izmep Belgaum Samachar	Sundays. Threadays Threadays and Fridays. Every other Saturday Mondays.
Semares City	$\{ $	Awasal Khalk Bharat Jiwan Indian Student	Every Wednesday Sundays. 27th of each month.
Minypagar Minty (Patha) Minggy		Jainshasan Ittehad Karnatsik Vaibhav	Tucsdays Wednesdays. Saturdays.

Stations	Ntie in full	Date of going to Press.
Вошьву	Advocate of India Akbber i Islam Akbber i Islam Akbber i Boudagar Andhra Patrika Argus Ansordated Press Bombay Guardian Bembay Guardian Bembay Samachar Briton Catholic Examiner Gujarati Illustrated Sporting Review Indian Industries and Power Indian Industries and Power Indian Spoctator Indian Jamshed Kaiser I Hindi Muslim Herald Muslim Times Native Opinion O Anglo-Lusitano The Parsi Bailway Times Rast Goltar Benter's Indian Journal Benter's Telegram Company Ltd Sanj Vartaman Bini Venkateshwar Samachar Times of India Illustrated Weekly Yomg Iodia United Press Syndicate	Daily except Sundays. Fridays Daily
Bowringpet Budaou	Kolar Gold Fields News Akhbor Zulqarnain	Tuesdays 6th, 13th 20th and 27th of every
Calangute (Qoa)	A Voz do Povo Al Hilal Amrite Bezar Patrika Aslan Associated Press Bangabasi Bengales Bharata Mitra Calcutta Intelligence Syndicate Canital	month Saturdays. Daily Daily Fridays. Wednesdays. Daily except Sundays. Thursdays
Calontta	Catholic Horaid of India Dainik Hitchol Empire (Calontta Evening News) Englishman Habrid Matin Handicap Hindoo Patriot Hitabedi Indian and Eastern Engineer Indian Daily News Indian Eche Indian Empire Indian Empire Indian Empire Indian Empress	Tuesdays Daily except Wednesdays Daily except Bundays. Daily Daily except Sundays. Fridays Daily except Saturdays. Wednesdays. 14th of each month. Daily except Sundays Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays Thursdays. Once a month.

The Press

Stations	Title in full	Day of going to Press
	Indian Methodist Times Indian Mirror Indian Nation Indian News Agency	Last day of month Dally Saturdays.
Calcutta	Indian Pianters Gazette Indian Public Hoalth Indo-British Press Agency Mussalman	Saturdays 15th of each month Thursdays
ercates.	Railways and Shipping Reas and Hayyot Henters Telegram Comps Limited	2nd and 16th day of every month Saturdays
	Sanjibani Samaj Statesman Ituws of India Blustrated Weel Luited Press Syndicate*	Wednesdays Dally except Sundays Wednesdays
	Manorama Kersh Sanchari	Fridaya Wednesdaya
a heut	West Coast Reformer	Sundays and Thursdays
	West Coast Spectator	Wednesdays and Saturdays
Самироте	Asad Reuter's Telegram Company I mited	
Zhineurah	(Zamana Education Gazette	25th day of every month
hittagong	Jyotl	Tuesdays Wednesdays
Jochla	Coohin Argus Malabar Herald	Returdays Saturdays
	Ocylon Catholic Messeng r Ocylon Independent Ceylon Moraling Leader Ceylon Observer Ceylon Sporteman Ocylonese	Tucedays and Fridave Daily Daily Daily Saturdays Daily
	Dinakara Prakash Dinamina	Mondays Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Daily except Sundays
Colombo	Dravida Mitran Islam Mittiran Nanartha Pradipaya	Wednesdays and Saturdays. Saturdays Mondays and Thursdays.
	Sarasavi Sandaresa Sihala Samaya Sinhala Bauddhaya Times of Oerion	 Tuesdays and Fridays Vondays and Thursdays Baturdays Daily
Comila Outtack Contai	Hitavarta Ctkal Deepica Nihaz	Wednesdavs Fridays Mondays
Daoca	Associated Press* Daces Gazetto Daces Prakash Rast Herrid	Mondays. Sundays. Thursdays and Sundays Daily

Stations		Title in fuli	Date of going to Press
Darjeeling		Darjeeling Vizitor and Advertiser	Mondays
Dellii	}	Durber Bulletin Hamdard Indian News Agency	Daily Daily
		Morning Post Proneer Supplement	Daily except bundays
	1	Dharwarvritt Kamataka Patra	Wednesdays Fridays
Dharwar	l	Kamatakavritta and Dhananjaya Kahema Samachar	Tuesdays. Thursdays
Diruha Dibrugarh		Khandesh Valbhav Times of Assam	Fridays Fridays
Gaya Guntur Hubli		Kayastha Messenger Deshabimani Kannad Kesari	Sundays Daily Fridays
Hyderabad Deccan	[Mushear i Deccan Sahifa-1 Rozana Usman Gazette	Daily Daily Daily
Hyderabad Sind	ſ	Sind Journal Musafir Prabhat	Wednesdays. Saturdays Tuesdays and Pridays
Jaffua	}	Ceylon Patriot and Weekly Ad vertieer Jaffna Catholic Guardian	Tuesdays. Saturday Mornings.
Jaffing (Vannarponnai)	,	Bindu Organ	Wednesdays.
Jabbulporc	}	India Sunday School Journal Jubbulpore Post	Third Thursday of every month Fridays
Kankhal		Karachi Argus	Wednesdays.
		Karachi Chronicle Parsi Sansat	Saturdays Saturdays
		Praja Mitzu Phœnix	Tuesdays and Fridays. Tuesdays and Fridays.
Karachi	}	Reuter's Telegram Company Li mited. Daily Gazetto Sind Observer	Daily except Sundays. Wednesdays and Saturdays
	l	Sind Sudhar Star of India	Haturdays Saturdays
Khuina Koihapur City	Ī	Khuina Basi Vidyavilas	Saturdays Fridays
Kottayam	}	Malaysia Manorama Nazrani Deepka	Wednesdays and Saturdays. Tuesdays.
Kurmegala		Abhinawa Kawata Angana	Days prior to the let and 15th of every month

The Press

Stations.	Title in fall	Day of going to Press.
	Akbbar i Am Arya Patrika Associated Press Civil and Military Gazette Dosh	Daily Saturdays Daily (Sundays excepted) Daily
Lahore	Hindu Hindustan Paiss Akhbar Punjabee	Tuesdays. Wednesdays. Delly Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur
	Punjab Observer Punjab Samachar Rajput Gazette Sind Patrika	Wednesdays and Saturdays Fridays. let, Sth 16th and 24th of ever; month Saturday
	Resitor's Telegram Company Limited Tribune Watan	Daily except Sundays, Thursdays.
Larkses	Khairkhau Larkana Gazette	Saturdays. Fridays.
	Advocate Anand Indian Daily Telegraph	Wednesdays and Saturdays Thursdays Daily
Lucknow	Kaukab-i Hind Kayastha Mutual Family Punsion Fund News.	Wednesdays 15th day of every month
	Muslim Gazette Oudh Akhbar Al-Mazmun	Tuesdays Daily except Sundays On the first of every month
	Andhra Patrika Angio-Indian	Tuesdays. Thursdays
	Associated Press Hindu—See against Mount Road	
	Indian Pairiot Indian Railway Journal	Daily 15th of every month
Madraa	Jarida-i Rozgar	Saturdays Saturdays.
E-CLM	Madras Mail New India	Daily Daily
	Madras Times Muhhammadan	Daily except Saturdays. Mondays and Thursdays.
	Mukhbir i Decean Renter's Telegram Company Limited	Wedneedays
	Shameul Akhbar	Mondays.
Madura Mapuca	South Indian Mali Futuro	Mondays. Daily
Мадко (Gea)	Moulcles Ultramer	Mondays. Mondays and Fridays.

Stations.	Title in tull.	Day of going to Press.
Matheran Mattancheri	Matheran Jottings Chakravarthi	Tuesdays and Fridays. Saturdays.
Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas Gasette Zaminder Gazette	Wednesdays Thursdays
Mirzapur City	Kblebri Samacbar Al Musher	Saturdays 4th 11th 18th 25th of every
Morada bad	Colonel Meston Vews	month. 1st 8th, 16th and 24th of every month 4th 12th, 20th and 26th of every month
Washington	Sitara i Hind Moulmeln Advertiser	4th 12th 37th and 28th of every month Tue-days, Thursdays and Natur
Mount Road, Madras	Hindu	days Dalty except Sundays
Mussoorie	Echo Vuecoorie Times	Fridays.
Muttra Muvattupusha M <i>ymensingh</i> Nagercoll	Janiskilliner Kerala Dheepika Charn Mibr Travancore Times	7th of each month Fridays, Tuesdays Tuesdays
Nagpur	Nagpur and Berar Times Desha-Sewak	Fridays Mondays.
Raveari	Independent	Saturdays
Yoya Goa	Boletim do Comercio O Commercio Odebato	Wednesdays Daily Mondays.
1014 005	Heraldo O Heraldo	Daily except Mondays Daily except Sundays and holidays
Dotacamund	South of India Observer and Vil	Daily lame except Sundays.
Pandharpur	giri News. Pandhari Mitra	Sundays
Panjim Gos Pen	O Crente Sudhakar	Saturdays. Fridays.
Peshawar	Afghan Renter's Telegram Company Limited	Dally
	Deccan Herald Dynana Prakash	Daily, except Mondays.
	Kesari Maharatta	Turedays Sundays
Poors	Pandit Poons Maij	Daily and weakly on Wednesdays Daily.
	Poons Observer Sudharak or Reformer	Dally Mondays.

stations		Title in full	Day of going to Press
Quetto		Baluchistan Gazetto	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Quilon Rajkot		Malayali Kathlawar Times	Wednesdays and Saturdays Wednesdays and Sundays
H4ngoon	ſ	Burna Sunday Time⊲ Rangoon Gazette	Sundays. Dally except Mondays
	ί	Rangoon Times	Daily except Sundays
Ratosgiri	{	Bakool Satya Shodhak	Saturdays Sundays
Rawaipindi Jatara Jatara City		Punjab Times Shubha Suchaka Prakash	Raturdays and Wi-dreedays Fridays. Wednewlays
Secunderabad	{	Hyderabad Bulletin Notice Short	Daily Daily
Shebjahanpur Shikarpur (Sind)		Sarpunch Trade Advertiser (Waper Sama char)	Dally Saturdays
Shillong		Assan Advertiser	Fridava
Sholapur	1	Kalpataru Sholapur Samachar	Sundava Tursdaya
	1	Associated Press Indian Yess Agency	
Simin		Indian War Cry News of India	2"th of ea h month Wednedat4.
		Pionoer Daily Bulletin Renter's Telegram Company Limited	Week davs
Sukkur		Sindhi	Saturdays
Surat	}	Apakahapata Deshi Mitra Gujrat Mitra and Guj raj arpau	Saturdaya Thursdaya, Saturdaya
	-	Praja Pokar Surat Akhbar	Wednesdays Sundays.
Sylhet Tanduk Tangail		Paridaraka Tamalika Istam Rabi	Wednesdaya, Saturdays Fridays
Thens Trichur		Arundoys Lokaprakasum	Sundays Mondays
Travalla Trivandrum		Kersla Taraks Western Star	Wednesdays. Theselays, Thursdays, and Satudays.
Viragapatam		East Coset Nows and Advertiser	Werkly
₩µl	{	Modavritta Vrittamz	Mondays. Mondays.
Yeotmai		Hartkishore	Gundays.

The Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908 was passed in view of the close compexion between the perpetration of outrages by means of explosives and the publication of criminal incitements in certain newspapers. The Act deals only with incitements to murder to offences under the Explosive Substances. Act 1908 and to acts of violence. It gives power in such cases to conflexate the printing press used in the production of the newspaper and to stop the lawful issue of the newspaper and to stop the lawful issue of the newspaper and to stop the lawful issue of the newspaper and to stop the lawful issue of the newspaper and to stop the lawful issue of the newspaper and to stop the lawful issue of the Code of Crimmal Procedure for dealing with public nuisances with the addition that the final order of the magistrate directing the forfeiture of the press is appealable to the High Court within 15 days. It is further provided that no action can be taken against a press save on the application of a Local Government Witen an order of forfeiture has been made by the magistrate but only in that case the Local Government is empowered to annuithe fiecharation made by the printer and published the foreign of Books Act, 186° and therefire that newspaper under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 186° and therefire that newspaper nor any other which is the same in substance can be published without a breach of the law

The Indian Press Act 1910 was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion

The Act deals, not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence but also with other specified classes of published matter including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their silegatance or duty to bring into hatred or containst the British Government any hatter Prince or any section of His Majert, a subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private India;

The different sections of the Act have in view (1) tontrol over presses and means of publication (fi) control over publishers of newspapers (ii) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the poet of objectionable matter (iv) the suppression of seditions or objectionable newspapers books or other documents wherever found

As regards the first of these objects it is Act. Find down that proprietors of printing presses has been making a declaration for the first time under without section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books security

Act, 1867 shall give security which may, however be dispensed with by the magistrate at his discretion that the proprietors of presses established before the passing of the Act may similarly be required to give security if and when they are guilty of printing objectionable matter of the description to which the Act applies and that where security has been deposited, Local Covenments may declare such security forfeit where it appears to them that the press has been used for printing or publishing such objectionable matter. When the initial security so deposited has thus been the initial security so deposited has thus been can be made under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act and if thereafter the press is again used for printing or publishing objectionable matter the further security deposited and the press itself may be declared for printing or publishing objectionable matter the further security deposited and the press itself may be declared for printing or publishing objectionable matter the further security deposited and the press itself may be declared for printing or publishing objectionable matter the further security

Control over publishers of newspapers the second man object of the Act is provided for in a similar noanner. The keeping of a printing press and the publishing of a newspaper without depositing recursty when required are published with the penalties prescribed for fallure to make the declarations required by sections 4 and 5 of the Press and Registration of Books 4ct 1867.

Other provisions deal with the cases of books or pamphiets printed out of India or secretly in India. The more efficient control over the importation and transmission by post of objectionable matter of the kind described in the Aot is given by empowering the customs and post office authorities to detain and examine packages suspected of containing such matter and to submit them for the orders of the Local Government

The fourth object of the Act is attained by authorising the Local Government to declare forfeit any newspaper book or other document which appears to it to contain matter of the prohibited description and upon such a declaration the Act empowers the police to select such articles and to search for the same

In any ase in which an order of forfesture is passed by the Local Government an application may be made to the High Court on the question of fact whether the matter objected to is or is not of the heature described in the Act. For the most part the object of the Act has been secured as regards the local press without recourse to the power of confiscating security.

Societies: Literary, Scientific and Social.

ACRECULATIONAL AND HONTIQUETURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA (Calcutta)—Founded 1820. Annual subscription Bs. 32. Entrance for Rs. 8. Secretary, F H. Abbott 17 Allpore Mond. Alipore.

AND HORTSULTURAL SOCIETY OF BURNA Secretary Capt W H Allen Victoria Park
Kandawgiay

ACRI-BORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.-Established 1883 Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7 in Class B Rs. 3. Secretor, F F Fyson Mount Road, Teynampett, S. W. Madras.

Teynampett, S. W. Madras.
APERMOFLOSIGAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY—
Founded 1886 to promote the prosecution
of Anthropological research in India to
correspond with Anthropological Scolatios
throughout the world to hold monthly
meetings for reading and discussing papers and to publish a periodical journal containing the transactions of the Scolety Annual subscription Bs 10. Secretary, B. P. Masani Annual M A., Town Hall Bombay

ARANIO SCOURTY OF BENGAL (Calcutta)—
Secretary G H Tipper M.A., 52 Park
Street, Calcutta
BOMBAY ART SCOURTY—Founded 1888 to

promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pktures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a m un establishment and maintenace of a permanent gallery for Pictures and other works of Art Annual exhibition every February Annual subscription Ba. 10 Life Nember Hs. 100 Secretary Prof. O V Meller M.A. Riphinstone College Bombay BOURAY BRINGE OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION WAS STATED AS THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION WAS STATED AS THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION WAS STATED AS THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION WAS STATED AS THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION WAS STATED.

in 1903 in London, to promote the develop-ment and maintain the well being of classical studies. The Bombay Branch was founded in 1910 it numbers 137 members holds in 1860 it numbers 157 memoris holds 5 or 6 meetings a year and publishes a yearly journal Subscription Rs 6 for ordinary and Rs. 2-8-0 for associate members.

Secretary, Mrs Gray 13 Marine Lines Bombay BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE BOYAL ASSAULO SOCIETY —Founded 1804 to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts Sciences and Litecontinued Offendal Arts Sciences and Literature Annas subscription Rs. 50 Sovetter, Frof. G Anderson. Town Hall, Bombay Bosebay Naturala History Nocurat — Found ed 1888, to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a manufacture of these 1700. History in all its branches. The society has a membership of about 1 700 and a representative collecsmall inuscum with a representative collec-

tion of the different Vertebastes invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Coylon. A Journal is published quarterly which contains articles on different natural history subjects as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. In the more recent numbers serial articles on game birds common snakes and common butterfiles have been appearing Abrual subscription Rs 15 Entrance fee, Bs 10 Honoray Score tory W 8 Millard, Carator N B Kinnear Office and Museum 6 Apollo Street, Bombay

BRITISH AND FORBIGH BIBLE SOURTY --Brace 1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma. The first Auxiliary was estab in Burma. The first Auxiliary was estab-lished in Calcutta in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxillary in 1818 the Madras Auxillary in 1620 the North Irdia Auxithe Barma Agency was tounded in 1899 The while the Bible or some portion of it is now to be dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burms reached over 1 000 000 copies in 1919 The Bibles Testaments and For tions in the various Vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay, and at considerable loss to the Society Grants of English Scriptures are made to Students who pass the various University examina whose applications are countersigned

by their Principals, as under —
The 4 Gospels and the Book of Acts in 1 Vol to Matriculates The New Testament and Psalms to Inter

mediates The Bible to Graduates

Last year no fewer than 9 000 volumes were so distributed Portions of Scriptures in the so distributed Fortions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Bible-women's work and Colportage Beddes the British and Foreign Bible Society

there is Bible work carried on in India, Assar and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is and oy the films Household the Baptist Missionary Society—the American and Canadian Baptist Mission the National Bible Society of Societ land, and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India & Burma

CHROCLATION OF THE B.P B S IN INDIA.

Auxiliaries	19 10	1912	1911	1910	
Calcuita Bombay Madras Bangalore Worth India Punjab Burma	184,788 178 720 280 552 58,946 186,660 92 484 117 225	191 809 161 128 268 688 88 680 212,011 84,014 108 646	127 964 140 852 266 911 82,958 186,911 74,881 91 416	123,899 138 907 250,278 22,309 148 681 71 842	
Total copies of Soriptures	1 094 280	1 059,926	921,848	755 911	

Browish Mandal Association (Bombay Branch)—Founded 1886 to promote Medi-eal and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession, Society Dr D B. Bardi, Bombay

ombay Madical Union —Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members BORBAY MADICAL of views and experiences between its members, and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay The entrance fee for Resident members Rs. 5 monthly subscription Rs. 2. Absent members subscription Rs. 6 Prendezi Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy Vecretzries Dr. D. M. Gagrat and Dr. K. K. Dadachanji Dr. M. Dett Medical Union Librarian, Sir D. M. Pett Medical Union Library Hon Treasurer Dr. V. M. Bhajekar Readymoney Buildings, Anollo Bunder Bombay Buildings, Apollo Bunder Bombay

OMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION —Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and BOMBAY SANITARY to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leafiets and practical demonstrations and if possible by holding classes and examinations (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by dilligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girts in the various localities and different classic, provided the people in sanitary sources of the control chawls, provided the people in such local lities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street, which has lately been built by the Association at a cost of nearly Rs 1 00 000 the foundation atone of which was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914 and opened in March 1915 is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall Library Museum etc. and also provides a commodation for King George V Anti Tuberculosis League Dispensary and Museum and the Malaria Office and the Lady Willington Scheme Hon Secretary Dr J A. Turner M.D. Municipal Health Officer Rombay

TROPHAN ASSOCIATION — The European Association was cetablished in 1833 under the title of the European and Angio-Indian RUBUSPRAT Defence Association and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defence Association but the present title was adopted in 1913 The Association has for its objects the general protection of Euro-pean interests and the promotion of European welfare The Association numbers 2,870 The Head Offices are at Grosvenor House Calcutta Previent Mr L. P E Pugh. Societary Mr Alec Marsh.

BRANCHES OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION ARRAM VALLEY, DIEBUGARH—Chatman, Mr R. A. Collie. Securory, Mr W Dotward. BIBAR, MOSUFFERFORE.—Charman, Mr V R Hickley OJ R. Securory The Hon ble Mr T. R. Pilgate, C.I.R.

BOMBAY — Charpara, Mr L. H. Bavila. Serve-tery Mr A W 8 Wise DARJESLING — Charman, Mr H B. Irwin

DARJENIANG — Chaurean, Mr. H. M. AIWIM Servidery, Mr. G. Wrangham Hardy DEBHL—Chaurean Mr. C. E. Bickley Roe. Secretary Mr. H. E. Grant Govan. DOGARS JALPAIGUH — Chaurean, Mr. H. Child Servicey Mr. J. M. Walker MADRAS — Chaurean, The Hon ble Mr. J. O.

HADINAS—CHARMAN, THE HOR MY J U
HODINAS LAHORE,—Charman Mr W Mulr
Masson Scoretary Mr L Saunders.
SIND KARACHI—Chertman, Mr J I Murray
herritary Mr B D Marshal
SUMM VALLEY SILCHR.—Charman, Mr
H St J Hickman, Secretary Mr R St J
Hickman

Hickman

UNITED PROVINCES CAWAPORE.—Chairman, Mr A B Shakespear C.1 E. Socretary, Mr A B Shakespear C.I.E. Socretary, Mr J G Ryan.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE (Calentta) -- Secretary Dr Amrita Lal Sirear 210 Bow Bazar Street Calcutta

18DIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY founded in 1907 for the advancement of Mathematical 1907 for the advancement of Mathematical studies in India I to conducts a bi monitily journal in which papers on mathematical subjects are published and maintains a library with current mathematical perfodicals in all languages and now books in the subject. The library is located in the Ferguson College, Poons whence the journals and books are circulated to members by post The journal of the Society is published in Matras. There are about 150 members from all parts of India Paradari Dwan Eshadur E Ram India President Diwan Bahadur R Ram chandra Row of Nellore Madras Secreta-ries Prof D D Kapadia Poons and Prof T Naranienger Bangalore Librarian Principal R P Paranipye Poons

DIDIAN SOCIETY OF ORINTAL ART (Calcutta.)

—Joint Sees and Treases N Blount and
B C Law P O Box No 8 Calcutta.

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION -The India Sunday School Union is a large indigenous niterdimoninational Society having the sympathy and Co-operation of the greater number of Missionary Societies in India. The great purposes of the Union are the promotion of systematic and careful Bible study, and toon of systematic and carried relute study alto the increased efficiency of Sunday Sobool in India. Its operations extend beyond the borders of India itself to Arabla, Siam, Borneo and Assam Upwards of 050 000 Sunday School scholars and teachers and 13,944 Sunday Schools are connected with the Union speaking 60 Vernaculars One Cortral and 40 Provincial Committees control its Indian work, which forms part of a world wide movement with a membership of 28,000 000

The India Luion was founded in Allababadin 1878 'kearly examinations are held for both teachers and scholars in 31 centres, for which medals, prizes, scripture awards and certificates are granted to successful candidates, upwards of 20,000 entered these Exams for 1918. Notes on the daily portions of the Interdenominational Rible Reading Association are published by the I 8 S U in English and 14 Vernsguians, and 50 editions of the 8.8

Lesson Expositions are published in 20 Vernaoulars. In addition there is a large publication of literature dealing with all phases of child study and moral and religious training. The mosthly publication of the Union the Issue Sunday School Journal Two whole time and twenty four part-time publishers are described to the Sunday Sunday Sunday. missioners are devoted to the work of Union The Teachers Training Department is under the care of Mr B A Annett. General Secretary of the Union the Ray R Burges India Sunday School Union Office

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MADRIE FINE ARTS SOCIETY —Secretary
Edgar Thurston Central Museum Madras MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE BOYAL ABIATIC SOCIETY - Secretary F Grahame 1 C 9 College Road, Nun

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA (Calcutta)
—Annual subscription Rs 24 (fown Mem bars) and Rs. 10 (Motussil members) Entrance fee Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 Secretary A. K Taylor 40 Chowringhee Road Calcutta

RANGOON LITHRARY SOCIETY—Secretary M. Hunter 18 York Road. RANGOOD MIPSICAL AND DRAWAFIF SOCIETY —Founded 1909 Secretary Mass R. West Dalhousle Street, Bangoon

SHRVANTS OF INDIA SUCIETY -The Servants of India Society which was founded by the late Hon ble Mr Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.R., in 1905 has its Read quarters in Poona and its objects are "to train national Poons and its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means the true interests of the Indian people. Its government is vested in the First member or President and a Council On the death government a vested in the class member or President and a Council On the death Mr Gothale in February 1915 the Hon ble Mr V & Stinlyasa Bastri was elected President It has at present four branches, err (1) in Bombay (2) in Madras, (3) in the United Provinces (4) in Central Provinces Each Branch consists of ordinary members mem bers under training and permanent assistants who work under the direction of a Benjor Mem ber The branches engage both in propagan dist and active work of political educational, social agricultural and philanthropic charac A fair idea of the work of a branch can be had from a brief description of the operations of the Bombay Branch whose members have so far undertaken activities in various fields (1) Social purity like the Holika Sammelan of Bombay (2) Social reform organization under the suspices of the National Social Conterence (8) rousing public opinion about elementary education (4) promotion of the cause of elevation and education of indian esume of elevation and education of indian women by building up institutions like the Beva Badan Poona Branch, (5) Bodal Service League of Bombav (6) spread of co-operative two-wement among the agriculturists compositors, and mill bands, (7) relief work connected with wide-spread calamities by organizing the Plague Hellet Commuttee of

Poons which succeeded in reaking inoculation popular in the Decement the Salumbra Fire Relief Committee which arranged for the relief to sufferers for five years and by undertaking a scheme of non-official relief during the famines of 1907-08 and 1914 in the United Provinces, the famine in Gujarat and Kathlawar of 1911 12 and the famine of organising public opinion on the question of Indians in South Africa

Quite recently the United Provinces Branch organised a band of volunteers who rendered organised a band of voluntarias who is not a saisistance in a manner that drew general approbation to the piprims at the last kumbha Mels in Hardwar The Society engages in journalisti work also having in its control the Hetarado an English weeky in Sagpur the Dayan Prakash a Marathi daily in Poons and the Hindustone an Urdu

weekly in Lucknow

The expenses incurred by the Central Home The expenses incurred by the central nome of the Society in Poons and its four branches exceed Rs 40 000 a year and this amount is made up by contributions from Indians rich as well as poor The present number of workers enlisted by the Society is about 20 most of whom are University men of considerable standing

SEVA SADAR.—The Seva Sudan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908 by the late Mr B M Malabarl. It is the proneer In dian ladies society for training Indian sisters ministrant and serving (through them) the poor the sick and the distressed. The society has a habitation in Gamdevi, Bumbay. One half of the Building and Endowment Fund of Rs 82 000 has been spent mainly in building at Gamdevi and partly in the purchase of two acres of land at Banta Cruz for a Slaters Home and other purposes

The Society maintains the following Institu The Society malatains the following lastitutions for training its probationers and for doing its other work 1 A home for the Homeless 2 An Industrial Home with various departments i A Sheiter for the distressed 4 A Disp. nsary for Women and Children 5 Ashrama (or Bisterhoods) 6 Free educational classes and a Library and Reading room 7 A Work class and Home Classes in the quarters of the poor All these art for the benefit of women. The Society has three branches one at Poons and another at three branches one at Poons and another at Ahmedabad and a third at Bangalore The expenditure annually incurred is about Rs 20 000 Secretary Miss B A Engineer M.A. LLB President Mrs M.A LL B Ramabai Ranade President Ahmedabad Branch Lady Chimubhai Madhavlal Presi Branch Lady Chindonal machatha President Poons Branch Mrs Ranade Tress surers Bister Suphlishal and the Houble Mr Lelubhal Samaldas Trustee Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Sir Bhalchandra Erishna Sir V D Thackersey the Hon Mr G K Parekh and the Hon Mr Lalubhai Samaidas, Cl E

CONSUMPTIVES HOMB SOCIETY -This ORSUMPTIVES HOME SOCIETY—This So-ciety was started by the late Mr B M Mgla barl on the lat of June 1909 It was registered under Act XXI of 1860 It is an ecoared a large grant of land in a Himalay an pine forest in Dharupur (Simla Hills) from H H the Maharaja of Patials, for a SanHorium for Consumptives The Sanitofiums was started on June 1 1909 and has been in axistence ever since. Mr Malabari collected an Endowment Fund of about Es 67 000 lodged with the Tressurer Charitable Endowments under Act VI of 1880 Vearly Rs. 70 000 more have been spent on buildings etc and the current annual expenditure is about Rs 14 000 Dr Nanavati Ls & 8 and B.80 is in charge of the Sanitorium

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS INDIAN SECTION —
This Society was founded in Loudon in the 18th Century its recently published history by Sir Henry Trueman Wood Secretary of the Society gives the following account of the Indian Section. In 1857 a proposition was made by Mr Hyde Clarke who wrote to the Council suggesting that a special section be formed for India, another for Australia, one for English America and so on It was suggested that the Indian Section should not once a fortaight for the reading of papers. Nothing rame of the suggestion until ten years fater when Mr Hyde Clarke returned to Fugland, and in 1808 he renewed his proposal but only proposing the formation of a committee which should organise conferences on Indian subjects. This time the suggestion was taken up more warmly Mr Hyde Clark himself was blazed on the Council and the Indian Section, were started. The Indian Section thus established became a most important department of the Society it has had great results in India by spreading information as to the directions which the development of Indian manufactures and Indian products, could most usefully take and in England by giving similar in formation as to the indican press and in this in return been of service to the Indian press and it has in return been of service to the Indian press in supplying useful information to it it has been of great value to the Society is if us the menus by which many members have been added to its lists of that in fact thanks to a very large extent to the work of the Indian Section and of the allied section for the colonies a large proportion of the present number of members come from the deependencies of the Empire about

WEST OF INDIA ANGLING ASSOCIATION Members of the Association who six fill in India, the head-quarters of the Association have been moved to Bombas and it is hoped that with the lass addition to the member ship which may be expected really practical work may be undertaken as soon as funds are available.

It is proposed to commence the publication of a mail Quarterly Journal at an early date which will be sent to all members free of cost and postage

The Entrance Fco is Rs 20 and the Annual Subserption Rs. 20 fators H E Lord Willingdon President R Comber Hom Secretary G B Adamson Forbes Building Home Street Rounber

way in 1896 The aim of the Association is to meet the needs of the girls and women who live in India from an Intellectual Spiritual, Social and Physical standpoint This is done in many ways in the 180 Associations that now flourish under the auspices of the National Young Womens Christian Association The Associations in the big cities have a large membership and include all classes of the community Clubs Classes, Lectures, Study Courses Music, Languages, Bible and Mission Study social intercourse and all kinds of physical recreation are carried on as need arises in these thy Association. Boarding Homes are established in all the principal office where teachers nurses, business girls, students, apprentices etc can have a com tortable home with good wholesome food and coreans nome with good wholeome food and congenial companionship for Ba. 20 or Ra. 20 per month Travellers Ald work is done and many travellers especially in the port cities, find accommodation as they pass through A useful feature of the Association is the Holiday Homes that are conducted in the bills, where girls from the plains can find inexpensive ac commodation and regain health and strength Some of the homes accommodate as many as thuty six at one time and hundreds benefit during the season. The work of the Association in the large cities is managed by a staff of professional Y W C A Becretaries, who are fully trained and equipped to meet the many demands that are made on them These Socretaries are supplied from America Britain Australia and India

Many of the Associations are in small up country stations where a handful of members constitute the Branch led by some lady in the station who is glad of the opportunity for service. The members of these small stations may be transferred in the over-changing life of India into the larger cities and then they learn in a fuller way what the Association can do to help them in an all round development. The National Headquarters are in Bombey where the greater part of the National Committee is stationed, the inter denominational character of the Association is clearly kept in the forefront and ladies of many Christian denominations are on the Committee. The National Committee consists of twenty live members recident and non resident representative of Studeot and City Department in various sections of the country

tions of the country

The Officers are Acting President Mrs. Kloz. Vice Presidents Mrs. F J Clark,
Mlss A. M R. Dobson Hon. Treasurer F J

Clark, Acting National General Secretary
Miss Florence B Lang. The General Secretaries of the principal places are Bombamiss Whealdon Calcutts, Miss Rutherford
Colombo Miss Anderson Rangoon Miss
Hughes Madras, Miss Downey Bangalore,
Miss Meager Karachi, Miss Offician Labore,
Miss Denison, Mussich, Miss Gregory Simi,
Secretary Allshabad, "Secretary Luch
now Miss Davies.

The National Office is in the British Foreign and Bible Seciety Building Horney Road Bombay The Official Organ of the Association is The Krong Woman of India," which has a circulation of over 2,000 copies monthly

Formed Mins's Christian Association —
This Association which was founded by the late fit George Williams on June 6 1844, seeks to mite those young men who regard ing Jesus Christ as their God and Saviour according to the Holy Scriptures desire to be His disciples in their doctrine and in their life, and to associate their efforts for the extension of His kingdom among young men. The above is known as the Parts Basis of the Young Mon a Christian Associations and it is world wide It was adopted at the first World's Convention in Paris in 1855 and re-affirmed at the Jubiles World's Convention in Faris in 1905. The aim of the Association is through its religious, educational, and physical work to cater for the threefold—spiritual, mental and physical—needs of young men and its policy is one of intense loyalty to the Church

There are as a rule, two classes of members Any young man who is a member in full communion of any Protestant Christian Church may be an active or woting member and any young man of good character may be an associate.

The Young Men s Christian Association though relatively new to Indus is spreading very rapidly The local Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors These Associations in convention elect a National Council of European and Indian laymen, who are responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Amoutation work Both the National Coun oil and the local Associations employ specially trained full time Recretaries Over two-thirds of the Secretaries are supported from funds relied in India and Ceylon. The remaining Becretaries are supported by the Associations of North America Australesia and Great Britain but their work is directed by com mittees in India to whom their services are loaced for the time being. The first paid years ago in response to an appeal from Madras Soon afterward. Becretary came to India over twenty five Council was Organised, and has become incr easingly an indigenous institution There are now 10 Associations with 11 200

There are now 10 Associations with 11 2001 resmbers Of these about one quarter are Europeans and three-quarters are Indians, of whom over half are non-Christians. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters—Allahabad, 2, Bangalore 1, Alleppey 1. Bombay 4, Calcutts 5 Calleut, 1. Combatore 1. Colombatore 1. Calcutt 5 Calleut, 1. Combatore 1. October 1. Sarachi 1 Lahore 1. Madras 1. Maradaisy 1 Maymor 1. Nagper 1. Nail Tal, 1. Rangoon 3. Secunderabad 1, Simila 1. In addition to buildings owned by the Association bungalows have been rended to

In addition to buildings owned by the Assessation buggalows have been rested to been rested to be beadquarters in the following stations—Ahmednagar 1, Allahabad, 1 Bangalore 2, Colombo 2 Delht, 1 Ferrapore, 1 Hyderabad, 1 Jamaspur 1, Jhansl 1 Jubbulpore 1 Labore 2 Lucknow 1

Madras 1, Madurs 1, Mhow, 1 Palamnottan 1 Maltan 1 Poona, 1 Pudukettan 1 Rangoon 1 Trivandrum 1

The departments of the National Council are Railway Bural Literary Army High School Architectural and Physical. The Student Christian Association is affiliated to the National council and has branches in more than two score Colleges The Railway Depart ment is responsible for the Development of Associations amongst railway employes At Jamalpur the railway institute and Apprentices Engineers-Club are operated by the Y. M. (A. The Rural Department is organising village Y M C A s and co-operative credit societies and promoting cottage in dustries. The Literary Department main tains three Secretaines — J Y Farguhar for Hindulam K J Faunders for Buddhism and H A Walter for Yuhammedanism The object of the department is to promote proper and sympathetic understanding of a proper and sympathetic underteading of the non Christian religious and show their relationship to Christianity. At the begin ning of the war there were but three Army Associations and five Army Secretaries in the whole of India. Now Association privileges are provided for British Troops in eighteen contournents under the direction of thirty six Secretaries and Assistants Five dility of contents and account of the second Indian Expeditionary Force A in Europe in addition to organising Y M. C A. school boys the High Echool Department ar ranges for boilday camps for boys and high behool teachers The National Council employs its own architects who plan and construct its buildings hostels and play grounds. The Physical Department spe cialises on physical education and is pro-moting the playeround movement

The headquarters of the National Council is 86 College Street Calcuita The officers are—

Patron —His Excellency Lord Hardings of Penchurat Vicercy and Governor Gene ral of India

Chairman - Raja Sir Harnam Singh

Treasurer - W R Gourlay E.q 108, 8 Government Place Calcutta

Joint Treasurer - L. Robertson, Esq. 108.

General Secretaries -E C Carter A. C Harte K, T Paul.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings — Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road Rebach Street and Reynolds Boad The Prestient is Mr D M Ingle and the General Secretary is Mr L G G Cranns. In connection with cach building there is a well managed hostel one for Anglo-Indian apprentices one for Indian students one primarily for European buril ness men, and one for Indian Christians. The Kiton Hockey Tournament and the Condor Tennis Tournament are held empading the supplies of the Bombay Association.

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PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA

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Bassey	1881	Fytche Street 50 Ba- schi Burma	اآن	} 1	10	Comdr A Bandlton
BELGAUM	1884	Close to Rale Course	ət)		10	Lt-Col J W Haile
Benares Hubgal	1827	38 Chowringhea Road Calcutta	-00	1	14 11	Wilmot C Dover Col. W Weallens
BRIGAL UNITED SER	184	49 Chowringhre Rd	190	14	10	(A Mackenzin
Bonbay Burma	1982 188	Pampart Row Morehant Street Ran goon	100 0	l I	6	I (Wille H G TD Alcus
Byculla Calcutta	1833 1907	Bellatis Rd Bombas 13 Bussell Street	200 100	12	10	W P Pechey D Lindsay & S I ajendra ha Mookerjet
CALCUTTA TURF	1861	19 Theatre Road Cawnport	150 50	25	{	J Rutcheson
CHAMBA CHIPTAGONG	1891 1878	Dalhousie Punjab Pioneer Hill Chitta	50 50	`	10	Capt H R Hoods
CLUB OF CENTRAL	1885	gong Mhoti	50		1 8	Mill R LM Major Charles
ANDIA CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA	1866	Ephinstone Road,	200	1	E	lamman Vajor N. Leslie
COCHIN COCUNADA	1876 1867	Cocupada	اں 70	E	10	Frederic A Cox
COSMBATORE	1868	Combatore	50		17	H Deane
COUNOOR DAGGA	1894	Coonoor Nilgiris	0 50	1	14	L W Stoney C.I.E. Capt. P. L. Ingpon.
Darjeeling Delen	1868	Auckland Road Ludlow Castle, Delhi.	70)	17	R M. Phome
Hidearaya Juansi	1841 1867	Mussourie Vert to Public Gar dees Thansi.	100	12	10 9-8	vidson I M.S. R. S. Wahab Major W. Hallare R.A. M.C.

	9		Subscription			Secretary	
Name of Club	Rate blished Club-house		Ent An- Mon				
			B.,	Re	Ba		
Madras	1881	Mount Road, Madras.	250	92	10	Captain W B. F Davidson	
MALABAR	1984	Beach Road, Callent	50	12	8	W O Wright.	
MAYNYO	1901		100	12	10		
MOOLTAX	1892	Mocitan	80		12		
NAIRI TAL	1864	1	100	: !	5	Capt. J O Nelson	
OOTAGAKE VD	1840	Ootacamund Kilgiri Hills	150	12	5	O A Mackemale	
ORIENT		Chaupatty Bombay	150		6	Jehangir Dosabho: Framjee, 180 and AHASimcox, 108	
Pagu	1871	Prome Bd Ranguon	100	12		Capt, B Stephenson	
Pashawah	1888	Peshawar	32		10	Capt I M. Conwa; Poole	
Putjab	1979	Upper Mall, Lahore	150		12	A B. Ross Redding.	
QUEITA	1879	Quetta	80		15		
Rangoon Gymkhaba	18,4	Halpi Rd Rangoon	75	0	7	W B. Clover	
RANGOON BOAT CLUB	l	Royal Lakes, Rangoon	48		3	R R. Ycomans.	
RAJPUTANA	1880	Mount Abu	50	48	8	Maj M P Corkery	
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT	1880	Apollo Bunder	250	18	8	6 C Plinston	
BATURDAY	1	7 Wood St Calcutta.	1	1		G Hervi)	
SECUE DERABAD	1883	Secunderabad, Deccan	100		8	W C Clark.	
BHILLOXG	1978	Northbrook Road Shillong	50	'	12	C H Holder	
SIALKOT		Sialkot Punjab	32		6	Capt G S Blvtl	
SIND	1971	Karachi	200	12	6	J Humphrey	
TRICKINOPOLY	1809	Cantonment	50	12	1 3	O McO Conway	
TUTIOORIS	1885	Tuticoria	50	1	l š	H S. Northey	
IVIIOMA	1000		ייי	1	١ ،	n ne norme)	
UNITED BERVICE CLUE		Simia	200	1	1	Capt L. B. Vaughan	
UNITED SERVICE CLUB LUCKNOW	1861	Chutter Manzil Palace	50	1	8	G L D iwbiggin	
UPPER BURNA	1589	PortDufferin Mandalay	50		8	E D Haffender	
Western India Turf		Bombay and Poons	50	20		Maj J E Hugh absent on Militur Duty Ag Secretar	
Per	****	m. 24 11 24				J Reynold	
WHEELER	1863	The Mall Meerut	υŪ		8	Captain H Watton	

The Church in India.

Backstarios Establishment is maintained for providing religious ministrations, primarily to British troops, secondarily to the European over office of the eaven angliera Bishops in India are officers of the Establishment, though their rejacopal prisidetion for transcends the limits of the Ecclesiatural Establishment The stipends of the three Presidency Bishops are paid entirely by Government and they hold an official status which is clearly defined The Bishops of Lahore Lucknow Nagpur and Eangoon draw from Government the stipends of Benior Chaptains only but their episcopal rank and territorial titles are officially recognized. of Benjor Chaplains only but that episcopal rank and territorial titles are officially recog nised The Bishops of Chota Nagpur Tinne-velly ligdura Travancore, Cochin Dornakal and Assam are not on the establish ment The new Bishopric of Assam was created in 1915. In its relations with Constraints in 1915. In its relations with Government it is subordinate to the see of taloutts. But the maintenance of the Bishopric is met entirely from voluntary funds.

The occlosinstical establishment includes four denominations—Anglican Scottish, Roman and Wesleyan Of these the first two enjoy a distinctive position in that the Chaplains of those denominations (and in the case of the first-named the Bishops) are indiviof the inst-hamed the Bunops) are mulvi-dually appointed by the Secretary of State and rank as gazetted officers of Government Throughout the Indian Empire there are 184 Anglican and 18 Church of Scotland chaplains whose appointments have been confirmed. The authorities in India of the Roman Catholic receive block-grants from Government for the provision of clergy to minister to troops and others belonging to their respective denomin skitons. The Weeleyal Methodist Church has a staff of military chaplains in India who receive a fixed salay from Government and 2 chapjains werking on a capitation basis of payment by Government. Churches of all four denomin attems may be built, furnished and repaired whody or partly at Government expense.

In the Anglican Communion a movement towards Synodical Government was making towards Synodical Government was maxing greas progress when in the course of the year 130 t, norton legal difficulties were encountered. The Bishops were advised that their relations with Canterbury and the Crown precluded the establishment of synods on the basis adopted by the Anglican Church in America Japan South Africa and other countries where it is not established by the State. It is stated that in course of time those relations may be modified so as to admit of the establishment of synodical government in India Meanwhile Diocean

Bo far as the European and Anglo-Indian communities are concerned the activities of the Church are not confined to public worship and pushoral functions. The education of the children of those communities is very largely in the lands of the Ciclatian describations. There are a few institutions such as the La

In the ordinary acceptance of the term here is no established Church in India. An isolessation Establishment is maintained for rowiding religious ministrations, primarily to the European control of the control of the eleven angilera Bishopa in dia are officers of the Establishment, though their replacopal jurisdiction far transcends the extrements of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, though the stipends of the three Presidency Bishopa in estimate of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in the trapends of the three Presidency Bishopa in estimate of the English and the Establishment and they did no official status which is clearly defined to the Herotonic Status and tendence and the Establishment the stipends of Lahora Lucknow Nagpur and angoon draw from Government the stipends and tendence and the Establishment the stipends of the three Presidency Bishops of Lahora Lucknow Nagpur and angoon draw from Government the stipends and tendence and the stipends and tendence and the stipends and tendence and the stipends and tendence and the stipends and tendence and the stipends and tendence and the stipends and tendence and the stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends and tendence and the stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends and tendence and the stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and the stipends are to stipends and tendence and children at Kalimpong, near Darpesing Schools of all denominations receive liberal grants-in aid from Government, and are regularly in spected by the Education Departments of the various provinces. Thanks to the free opera-tion of the denominational principle and its tion of the denominations principle and he frank recognition by Government, there is no religious difficulty in the schools of the European and Anglo-Indian communities.

Christian Missions

The tradition that St. Thomas, the Apostle was the first Christian missionary in India is by no means improbable. History however carries us no further back than the sixth cen carries us no further back than the airth century when a community of Christians is known to have existed in Malabar. Since then the so-called Syrian Church in south west India has had a continuous life. Except in its many this Church (or rather these Churches for the Syrian Christians are now divided into lor the Syrian Christians are now divided into four communions) has displayed little of the missionary spirit until quite recent times. Western Christianity was first introduced into India by the Portuguese who cetablished their hierarchy throughout their sphere of influence, Goa being the metropolitical see of the Indies. Bt Francis Xavier a Spaniard by Tace took full advantage of the Portuguese power in Western India to carry on his Christian propaganda. His almost super human real was rewarded with much success but many of the fruits of his labour were lost with the horizages of the Portuguese. many of the fruits of his labour were lost with the birinarys of the Portuguese Empire It is really to the work of the missionaries of the Propagands in the 17th century that the Papace wese its large and powerful following in India to-day The Roman Catholes in India number 1900 008 of whom 579.251 were added during the decade 1901 1911. The total of Svylan Christians (exclusive of those who while using the Syrian litingy are of the Roman obedence) is 315 GR, as against 243 741 in 1901 Protestant Chru-tlans (the term throughout the article includes Angileans) number 1 638 781, an increase of government in India Meanwhile Diocram are of the first in 1901 Protestant time Councils are being adopted as a make shift against 243 741 in 1901 Protestant time according to the first council that the term throughout this article includes characteristics, but are devoid of any coercive Anglicane) number 1 638 781, an increase of 434 698 times 1901. Thus the total number of the first council time the conditions of all denormations in India is now slow on four millions. In fact it pro-bably exceeds that figure at the present moment as these statistics are taken from the Census Report of 1911 and the rate of increase during the previous decade was nearly 100,000 DEP ADDITE.

The Protestant Churches made no serious attempt to evangelies India till the beginning of the ninetecuth centary. They have thus been at work in the Indian mission field for been at work in the indian mission near nor, something over 100 years and the statistical results of their efforts are given above. It is now however generally recognised that Christian missions are producing indirect effects in India which lend themselves only incompletely to any sort of tabulation. The main agency of the more diffrance indicates of Christianity. is the missionary school and college The Protestant missions his considerable part in the elementary education of the country According to the Year Book of Musicons in Jadda 1912 they are teaching 446 000 children in 1920s elementary schools morely situated in villages. This represents one ninth of the total of elementary schools and scholars throughout the Empire The majority of children in these schools are non Christians. The same is true also of the high schools and in a still greater degree of the colleges. The former number 283 with 62 600 male and 8 400 former number 255 with 25 over the state 255 with fermale pupils. There are 38 colleges affiliated to Universities containing 5 485 male and 61 female students. Of these as many as 5 241 are non-Christians. From the standpoint of missionary polloy much importance is attached to these agencies for the indirect propagation of the Christian faith. The propagation of the Children later. The stateman and the publicist are children lessed in the excellent moral effect produced by these institutions amongst the educated olsases and the higher educational ideals maintained by their staffs The principal University colleges under Protestant susplees are the Madras University College Sunder Protestant susplees are the Madras University College the Dust conlege calculates the wind contege labors, all these are maintained by Presbyterian societies either British or American The Homan Catholics have a large number of educational institutions ranging from small village schools to great colleges preparing students for Uni versity degrees. But the proportion of Chris-tian students in their institutions is very much tian students in their institutions is very much larger than in those of the Protestant hodies. The proportion of literates amongst native Roman Catholics is probably lower than amongst the Protestant converts but compared with Hindus and Mahomedans it is conspicuously higher. The Roman Catholics bare some 3 000 elementary schools in which 80 000 boys and 41 000 girls are receiving instruction. In middle and high schools they have 140 000 boys and 73 000 girls and in University colleges about 5 000 students of both exces. These figures, however include a large proportion of Europeans and kurasians who are an almost negligible quantity in Protestant mission schools and colleges.

stimulus was also given to medical missions Recapitals and dispensaries have arong up in all parts of the mission field, and leper saytums are simost a monopoly of Unitsian missionary effort. In 1911 the total number of medical missionaries working under Protestant societies in India was 118 men and 217 women the majority of the former being also ordained inhisters of religion. There are 128 industrial institutions in which 59 different arts and cratts are taught, ranging from agriculture to type-writing in this department the Equivalent of the confidence of Government in their methods has been shown by their being officially entrusted with the difficult work of winning over certain criminal tribes to a lite of industry. The indirect effect of all this philantiropic activity under miscionary auspices has been stimulus was also given to medical missions The indirect effect of all this philantiropie activity under miseionary auspices has been most marked. It has awakened the social consolence of the non Christian public and such movements as the Bervants of India and the mission to the Depressed Classes are merely the ontward and visible sign of a great striring of the philantiropy spirit far beyond the sphere of Christian missionary Operations

Anglican Missionary Societies

The Church Musionary Society carries on work in India in seven different missions—the United in mins in seven duterent missions—de United Provinces, South India Travancore and Cocim, Bengal Western India, Punjab and Sind and the Central Provinces and Rajputana The names are in order of seniority Work was begun in what are now called the United Probegun in what are now called the United Provinces in 1913, in the Pinnjab in 1951, and in the Central Provinces in 1834. The Society has always kept Evangellitic work well to the fore but it also has important medical missions, especially on the N.W. Frontier and many schools of the Primary Middle and High standards. The Church of England Zonana Missionary Society is an offshoot of the O.M. Secutive of 162 missionary ladies. The number of ordained European missionaries of the O.M. S. in India is 188 European laymen 64 and European lay women 271. The Society laims a Christian community of 185000 of whom 52000 are adult communicants.

Society for the propagation of the Gospal Statistics of the work of this Society are not easily ascertained as much of it is done through bave some 8 000 elementary schools in which 80 00 boys and 4 000 grits are received in the secretary of the work of the secretary of the secre

It works in the postest parts of Calcutta and sale as Barisal. There are 11 mission pricets of this Society and 16 Sisters. In addition to its work amongst the poor the Datord Mission addresses itself to the educated classes in Rengal and issues a periodical called the Society of St John the Evangelist (commonly known as the Cowley Fathers) has been foodly known as the Cowley Fathers) has been as Caucational work (chiefly amongst the domiciled community) in the Punjah The mission of the Society of St John the Evangelist (commonly known as the Cowley Fathers) has been detectional work (chiefly amongst the domiciled community) in the Punjah The mission of the Society of St John the Evangelist (commonly known as the Cowley Fathers) has been ducational work (chiefly amongst the domiciled community) in the Punjah The mission of the Society of St John the Evangelist (community) in the Punjah Amaribagh and work centres round the Church of Holy Cross Unarribadl, where there is a school and a working at Rangra and Palampur (Punjah) dispensary. The Christians are oldeify drawn from the very poorest classes of the Bombay and Rangra and Palampur (Punjah) dispensary.

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

Letroy Most Reverend George Alfred D D

Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India

SEVIOR CHAPLAIRS

Stokon Rev Contl George M.A. Stokog, Rev O'cit (George M.A.
Firminger Ven'dle Waiter Kelly M.A. B.D.
Scott, Rev Sydney B., M.A.
Stoart, Rev Robert William Hall B.A.
Smith, Rev Joseph Frank, B.A. A.K.C.
Koeling, Rev Ernest William Phillips B.A.
Drawbridge Rev W. H. M.A.

On combined leave On combined leave St James, Caloutta On combined leave

Services transferred to Puniab

Archdeacon of Calcutta

Services transferred to Bihar and Orasa. And Il Junior Chapleins

CHAPLAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLARD

Thomson, Rev William, MA

Gillan Rev D H

Presidency Senior Chaplain St Andrew a Calcutta On combined leave

Officiating

McCaul Rev M W., B A.

Probationary Chaplain St andrew s, Calcutta

CHAPLAIRE OF THE CHUECH OF ROME it Brice 8.1 Archbishop Menleman The Most Reverend Dr Brice 8.J Carbery, Rev Fr Stanfalaus, 8.3 Chaptain, Presidency Jail

Bombay Ecclesiastical Denartment

Palmer Right Reverend Edwin James, M.A. Lord Bishop of Bombay Barham, Rev C M. M.A. (on Jesus for 3 months from Archdescon of Bembay and Bishops December) Commissar

Bowen, John Cuthbert Grendde

Kennelly Rev W J M, M.A. Coles, Rev A. H Heywood Rev R. S Joshi, Rev D L King Rev C Rivington Rev C 8

Honorary Canons of Bombay Cathedral

Remittar of the Diocese

SHYIOR CHAPLAINS

Courtice Rev George Robert Aulton M.A B.S o Prote Bey Harold D'Alessio, Rey Edward Samuel John, B a deCostlogon Rev Charles Evelyn Cambridge M.A. Mould, Rev Horace

Camp Aden Ahmedabad On furlough Hount Abu

Belganor

And 1" Junior Chaplains

CHAPLAINS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Matthew Rev John Cromble MA. BD. Benlor Presidency Chaplain

And 3 Junior Chaptains

CHAPLAINS OF THE CHURCE OF ROME

Jurgenn The Very Rev H Presidency

Madras Ecclesiustical Department.

Whitehead, Right Reverend Henry D D Cox, Ven ble Lional Edgar, M.A.

Rowlandson, Frederic, B.A. LLB

Lord Bishop of Madras Archdeacon and Commissary and Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop Begintrar of the Dincese and Secretary to the Lord Bishon

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Breay Rev Christopher Francis, M A M
Bull, Rev, Edmand M
Glies, Rev Clement Douglas M A O
Weichman Rev Richard Herbert M A. O
Flynn Rev Hugh Hamilton C
Hatchell, Rev Christopher Frederic Weilevicy M A
Heysock, Rev Francis Whealon M A T

t. Thomas Mount Meroura and Mysore Octacamind On combined leave Coconada. St John a, Banguloru, Trichinopoly

And 24 Junior Chaptains

ORUMEN OF SCOTIAND

Heron Rev John w & BD

McMrum, Rev Nell W & B D Phillip Rev James Gibson Mitchell, Rev James Donald M & B D Presidency Senior Chaplain Ag Chaplain, t. Andrew & Church Secunderabad. St. Andrew's Church Madias St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore

On combined leave

Assam Ecclesiastical Department

Coverat, Rev N W P B a Kendrick Rev G V McFajlani Bev W P B A Lakhimpur Sibsagui Silchar

Bihar and Orissa Ecclesiastical Department

JUNIOR I HAPLAING

Drawbridge Res William Hamilton M 4

Pricet Real Henry Green, Canon Arthur Daniel Payne Rev Eussell, M. A. Cosgrave Canon W. F. Moore Rev H. M. Spoonel Rev Harold Dinapole Bhagalpur Monghyr and Jamalpur Muzaffarpur Ranchi Bankipore

Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India Arms, Dent.

Burma Ecclesiastical Department

Fyfic The Right Reverond Rollestone Sterritt MA Lord Bishop of Rangoon
Cory Ven ble Charles Page MA Archdescon and Bishop a Commissary

DESIGN CHAPLAINS

Blandford, Rev Henry Woare B A Collins Rev James Henry Seelev Rev George Henry Ellaby, Bev George Alfred, B A Maymyo On leave Rangoon Cantonment, Shwebo

And 7 Junior Charlains

Central Provinces Ecclesiastical Department

Chatterton Right Reverend E D D Price Ven ble C. MA Lord Bishop of Nagpur Archdeacon, Nagpur

Parling, Ray C W MA Anstey Rev H C S MA Clarke Box W L, WA SENIOR CHAPLAINS

On combined leave
Nastrabad.

On combined leave

And 14 Junior Chaplains North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department

(ampleh Rev R W B 4 SENIOR CHAPLAIN

And 4 Junior Chaplains. Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Durrant, Right Reverend H. B., M.A., D.D. Warlow The Ven ble Edmund John M.A. than Ullah The Ven ble

Lord Bishop of Punjab Lahore Archdescon (Simia) Archdescon Lahore (Un-official)

Naish, Bev Henry Beckez, Bev Charles Maxwell, M.A. Syme Bev James Greensill Shottowe, M.A. Brookes, Rev Joshus, Aifred Bowland, M.A. Stanley, Rev Albert Edward, M.A. Muspratt, Rev Walter M.A. Stawart, Bev Charles B.A.

Marachl.
Murros (Further) Galls.

M.A. Labor
Labor
Delhi
Multan
Ferosepur
Hydrabad (Sind
And 19 Junior Chaplains.

SERIOR CHAPLAIRS

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department

Wescott, The Right Reverend George Herbert Chapman, The Ven ble Percy Hugh MA LL.D Pearson H G Bar at Law

Kirwan, Rev Robert Mansel M.A.

Bhaw Roy Walter Lillov Pritchatt, MA Johnson Rev Percy James Debenham, B A Oldham, Rev George Erneet, M A Canney Rev Duncan Arnold

Mensies Bev Henry M a

Lord Risbon of Lucknew Archdeacon of Lucknow Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow

SENIOR CHAPLAINS Yervices placed at the disposal of Continuent Army Department.

Roorkee

Cawnpore

Musicorie Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Punjab

Iucknow

And 16 Junior Chaplains with 7 Additional Clergy

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Two Junior Chaplains

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

With regard to numbers, the Catholic Directory of India 1913 gives the following discrepant tables -

	Civil Census 1011	Ecclematical Estimate
Latin rite	1 430 582	1 535 820
British India { Svrlao rite	1 430 582 41 ; 142 41 ; 142 1 848 724 60 282 339 300 2,243 306	864 660
Total British India and P vs. States Burms Deylon	60 282	1 900 480 88 447 822 168
Total India Burma and Ceylon	2,243 306	2 311 090
French India Portuguese ludia	_ 	25 918 296 148
Ecclesiastical Grand Total		2,663 156

^{2,423 286} Total ° 534 798

(1) The Syrian Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1699, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and them under Carnolite Vicans Apostolic They are at present ruled by four Vicars Apostolic They are at present ruled by four Vicars Apostolic Their company acres even the contraction of the company and the company of the comp

tolle of their own Syriac rite.
(2) Converts of the Portuguese unusionaries from 1500 and onwards starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast and in Coylon

(8) Ruropean immigrants at all times, in cluding British troops.

(4) Modern converts from Hindrian and Animism in recent mission centres

The Catholic community as thus existing is composed of the following elements —

(1) The Syrian Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas They were brought under alleglance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1899, and such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy Honce arose a conflut of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the padroado or royal patronage and the propaganda clergy This conflict was as at rest by the Contordat of 1886 At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows.— Of the Portuguese Jurisdiction :

The archbishopric of Gos (having some or tension into British territory) with suffragan bishopries at Cochin Mylapore and Damaun (all three covering British terri tory)

Of the Propaganda Jurisdiction -

- The archbishopric of Agra with suffragan bishoprics of Aliahabad and Rajputana and the Prefecture Apoetolic of Bettish
- The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poons, Mangalore and Trichinopoly
- The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Daces and Krishnagar and the Prefecture Apostolic of Assam
- The archbishopric of Madras with auf ragan bishoprics of Hyderabad Vizagapatam and Nagpur
- The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French) with suffragan bishoprics of Colmbators and Kumbakenam.
- The archbishopric of Simia with suffragan bishopric of Labore and the Prefecture Appe tolic of Kashmere
- The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon) with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy Galle Jaffna and Trincomalec
- The archbishopric of Verapoly with suffragan bishopric of Quilon
- Four Vicariates Apostolic of the Syriac rite for the Thomas Christians of Valabar
- Three Vicariates Apostolic of Burma. The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders congregations or mission seminaries and with a few enceptions are either F ench, Beiglan Dutch German, Spanish or Hallan by nationality Theynumber about 1 000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly native to the country numbering about 2,000 and probably about 2,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing

Christia is including railway people and British truops second cones a cration which is not confined to their own people their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedons Parisi, etc. Among the most important institutions are St Xavior's College Control of Parising College Area (1988). the most important institutions are st Xaviers College, Carlentia, St Peter's College Arra, St. Xavier's (cliege Bounbay St Joseph Sollege, Trichinopoly 5t. Aloysius College Visualitary, teaching university courses beades a large number of high schools and elementary schools. The aducation of girls is supplied for the contract of th for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congrugations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charlable institutions. The total number under education amounted in 1904 to 143 051 boys and

73 184 girls, later figures being unavailable.
As to missionary work proper the country is
600 even with numerous mission centres,
among which those in Chota Nagpur Gulerat Orissa the Vizams Domidons the Ahmed bagar district and the Telugu coasts may be incuted of Could be a coast of the Country of quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by startager mer and money which is indefinite extension. The resources of the clarry after the ordinary church collections and Pay of a few military and railway chaplaincies are derived minily from Europe that in from the collections of the Secate for the Pragagation of the Fault and of the Holy Childhood helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missecured from home by the different local mis-floraging. In mix lon work the fathers count as shrolled only those who are baptized and persevering as Christians and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation This, while keeping down the record has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES

THE CAURCH OF SCOTLAND—The Chaplaincy of the Church of Scotland dates from societies in India contribute towards the cost of this additional establishment in other places such as Staked Murry Dalhousic, this Scottish fellow countrymen Since Darlesing and Labore regular services are but a beautiful towards the cost of this additional establishment in other places such as Staked Murry Dalhousic, but the Borne places are but the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Portion of the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Scotlash (Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains on the Bissionaries Sinks has been eighteen chaplains work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rav Dr Bryce landed in Calcutta and organised a congregation of bis Scottish tellow countrymen Since 1903 there have been eighteen chaplains on the staff of whom nine belong to the Bengal Presidency five to Bombay and four to Madras These minister both to the Scottish troops and to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed but when there is a Scottish regiment the chaplain is attached to the tish regiment the chaptain is attached to the regiment instead of being posited to the station where the regiment happens to be placed and as a role more with the regiment. There are three Presidency sculor Chaptains in charge of Bengal Bombey and Madras respectively. There are churches in the chief towns of the Presidencies and Churches have also been built or are being built in all considerable military stations eg. Chakrata. Lucknow, Peshawar Ramikhet Rawalpindi Stakto and Umballa. In addition to the regular establishment there are a number of acting Chaplains.

a minister of its own sent out from Scotland

The Mission work of the Church of Scotland The Mission work of the Church or sections dates from 1829 when Alexander Duff one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to calcutat He was the first to open achools where English was made the medium for instruction and where religious teaching was given daily Similar educational missions. were soon afterwards started in Bombay and Mairia. Educational work is still an import. Ant branch of the mission work of the Church, but the Bombay College was closed in 1891, and in 190° the College in Calcutta was united with the College in the United Free Church of Scotland to form the Calcutta Christian Calledon Church of Scotland to form the Calcutta Christian Calledon. of Scotland to form the Calcutta Christian College In the Punjab Evangelistic work Umballa In addition to the regular establish ment there are a number of acting Chaplains seventeen missionaries. The baptised Christent out by the Colonial Committee of the tidan community now numbers almost 12,000 Church of Scotiand and there are serving in such stations as Rawaipindi Cawnpore Morut Lesium Himalayan dietrist, and there is a cd at Howrah in the district of the milks, and Christian community there of over six shousand. In the Are mission districts of Calentia, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Poosa, and the Punjab there were at the end of 1911 over 19,500 baptised Indian Caristians. In connection with these missions the Women's Association of Foreign Missions the Women's Association of Foreign Missions the Women's Association of Foreign Missions that the control of Foreign Missions of Women's Association of Foreign Missions (Mission Boundard Stations), 183 beachers, over 50 schools, 184 beachers, over 50 schools, 184 beachers, wards a school of Population and Population and Population and Population and Population Responsibles and 184 dispensations. three hospitals and six dispensaries

The Church of Scotland has also done needs to provide education for Ruropean children in India. Together with the United Free Church St Andrew's Church provides the governing body of the Bombay Scotland High Schools which have always held a high place among such institutions and exeruses place among such institutions and exercises pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanism In Bangalore there is the St Andrew's High School, and both in Bangalore and in Madria the local congregation supports a school for poor children. The new well as school for poor children. a school for poor children The now well known at Andrew's Colonial Homes at Lahin pong, Bengal, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland were initiated by and are being locally managed by Mission arise of that Church The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European Commusity, and are doing magnificent work. There are now fifteen cottages, and 437 children in residence

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SOCIETED -THE UNITED FREE CHURK OF SOCIETARD—This breach of the Southan Church has only two purely European congregations in India one in Caloutta, Wellesley Square and one in Bombay Wandby Boad As noted above the seasembers of these congregations co-operate with the Established Church of Scotland in providing education for Furopean children and the W. In Calcutta a second congregation is maintain | ,01 students

in Bengal in Santalla with five stations, in Western India, including Bombay Bombay district, Poons and Jains and Bethel in the Nisam's Dominions in Madrass with four stations in the Central Provinces including Nagpur Nagpur District, Bhandara, Wartha and Amraoti and in Rajputana where since 1860 missions have been established in eleven districts.

There are at work in these centres 212 Scotch missionaries together with a native staff of are 39 comprising 4 521 communicant members and representing a Christian community of 12545 Of sobools there are 324 with 256 tranhers and 1386; scholars A larg. part of this work is organized and supported by the women of the Church who have sout out as many as 84 of the w massionaries In connection with the medical work of the mission there are 19 hos the medical work of the mission curve are always applials which in the ly are 448 931 out-pate into and 4540 in patients are treated all of whom are brought under Christian instruction. There are four given missionary Colleges. There is the Madray Christian College with 700 students, which is now contributed to by five other and which is now contributed to by five other missionary. Nonethis as well as that of the United Free Church Representatives of these Missions which include the C M S and the Wresleyan Missionary Society at upon the College Board. Here is the Section Christian College in Calcutta, with over 10th, students, the Hisloy College at Naspur with 27 students, and the Wilson College in Biombay with

BAPTIST

SOCIETIES

THE RUGLISH BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY Formed in 1792 largely through the efforts of Dr Wm Carey, operates mainly in Bengal, Bibar the United Provinces and the Panjab, with a staff of 79 musionares and about 800 are 167 Indian workers. Connected with the Society are 167 Indian Churches 223 Day Schools, 18 Bearing Schools, and a Theological arising Colleges. The Church membership at the close of 1912 whood at 11009 and the Christian Comments at 81,473. In the methods of the Society, the chief place is given to Barnar and URL. Society, the chief pade is given to instant and Williage pracking. Lurrease in membership turing the past ten years, about 30 per cent, and in the Community 50 per cent for ker same period. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and formishes formed from amongst these peoples. are self supporting

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dauca Bankupore, Cuttank and Delbi where Hostels have been erected for the prosecution of this form of work

EDUCATIONAL WORK—Ranges from Primary of native preschers.

School to Colleges Schampore Codes, the sty College in India able to bestew a theo Churches connected with the Society has tegical degree granted under Eoyal Charter Ragins Services are carried on in many of the

by His Danish Majesty in 1827, and confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of by the British Government in the Treaty of purchase of the Settlement of Berampore in 1845 and placed in 1865 by the Collegi. Council at the disposal of the Baptist Mismonary Society to become a part of its Mismonary Educational operations. Arts and Theological. To was affiliated in Ref. to the newly formed Calcatta University reorganised in 1810 on the lines of its original Boundation with the approximent of a qualified. The tion with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an Interdenominational bush for the granting of Pheological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

As the only College in India granting a Theo logical Degree a large number of students are now resident in the splendid College Buildings In Arts, the College prepares for the Calentia Arts Examinations Prisopal Rev G Howells, Ma BD R.LETT PH D

A Vernacular Theological Institute, and High School likewise attaches to Scrampore as also at Delhi and Cuttack, for the training

stations where an European population obtains. Medical Work connected with the Society reported 2 Hospitals, 7 Dispensaries, 401 in patients and 78 645 out patients for the year 1912. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vermacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Daces

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY AUXILIARY B.M.S. Extends over the same area practically as the above there are 7. missionaries 336 Indian Workers 102 Cirls Day Schools, and 5 Girls Boarding Schools in connection with this work 751 villages are visited annually by Teachers and 751 villages are visited annually by Teachers and Missionaries engaged in Gospel work. A large place is given to medical work 5 Rospitals with quadified staffs and 12 Dispensaries provicing for 1004 in patients and 98 5.4 out patients or the past year. The Indian General Secretary of the Women a Missionary Auxiliary of the Bapist Missionary Auxiliary of the Bapist Missionary Auxiliary 44 Lower Urcular Boad Calcutta.

THE CANALIAT BAPTIST MISSINT -WILL COM menced in 1873 and is located in the hast meaned in 1873 and is located in the Bast ern Telugu District to the north of Madras, in the histon Godavari Vizagapatam, and teanjam Districts There are 22 stations and 122 out stations with a staff of 88 ms jouanns including 5 qualified physicians and 107 fu lian workers with Gospi Preaching in Villages Organised Churches number 64 cummunicants 9 482 and a likeronts 13 800 for the past year. Nino Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the Educational department are 220 village. Duty schools with 6 302 children 8 Boarding schools, 2 High schools, a Normal Training school a Theological Neminary providing in all for 691 pupils, and an Industrial school. There are 5 Rospitals and two typer asylming. Fix Mission publishes a Telinguia warpaper Villaga Fyangeri sation is the great feature of the Mission and streams, taked more the ward support woman and stress is laid upon the work among t wom u and children in particular. During the last decade require in particular During the last deade to combending has increased by 71 per out the Unistian Community by 60 per out and scholars by 376 per cent. The Indian Sciences is the Rev. A. A. Scott. Fund, Godavari District

THE ARLEICAN HAPTIST 12100U MISSION

Was commenced in the year 1838 and covers
large parts of Nellore diment Alsina and
Kunnos' Districts and parts of the Decean
Its main work is evangelism, but there is large
Educational and Medical work in addition
There is an English Church in Medicas A
large industrial Yerakala settlement is certical
on at Kavall made the sheets of one of the on at Kayali under the charge of one of the missionaries Organized Lebugu Churches, num ber 133 with 68 8.6 baptised communicants There has been a net increase of 1 000 per annun for the pase twenty years There are 120 Missionaries and 1 671 Indian Workers There is a large Theological Seminary at Ramapatnam for the training of Indian preachers and a Bible | Secretary Field Council Roy H. Bebool at Vinukonda for training Bible Women | M A Mission House Mymonsingh In ordinary educational work 601 day schools 20 Boarding Sthools and 4 High Schools give training to 18 577 scholars in Medical work 6 Hospitals report 1,501 in patients and 19,583 out-patients for the year

Corresponding Secretary Prof. L. E Martin Angole, Guntur District.

AKERICAN BAPTIST FORMEN MISSION SO-OUNT organized in 1814 has Missions in Barma-begun 1814 Askan 1836 Bengal and Orisas 1836 South India 1840 It over its rise to the celebrated Adontain Judson, Until 1910 the Southy was known as the American Baptist Missionsy Union There are 31 main stations in Burme 1 ; in Assem 9 in Lengal and Oriesa 28 in South India besides hundreds of out-stations. All forms of missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society

The missionary staff numbers 195 in all with an Indian workers staff of 4984. Communicants number 147676 Organised Churches number 1318 of which 860 are self supporting Educational work is conducted on a large scale the total number of schools on a large scale the total number of account of all grades being 1 848 with over 58 000 pupils. The Christian College has 68 students are 8 High Schools with 3 16., pupils.

Medical work embraces 12 Hospitals and 28 Happenserlys. During 1918 the a maker of out patients treated was 60 mp and in patients 1784

The great work of the Mission continues to be rangelistic and the training of the native preachers and Rible women and extends to many rares and languages the most important of which in Burma has been the practical transformation of the harms whose language has been reduced to writing by the Mission. The work in Assan embraces 9 different languages. The work in Assam embraces 9 different languages and large efforts are made amongst the employers on the tea plantatuon. The Mission Press at Rangoon is said to be the largest and fluest in Burma The American Baptist, feluga Mission and the American Baptist, pand Orissa mission are branches of the aliot e

Agram Secretary Rev Judson Tuttle, Gaubatl 468BTD

Buenia Serreture Rev H J Marshall Tharrs waddy Burma

Benyal and Orusa Secretary Rev Howard Murphy M.D. Midnapore Bengal

South India (or Telaga) Secretary Rev W A. Stanton D D Kurnool Kurnool District 8 Indla

THE TARMANIAN BAPTIST MISSION -With missistatas a established of Unartons. E Bengal

Secretary Rev E T Thompson Mission House piragunge

THE AUGINALIAN BOARD OF BAPTIST FOREIGN Missions - Embracing the so lettes represent ing the Bupti is of the States of the Australian Conductive aith In field of operations is in Commonweath In near of operations is in Least Henkel. The staff number of Admiraham workers. His respect to 1401 communicants and a Christian community of \$800.

Secretary Field Council Roy Hedley Sutton,

THE STRICT REPUBLIES IN MISSION—Has 10 Missionsries and 85 Indian Workers in Madras, W and the Trichy District Communicanis number 120 organised Churches 4 Elementary schools 25 with 1,200 pupils.

Secretary Bev E. A. Booth Kilpauk, Mad-

AMERICAN BAPTIST BREGAL-CRISSA MISSION ARRIVAE HAPTIST ERMOAL-USISMA MISSION COMMISSION Area of operation, Midna pore and Balasore districts of Lower Bengal, Mission staff 29 Indian workers 204. One English Church and 24 Vernsoular Churches, Christian Community 5 000 One hospital and Word dispensaries Riducational One Theorem

gical and one High School, and 150 Elementary schools, pupils 4,880 Two Industrial schools for weaving and carpentering, dr. The Verna cular Press of this mission printed the first literature in the Santali Language Secretary Rev Howard R. Murphy M D

Midnapore

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES

THE IRES PARSBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION -Operates in Gujerat and Kathiawar with a staff of 37 Missimaries of whom 4 are qualified doctors and at Indian staff of 560 fieldsdig about teachers. There are 25 Organised Churches a communities of 5,772. In Medical work there are 2 Hospitals, 6 Dispensaries with 1011 in patients and 22,171 out patients. The Mission conducts I High schools, 8 Anglo-vernscular schools and 134 vernacular schools affording tuition for 6 351 pupils, 6 Orphanages a Divinity College at Ahmedabad A Teachers Training College for women men, a Teachers Training College for women both at Ahmedubad and a Mission Press at Surat The Mission has made a speciality of faint colonies of which there are about a soore in connection with it must of them thriving
The Jungle Tribes Mission with 3 missionaries

is a branch of the activities of the above work ing in the Panch Mahala and Rowa kantha districts with farm colonies attached

Scortary Rev B R Johnson, B t Mission House threednesd

THE UNITED PRESENTERIAN CHERCH OF N AMERICA — Sialkot Mission was retablished is 1856 operating in the extreme North of the Punjab and is practically the oult Mission working amongst the 9 374 cities and villages of that district. Its missionaries number < Indian workers 18. There are 00 organized routes workers 18 There in Ot organized congregations with 490 outstations a member ship of 12807 and a thristian community of 61064. Womin's Societies number 23 4 theological seminars and a college 4 high schools 2 middle schools 2 industrial school 2 230 primary schools containing in all 12 .1. pupils In medical work there are 4 hogotash and 7 dispensaria with 16-b in patients and 5 476 out-patients for 1014 Secretary Rev R Marwell Cujranvala.

operates in 3 main sections known a the Punjah North India and Western India Missions. The American Staff numbers 191 and Indian Staff American tran numbers 191 and incisas gram. 1,208 There are 39 main estations and 141 out-stations Organized courches number 51 11 of whom are self supporting There are 7375 communicants, and a total baptiz 4 con number of 46 52T Educational work as 40 1008 3 Christian Colleges students 109 iows 3 Christian Colleges students 109;
2 Pheological Institutions students 76: 16 High Schools pupils 1025 4 Industrial 9thools 6 Teachers Training Departments 36 Medi al 9thodonts at Miraj 509 Klementary School 396 Schools of al grades pupils 13,224 Mcdl cal Work 7 Hospitals 12 Dispensaries 4, 48 in patients 148 505 out patients visits Sunday achools dol with 12 227 Sunday Schools pupil. Contributions for church and evangelistic work at the part of the Indian Church Es 18,820 on the part of the Indian Church, Rs 18,620 Total Indian contributions for all purposes in citating educational and Modical fees and grants Rs 4 25 843

IN SUCIETIES

The Hospital at Miraj under the care of Dr. W. J. Waaleas and Dr. C. E. Vall is well known throughout the whole of S. W. India and the forman Christian College at Labore under the principalable of Rev. J. C. E. Ewing, D. D. I. E. is equally well known and valued in the Phanjab. The Allahabad Christian College (D. I. E. R. Barvis, Principal is growing rapidly and the inclandist and agricultural departments have become in resamply prominent Woodstock (Oligo for Women at Muspoorie Principal Miss A. Mitchell M.D. is one of the largest and most valuable in titutions of the description in Northern India.

highst the most viction in biolisms of the service in bothern India service traps (concel of A.I. Missions in India R. H. D. Ursan and Ph. D. D. Saharangur S regard famous Mission Rev E It Luca Labora

Secretary Noth Indet Mission Buy R I

Smith Fatehpul Hasnu be I tern Bestern Indian Mission Rev H () Haward Lodoli SMC

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESENTERIAN MISSION Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri Punjab

Secretary Miss A E Henderson Jagadhri

The Canadian Presentatian Mission— Continenced to 1877 has 11 main Stations in the Indoor Gwaltor Butlam Dhar Alirajpur ing more 1988 for Heuring Duar Algraphy Boor Stimuru Banswara do Native States— The Mission staff numbers, () Indian workers ov r 228 Organized Churches 13 Communicant (%) to mber 10 1014 101.) 1118 Baptised non communicants 1816 Unbaptised jufants and catechunen 114 Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools High Schools for boxs and girls College Theological Seminary and Classes Industrial teaching and work at done in three Carls Orghanage 1476 Out-patients for 1914

In the Wunn is Indistribled to the Mission Press
THE AMERICAN PRESETTERIAE MISSION and the School for the blind. The Medical work I large chieft among women Secretary Bey J Fraser (ampbell DD) Rutlam (J

THE SPEXAN EVANGRISAE SYNOD OF NURTH AMERICA—Commenced work in the CP to 1865 I be mission staff numbers 23 Indian Christian workers 110 (communicants 181) Chistian workers 310 Communicative 1013 challenger in the doll Organised Churches 0 one Theological achool with 10 staints one High School with 90 students and 64 other schools with 30.8 students The mission has 2 Hospitals and 6 Dispensaries which in 1014 treated 18,013 patient.

Secretary Rev F A Goetsch Bisrampur

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST MISSION OR WEISH PRESITERIAN MERION) esta-bushed in 1840 with a staff of 97 Mission aries, 511 Native workers occupies statious in Assem in the Kharsia and Jamita Hills the Lushai Hills and at Sylbet and Cachar The Khassis language has been reduced to writing the Bible translated and many books pub-

THE ARCOT MISSION of the Reformed Secretary Rev H J Soudier MA & B.D. Church in America (Dutch) organised in 1853 Punicanut S India

lished in that language by the Mission Com-occupies the Arcot and Chittoor districts in sumicants number 9 516 the total Christian S India with a staff of 29 Missionaries, and community 30 000, organised Churches 391 India with a staff of 29 Missionaries, and community 30 000, organised Churches 302 India ministers and workers. Churches 303 Elementary number 19 Communicants 3,936 total Christopholos number 407 scholars 10 163 Board (lan community 11 298 Boarding schools 1 indiators 620 Theological school 1 students Industrial school 4 Training metitutions and 47 High schools 4 Scholar 1219 Training 1 Theological Seminary One Hospital and schools — students 44 Industrial schools 20 Dispensaries provided for 6011 patients 20 pupils 95 Elementary schools 181 scholars for the past year

Secretary Rev J Ceredig Evans, Smillong 52052 onto patients for the past year

The Arcot Mission of the Reformed Secretary Rev B J Scooler M & R.D.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF CONMISSIONERS. THE ARESECAN DOLARD OF COMMISCIONARS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Has two large Missions the American Marathl Mission and the Madura Mission. The Marathl Mission includes a large purst of the Rombay Presidency with centures at Barge purt of the Rombay Presidency with centures at Bombay Abnednegar Satara and sholapur was nommenced in 181° the first Aruriuan Wission m India. Its activities are large and varied The staff at the beginning of 1916 consisted of 48 missionaries and 46. Indian workers operating in 164 curstations exclusive of the control of the mission and the limit of the control of the c Hombay City Organised Church a number 65 with 7 841 communicants and 8 138 adherents There is a Lever work at Sholapur The Edu cutional work embra re 21 Boarding school with 400 pupils 1.50 ordinary schools with 5 371 boy, and girk under instruction three fifths of whom an non Christian A larg Pheological Seminary by Ahmedaskar trains for th Indian Ministry Amana work and Indus trial work ar vigorously carried on the latter the note at significant carries on the larger of the rapport with and extensive with an improved hand foun. A school for the blind Is conducted on both Educational and Industrial iju's 4.081 patients were treated in the Hospitals and Dispensiones of the Mesion last year. The Missi in has for 70 years published the Dhyanodava the only combined inglish and Marathi Christian weekly newspaper Special vangelistic work is carri don among t the tribes known as the Bhills and Mang-This Mission was the first to translate the Chris tian scriptures into the Marathi tor gue

TRE MADURA MISSION—In the 8 Maura District commenced in 1834 has a staff of 49 missionaries and 810 Indian workers, operates in the Madura and Bannad district and has a summunicant roll of 7 954 with 23 93° adherent, and 55 reanised churches many of which are entirely will supporting and self governing Schools number 262 with 12 819 pupils There is a Christian College at Madura as also Ho. is a Christian College at Madura as also file-pitals for men and women at Pasumalal are a Theological Institution, Industrial School feachers Training School and Printing Press The Secretary of the Marathi Mission is the Rev 4 H Clark 4hmednagar and of the Madura Mission the Rev C S vanghan Manamadura

The Arcot Mission commenced under the formed Church of America in 1851,

one in Bengal and the other in khandesh total mission staff is represented by 11 missiona-Communicants and a Christian community of 50 A Boarding chool 1 Industrial School and 11 Elementary Schools provide for 150

and 11 Elementary sensons provide accordances. Rev. O. A. Dahlgren Nasapur Nasapur Khandesh und Miss. H. Abrahamson Domar Lengal. The Branch in Khandesh co-operates with the Swedish Alliano Mission, and both missions having a united yearly confirmed. This SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION—Working among the Bhils in West Kliandesh has 14 mustionaries and 26 Indian workers. There are admentaged with a fotal membrahly of 4.50

are a chareles with a total membership of 4.0 of whom 213 are communicants. There are o Elementary schools one Boarding School and one Industrial School the pupils are

Secretary Rev (A 1 Jock Nandurbar Wet Khundesh

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION HIMA LAYAS -(Flunch Branch) The total mission staff is represented by nine missionaris, and six nativo workers There are about 80 communicants five churches and a Christian community of about 100 One Orphanage with 23 orphana

INC churches and a Christian community of about 110 One Orphanage with 23 orphana one Kindergarten school one Upper Primary schools and three Day Schools with about 70 pupils Actusy Scordary Wiss Kiars Herts Lech u sa Gangtos Filkin The Loxdon Missiovary Suciety —Commonced work in India 12 in E India and 7 in Travancore The Mission engages in every torm of Missionery activity The European staff numbers 223 Indian workers 2,004 Organised Churches 490 Communicants 18 748 and Christian community 116,575 There are 4 Christian colleges students 159 a Theological Institutions students 41 4 Training Institutions pupils 114 22 High schools pupils 4,849 2. Boarding schools, scholars, 1167 9 industrial schools pupils 116 and 86. Elementary schools with 35 776 scholars in Medical work Hospitals number 16 Dispensaries 15 qualified day for 10 and 15 Dispensation 15 qualified ductors 10 and 3 997 in patients and 130 220 out patients for the year

The main contres of the Mission in N India are The Arcot Mission commenced under the American Board was transferred to the Reformed Church of America in 1851.

The Scandinavian Alexand Mission or Training College, Evangualish work is North America.—Embraces two Branches Hospital and Loper Laylum. Special efforts are reads at a large trade at a large trade at a large trade at a large trade at a large trade at a large trade at a large large trade at large trade at large large trade at large large trade at large large trade at large large trade at large large large trade at large

ALL INDIA MISSIONS.

The Consists and Missionary alliance but a man of the India Missionary Alliance but a Lohaghat, 48 miles from Almora, in 1910 number of its missionaries were at work in the para Province much carlier. The work is the province of Betar Khandesh stonaries and the Church of God Mission with 7 stonaries are the Vanish with the church of God Mission with 7 stonaries are the Vanish with the church of God Mission with 7 stonaries and the Church of God Mission with 7 stonaries are the Vanish with the church of God Mission with 7 stonaries are the Vanish with the church of God Mission with 7 stonaries are the Vanish with the church of God Mission with 7 stonaries are the Vanish with the church with the chu Berar Province much cannot like work is econfined to the provinces of Berar Khandesh and Gujerat There is a staff of 7. mission arises and 7.3 indian workers The number of Mission stations is 20 with additional out-of them. There are 4 orphanages 2 for boys and 2 for girls 3 training schools for Indian workers and I English congregation at Bhusawal Scre-

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHERN (AMERICAN) Opened work in 1895 and operates in the Southern part of Gujerat kinadesh and Thana Districts Its staff numbers 29 includ-ing missionaries wives and 105 indian workers The baptised (immersed) membership stan is at 1 120 education is carried on in 2 Girls Board ing schools 4 Boarding schools for hove and 81 Village Day schools Industrial work is connected with four of the schools and a Farm Colony is cetablished at Umballa

THE POORA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION-Founded in 1893 operates in the Poons Satara and Sholapur Districts with 23 European and and Sholapur Districts with 23 European and 33 Indian workers. The number of Indian Christians is 40. The main work is evang them of the village with Women's Zenan work and Village schools There are 4 village Dispensaries, including a large midical work in the great pflgrimage city of Pandharpur and a hospital at the head-quarters of the Mission, Nasrapur in the Bhor State Secretary Mr J W Stothard, Nasrapur Poons Instruct

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION -Has two missionenes at Bogra Bengul THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN MISSION-Pound THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN MISSION—FOUND ed in 1895 has 31 Organised Churches 11 Missionaries 88 village riabions 1070 Communicants, and 28 Frimary a broot in the Ellore district, 8 Lodia, Stations also in Bersman Kumaon N India, and Nuwara Ellya, Ceylon Secretary A S Pavnter Nuwara Ellya

are 3 PENTHOOSTAL MISSIONS at There are 3 PENTROPSIAL MISSIONS at work. The Pentecestal Mission in W. khan desh and Thana Districts the Pentecestal Church of the Nazarine Mission at Buldana, Berar and the Pentecest Bands of the World Mission with a Boys Orphanage at Dond Lohars, C. P. and a Girh Orphanage at Rej Kandgaon, headquarters

THE INDUSTRIAL EVANGELISTIC MISSIONa engaged mainly with orphan children and owes its rise to the famines of 1807 and 1900 It multers about 120 Christians in all stations, the principal of which is Delma Dum Director Pastor J C Lawron, Delma Dum

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANOR THE SANAPPUR AND LOHAUNAY MASSION WAS established the BIRLE AND MERICAL MISSION WAS established. Mission area at Labore. The Burning Bash Mission has a staff of 8 Missionaries at Allahabad The Tehn Border Village Mission is the only Christian enterprise in the Himalayan Natura State of that name its agents are statuoned at Landour and have translated portions of the Yew Testament into the Telin Carhwali Language

THE HUPHRIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIA TION has all missionaries agent I) W Zook Adra B N Ry HIM TIESTAN MISSION—HAS 5 Missiona

des with headquarters at Dary eling, and Pibet as its objective Secretary Miss J For

guion Darjeeling
Till Indian Minsionaph Society of Tinne VLLLEY (DORNAKAL MISSION)-Opened in 1904 operates in the Warangal District of the Airam s Dominions It is the massionary effort of the Tamil Christians of Tinnevelly There are now 1 550 Christians in 4f villages Secretary

Mr J Anbudaivan Ba LT Palamcottah.
THE MIFRION TO LEPERS—kounded in 1874 of an interdenonmational and international Society for the establishment and main tenance of Asylums for Lepois and Homes for their untainted children working largely in India thing, and Japan Its work in India is india China, and vertex to with 29 Mis indiaty Scoreties The Mission now has 40 Asylum of its own with over 3 500 inmates, and is siding or has some connection with work for lepers at 20 other places in India. In the Mission's own and aided Asylums there are about 3 100 Christians The total number of lepers reached by the Mission in India is about

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the serregation of the untainted or highly children of lepens from their diseased parents 500 children are thus being sogre-

parents to condern are thus being segre-gated and saved from becoming lepers.

The Vision very largely relies on voluntary contribution, for its support. Patroness. The Doweger Duckess of Dufferin and Ava. Press dest. The Frimate of Ireland. Head Office. 8. North Bridge Edulbungh Mr. Wellesley C. Boll, y General Superintendent. Organisms Secretary or India Mr W H. P Anderson Ponna

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION An interdenominational Society commenced work at Mothari, Behar in 1900 and now occupies 4 stations and 7 outstations in the Champaran and Baran Districts, with a stall of 13 Europeans and 34 Indian workers There are 21 Elementary sobools, with 517 pupils, a Girls and a Boys Orphanage and Boarding school communicants number 50

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF IFDIA—Established 1905 it has a staff of 21 Indian Missionalies operates in Karwar Okara (Punjab), and Omalur (Madras) Com municants number 125 Christian community 1,500 Elementary schools 10 Dispensary 1,500 Elementury schools 10 Dispensary patients 1,700 Secretary K T Paul, Esq. B.A LT., Madras S W

THE REVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS—Established 1890 have 44 Missionaries in various parts of India Communicants 221 Christian of India Communicants 221 Christian community 1024 Churches 2 Elementary 25 schools, 4 Hospitals 2 Dispensaries 2 patients 1156 Servicing Rev J J Shav Ritville Hou e Mussouti

THY AMERICAN MENNOTITY THE AMERICAN MENNOVITE MISSION — Detablished 1810 works in the C. Province Datablished 141) works in the C. Provinces Mission staff numbers 20 Indian works 80 Church members 130 1 Industrial Training Institution 1 High School 1 Industrial Training Institution 1 High School 1 Industrial Home Home School 2 Orthanach 1 Wildows Home 1 Lept Assum Licenserator 4 Modes 8 Visconstant 1 Modes 1 Modes 8 Visconstant 1 Modes 1 Modes 8 Visconstant 1 Modes 1 Modes 8 Visconstant 1 Modes 1 Mo Dispensaries i Hospital I Superintendent R v. M. C. Lapp P. O. Dhumtari C. I.

THE MENSONITH MUSSION GRANARAL CON
FERENCE-Started in 1901 in the C. Provin Workers number 11 Jener Medleal Orphan and village work carried on From the Leper Astlum 118 have been baptised Secretary Rev P W Penner Jangir CP

THE KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION-Letablished 1890 in the C P and Beray has an lawon staff of 22 Indian work ers 17 Churches Communicants 10. Christian community soo Buardma 1 Industrial and 4 Elemetary schools with 114 pupils Scortary Mr Carl Wydner Ellichpur Berar

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION-Established 1893, occupies stations in India astronment ross, ocupies stations in Indias in the Colimbatore and Amantapur Districts Mission staff 23 Indian worker 50 Churches 10 with Communicants 256 and Christian community 673 Orphana, s 3 Elementary schools 14 pupils 325 Secretary Rov D Logan Counter Mights

THE BOYS CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION— Owes its existence to a period of famine was commented in 1892 Vission staff 8 Indian workers 20 There are two Elementary schools workers 20 There are two Elementary echools with 80 children Orphane and Widows Homes, and 20° in the Homes at Dhand Bahralch and Oral, where Industrial Training is given Direct or Mr Albert Vortem Dhond Poons Ditts.

Ladies Societies

ZHRANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION—
This is an interdenominational society with headquarters in London working among women and girls in seven stations in the Bombay Presidency one in Madras fourteen in United Presidency one in Madras fourteen in United Live Provinces and five in the Poujab Thure are the Friends Foreign Missionary Association 89 Kuropean Missionary Ladies on the staff with Headquarters at Hobangabad, Central and 22 assistant missionaries 210 Inothen Provinces commenced in 1874 Work bas workers teachers and nunce and 77 Bible recently here opened up in the Gwallor and woman During 1813 there were 2,218 in Bhopal States, inhere are 5 Churobes, 27 patients in the five hospitals supported by the Society (Nasik, Benarcs Janupur Lecknow Boys and Girls 1 Angle-Vennacular achoof, and Patna) and 2, 832 out-patients, in their is Day schools, one High School and one Ecnaris

56 schools were 8 369 pupils, while 174 women were under training as teachers. The evange-listic side of the work is largely done by house to house visitation and teaching the women in Zenanas. 3 242 women in 2 682 houses were

so taught

THE LUDHIANA ZHNANA AND MEDICAL MIS SION has removed its beadquarters to Labore leaving only one Hony Missionary in Ludhiana who has charge of the Branch Diapensary as Gill and there is on Bible woman working in the city of Ludhians. Four missionaries are in Lahore and work is bring carried on in the I allore District in connection with the Pres byterian Mission.

The Missionary Settlement for University Women was founded in Bombay in 1895 to reach the higher class of fudian ladles, its acti vities now include a hostel for women students, lu addition to educational social and evange listic work Secretary Mis Dobson Girgaum Bombay

THE MULTI MISSION the well known work of Pandita Ramalud enables upwards of 350 randia kandial organic upwaris or sow wislows use, it wives and orphans to earn a comportable living by in any of industrial work organised by the Landito supported by a good shaff of Indian indepens. A large staff of Euro pean Missionary Ladies do evangulatio work in the surrounding Kidgion Poous District

Disciple Societies

The India Mussion of the Disciples of Christ (Foreign Christian Nucleurs boolety of Cinciunati Ohlo and Christian Women's Board of Missions of India combined; commenced work m 1882 its area (entral and United Provin cos number of Indian Churches 13 and is no used communicants 139— its staff includ-log Missionaries—wives 07 Asst mission ling Missionarics wives 07 Asst mission arise 3 and Indian Worker's staff 297 There are 7 Hospitals 17 Disponsaries with 50 118 in patients and out patients for the part year. Three Orphanages and an Industrial Homeshow 440 inmates. Two leper asylums with 132 inmate In connection with the industrial work a farm of 400 acres has been taken at Damoh There are 8 Middle schools 41 Prinary schools with 3126 scholars. An active genama work is carried on The Au trainan train it has three Mission station in Poont District. The theat Britain and freight brough hose two pulseton stations in the control of the set we pulse on stations.

and Ir land brainh has two unisolon stations, one in Mirzapar District II P and one in Palaman District Office Palaman District Office Phase have no organic remercion with the India Mission of the Disciples of Christ

Rot W B Alexander BA Secretary Damoh (I

Undenominational Missions

THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION with a Church Dispensory and School is found on the W W Frontier conjucted on the lines of the China inland mission and has kairistan as its objec-

Hospital with a general dispensary connected with the Mission in addition to a self-support-ing weaving community at items and indus-gial Works and a Farm Colony at Hosangabad Secretory Hr Henry L Robson Schagpur C P

The American Friends Mission with 5 Missionaries is working at Nowgong Scendury Miss D Fistler Yowgong O I

The Old Church Hobrew Mission was established in 1888 in Calcutta, and is sail to be the oulv Hebrew Christian Agreey in India. Secretary J W Pringie, Esq. Calcutta

THE OPEN BRETHBEN-Occupy 48 stations in the U Provinces, Bengal S Maratta, Goda vori Delta Kanarese Tinnevelly Malabar Coast Colmbators and Vilgiri Districts They hold an annual Conference at Bangalore

Lutheran Societies.

(Several of the Useman Missions mentioned below have suspended or curtailed they world The American Evangelican Lutheran Mission General Council founded in 1844 for the Coda veri and Kistna Districts has its Headquarters at Bajamundry Its staff regulates of 17 including Missionaries wives and Lady Doctors with ing Missionaries wives and Lady Doctors with 484 Indian Workers The membership i 28,680 There are Boys and Girls Central Schools Mission Priss a well-supply despital and Book Dypot at Rajamundry and a High School at Peddapar Chairsan The Rev C F Kuder M. A. Bajalimundry

The General Synod Section of the above has its headquarters in Contur founded in 1842 Its Christian community numbers 46,504, with 16 242 communicants 2° min stonaries inclusive of wives and 815 Indian monaries inclusive of wives and sile indication workers showing an increase of 61 per confiduring the past ten years. The following institutions are connected with the Mission a mesond grade College. High school for Girls, Hospital for women and children. Normal keaking School and Industrial School. See resery the Rev. Victor McCauley. Guntur

THE KYANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF SWEDEN founded in 1856 occupies the districts of Betul Chindwara and Saugor in the Central Provinces There are 1000 Church members and 11 Indian churches. The charge monopers and 11 metall cancrose 11st an including women with an indidan staff 150 Schools number 41 with 1,355 children Only two of the schools are Secondary all the rest are Primary Schools There are small dispensaries at most of the stations Secretary Rev A G Danielson, D D Chhindwara (P

The Hermannaburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission began its work in India in 1866 and operates in the South Nellore, the East Chittorr and South East Caddapa Districts There are 22 Indian Churches 13 European Missionaries and 178 Indian workers Church members number 3 170 Women's work is done in 3 attations with a large Industrial sohool for 70 offset in forest in a shift in a forest in a shift in a forest in a shift in a forest in a shift in a shift in a forest in a shift in a shift in a shift in a shift in a forest in a shift in a shi of girk in a fourth in addition to Zenana and iducational work There are 91 Inwer grade Elementary schools 1 High school, 1 Lower Secondary and S ligher grade schools and a English longuage. Owing to the interment of Theological Scinlinary and Training school. A a number of missionaries belonging to the Basel Lepur Asylum is stationed at Kedgu with a Mastes, it has been impossible to revise the Dispensary and a large Industrial school at above figures which are for 1914 Naysdupets. Since the beginning of 1914 a Secretary Rev A Schooler Mangalore.

part of the field of the Hermannsburg Mission has been ceded to the Ev Luth Joint Synod of Obio and other States in U S America, who had arroressed the wish to outer the field Lodus nad expressed the wish to rater the field. Addur was and Putjur with the loper asylum at Kodur was coded to them with Z European missionaries. In finism workers and 424 church members. The Hermannsburg Maselons scoretary is as yes acting for the Ohlo Mission also Scoretar Rev. J Rohwer Gudur Nellore Dist. Madra.

The Schlesswig Holstein Evangelical Lutherns Mission commenced in 1881, operates in the Vizagapatam District There are 12 stations a total Missionsry Staff of 44 with 441 India, workers The growth in the Christian population has been from 1 580 in 1901 to 16 000 in Communicants number 4 140 and Catr chumen 7862 Education work comprise 1 Theological Seminary I Secondary 1 Indu-trial and 100 Elementary schools providing for 2, 16 pupils There are 9 Dispensation with 50 000 patients for the year English Services are held in the Mission Church at Jeypor Secretary Ray J Th Timmeke koraput Vizagepatam

LEIPZIG EVANGBLICAL LITHERAN MISSION GERMAN DIOOTSE.-The mission commenced in area, chiefly in the Madras Presidency with an Indian Minister and Church in addition in an Indian Minister and Church in addition in Rangoon is total European staff numb roll ordained Indian Ministers 2., and 97 Indian workers Organised Church's 33 places of worship 2.11 Baptised nembraship 1886s There are 226 boys schools (including a Training an industrial and 4 Secondary subcola-and 23 Girls schools including an industrial school The teaching staff numbers 444 sui-buoils 10 188 Zemans work is actively proschool The tearning stair numbers 440 and pupils 10 168 Zenana work is actively pre-scuted. A Prioting Press and Publishin House are established at Tranquebara Pressicit Rev Th Meyner Kilpauk Madras

THE BASEL VISUON WA COMMERCIAL IN 1834 and occupies 23 main stations and 128 out stations in the Courge S Mahratta Mightle and K and S Canara districts of S W India The total European 4taff numbers 169 with 110 Indian workers Them are 88 organized from the control of the Course of Churches with a member-hip c! 19 722 cational work embraces 204 schools (including 2 Theological 9 Roarding and 4 High schools) with 16 670 Elementary and J 160 Secondary school pupils and 831 scholars in Boarding Institutions and Orthanages There are good Hospitals at Beight and Calicut under Euro-pean doctors with 3 branch hospitals and 4 Dispensaries connected 68 804 patients were treated last year There is a Leper Asylum at treated last year Chevayur

The Industrial wo k of the Mission is second The Industrial wo k of the Misson is second to nome in India and comprises 17 establishments embracing one mechanical establishment of a first rate order at Mangalors 2 Merantia branches 7 Weaving and 7 The work establishments in the Kanara and Malabartestablishments in the Kanara and Malabartestablishments on the Kanara and Malabartestablishments on him East and 1838 A large Printing Press at Mangalore issues publication in the Kanarcee, Malayalan, Tulu and English languages Owing to the Interment of a number of missionaries belonging to the Basel.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDLE MISSION—Was Christian races has been at the rate of 18,000 panded in 1874 and operates in the Madura per amount, for the last decade. The Isabella anjore Trichinopoly and Rammad Districts. Theorem Training College at Lucknow is a large inect 1901 the Mission works independently and in close relationship with the Leipzig at Calcutta Madras and Lucknow. Tail Church of Swaller Mission—was founded in 1874 and operates in the Madara Tanjore Trichinopoly and Ramnad Districts. Since 1901 the Mission works independently though in close relationship with the Leipzig

though in close relationship with the Leipzig Mashuary Society The staff numbers 12 haptised membership 2,867, Schools 67 with 1,180 pupils Secretary Rev D Berzill, Madura Tha Minesouri Lvangenical Lvynkaname with a staff of 15 Missionares One Training school 55 pupils and 41 Elementary schools with 1 717 pupils are connected with the Mission Secretary Rev G Hucheuer Nagercoil, Training and 41 Elementary schools with 1 717 pupils are connected with the Mission

THE DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MIS sion—Batchlished 1883 in South Arcot, work ing there and in North Arcot on the Shervarol Hills and in Madras has a total staff of Mis stonaries and 200 Indian workers Communi cante 818 Christian community 1923, 1 High school 2 Boarding Schools 4 Industrial Schools Elementary Schools 40 total acholars 2,867

Dispensary patients 4643
Chairman, Rev J Bittinann 38 Broadway
Madras (on furlough) Aq Chairman Rev Luid
Helberg 14 Rundalls Road Mairas N L

TRE GERMAN ENANGLISH LOUISING OCCUPIES MISSION DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY STATEMENT OF COMMUNICATION OF COMMUNIC and Purulia

Socretary Rev Paul Wagner Purnila, B N Riv Manbhum Bihar Head quarters Fri denaw Berlin Germany

THE SATUL MISSION OF THE NORTHERN CHURCHES—(formerly known as the India Home Mission to the Santals)—Founded in 1867 works in the Santals Parganas that para (Assam) Maida and Dinapur Works in the Santal Parganas that with the Santal Parganas that para is reincleased among the Bentiston. para (asami mada sou binapur worm is principally among the Bantals The mission staff numbers 19 Indian workers 264 remundrants 3000 Christian community; 18 000 organised churches 30 boarding schools 2 pupils 340 elementary schools 31, pupils 653

Secretary Rev P O Bodding Dumka Santa Parganas.

Methodist Societies

The Methodist Episcopal Church began its Indian Mission in 1857 and with the exception of Assan, and the N w Frontier Provinces is now established in all the political Divisions of India Its number of baptised Christians estands at 268 275 under the supervision of 240 ordained and 900 unordained Ministers Shooled cell grades support 160 at 150 Schools of all grades number 1 569 with 39 087 re goods of an grades number 1 bby with 39 83; students Sunday School scololars stand at 126,000 and young peoples societies at 604 generally known as Bowoth Leagues Thirty Anglo Indian Congregations are found in the larger Citics, with one College 6 High schools, and numerous Middle schools for this class. For Angle Vernacular Education the mission has 8 Colleges, 12 High schools and 62 schools of Lower grade. The net increase from the non

In Burma there are 9 sobools with 1 484 pupils a large Boarding and Day school for European Girls at Rangoon a hill station Boarding school for Girls at Thandaung, and an Angio Indian Church at Rangoon.

an Angio Indian Church at Hangoon.
White financially supported by the Board of Foreign Messions of the American Methodist Episcopal Church ecclesiastically the Church in India is Independent of foreign control being under the supervision of its own bishops, res Bishop F W More Incience History J E Robinson, Bangalore and Bishop, J W Robinson Bombay.
The American Wesleyan Church with 5 Missionaries, has in recent years taken over an independent Mission at Pardi and Dennan Cujerat District Secretary Rev A E Ashton Pardi

Pardi

The Peformed Lpiscopal Church of American (Methodist) at Lalippur and Lucknow U P has 2 Missionaries 4 Ourstations 2 Orphanages and a membership of nearly 100

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY commenced work in India in 1817 (() lor in 1814) The Mission in India is organ (1 s) for in 1814) The mission in India as organised into 10 District Synods with 3 Provincial Synods There is a large English work on neeted with the Society 20 minusters giving their whole time to Mintary work and English churches

Churches
The districts occupied include 64 main stations in Bengal, Malras, Mysore, Bombay
Punjab Central Provinces Hyderabad (Nixam's
Dominions) Trickinopoli and Burms The
European Staff numbers 150 with 2,497 Indian
workers Communicants 18 987 and total
Chustlan community 45 372 Organised Chur ches DB

Educational work comprises 4 Christian Crileges students, 560 10 Theological Institu-tions pupils, 80 11 Fraining Institutions Crieges students, 580 11 Pracing an Institutions pupils, 80 11 Praining Institutions papils 96 20 High Schools, pupils, 5139 17 Boarding school subloars 2.478 10 Industrial schools pupils 602 11.7 Elementary schools with 5°383 scholars In Medical work there are 12 hospitals, 22 dispensaries, 18 qualified doctors ...984 in patients and 5°708 out-patients for the year

The above particulars are those published for 1914

Vice Chairman of General Hynod -Rev J Cooling B.A Madras

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. R. Mission is divided into 7 Confer ences and is co-extensive with the main work of the Mission Upwards of 172 Lady Mesiona ries are engaged in Educational, Zenara, and Medical work The Secretary for the Bombay Conference is Miss A A Abbott, The Mane, Bellasia Road Bombay THE FREE METHOD

THE FIGH METHODIST MISSION of N America—Established at Yeotmal, 1893 operates America—actanisates as receiving to the color of the line of the Mission arise and 16 Indian workers, Organised church 1 Communication 70 1 Industrial and 8 Elementary schools, with 125 pupils.

Secretary Miss L. D Caldin, Yaotmal, Berar

DOYAL ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION

troops in Agra a small Bodety under the leadership of Rev G Gregson, Baptist minister which after a short time took the name of the Soldiers Total Abstinence Society

For some ten years the Sount's struggled with Varying success, spreading to other Usernson Stations, but at the end of that time though it had obtained recognition from the Horse duards and was the first Society whose it had obtained recognition from the Horse Guards, and was the first Society whose Piedge was so recognised the membership was not more than 1,200 in the year 18"3 however through the influence of the then Commander in-Culicf, the work was placed on a firmer footing the Rev Gelson Gregon gave up has whole these to it, and by accommander the through the Africa War. gave up his whole time to it, and by accom-panying the troops through the Afghan War-making an extended tour through Egypt, and bringing the work hits close tourh with troops both during peace and war in the year 1886 when he left the Scenty is num-bered about 11,000 members. He was followed by a highrac Chaplan, who after two years gave place to the Rev. J. H. Bateson years gave place to the five J H Rateson in 1886 the late Lord Roberts, Commander m Chel, organized in Scheme for Regumental Institutes which have had a wonderful effect on the life of British addlers in the Rast and the lotal Abstinence Suciety was so far incorporated into the scheme as to be allowed ample accommodation and many practical benefits in every Unit At the same time the name was changed to that of the Army Temperance Association and the work of various societies thus linked together under one organization. The effect has been more than oven the inaugurator flowed to the comment of the C

Grewth of the Society —In 1889 there were 12,140 members in 1899 20 688 in 1909 20 220 while in 1913-14 the total was % 000 30 220 while in 1913-14 the total was 5,000 or over 45 per cent of the total garmson in Lodia. In 1908, the Secretary liaving in fired after 20 years work the Rev H C Martin. M. a Chaplain in Bengal, was selected by H E Lord Litchener to the open of Secretary Twenty years ago the Association, which has now for some years been the Hoyal Army Temperance Association with the Fatendage of King Edward VII, and later of the Kirg Emperor George V, organised a similar society in Great Britain, with headquarters in London from which the troops in South Africa, the Mediterraneau etc. are controlled so that the whole British Army receives the attention of the Association. of the Association

Varied Activities -What primarily has been the effort of the Association, namely the decrease of luteraperance and promotion of sobriety smong soldiers has gradually grown into work of every kind, in the interests of soldlers promotion of sport occupation of spare time assistance towards employment in Civil Life, advice and information on the subject of Emigration provision of Furiough Romes, all tend to anlist the support of others and men in the Association and add to its value to them, and to the efficiency of

In 1865 there was started among the British its work, generally The wonderful change togs in Agra a small Society under the that in late years has taken place in the ademaly of Rev G Gregson, Baptist minister | haracter of the British Army in India especially is due to various causes including the increased luterest in games and sports, the puread of education the different class of men emission and so on but the F A T A. of nice collated and so on but the P A T A.
has always been given its line share among
other causes by all authorities and Blue
Books, and particularly by Officers for
manding Divisions, Brigades and Units
These changes in conduct are seen most
plainly in the increased good heelth of the Army in India.

> Effect in the Army—In the year 1989 1174 British soldiers died in India and 1,800 were invalided unfit for further duty in 1910 only 330 died and 484 were invalided In 1889 688 underwent treatment for Deli non tremena, in 1910 only 37 In conduct the same difference is to be found as late as 1901 as many as 645 Court; Martial were held on min for offences du ro versise drinking in 1906 only 21. In 1904 2.231 good constant medals were useful in 1910 there was 4.581. In repart to the character of the men them elves who become no mbers of the Association, during their service we find that in 1012, 59 per cent on transfer from the Colours obtained I vemplary character. acters and 93 per cent (ther Fremplars or Very Cool the remainly wen for the mest part men who after some years of heavy draking had towards the end of their service been persuaded to try and reform themselves but not som enough to avoid the con-aquences of previous xcres

Organisation. - The War has more early brought more seed work amon this society th results of which were very quickly apparent Capacitous reception sheds fitted up to the Docks at Bombay and Karachi proved of the greatest value to troops moving from India and to the large number coming in appellal arrangements and d by a loan from the Government of India enabled the R. A. T. A to organize branches in every Territorial unit transcribed on arrival special attention being paid to small detach ments and to the Hill stations. In consequence there were within a month of the completion of the Gardson over 70 Territorial Branches containing nearly 50 per cent of the new ar rivals and this has increased consistently ever since In addition to covering all troops from den to Engapore the E A T A is the only Searly working among the Troops of I.E.E D the force in the Forsian Gulf Institutes

have been opened and the cordial good will of the authorities enables the R A T A to pro-vide many amenities to the very trying experi-ence of this Force. The men roboved, and sent back to India for periodic rest in addition receive a warm welcome and entertainment at the hands of the Association The following is the organisation of the Council and manage

Pairon His Majosty the King Emperor President His Excellency the Commander in-Chief.

Nomenti

The General Officers, Heads of Departments Army Headquarters.

The General Officers Commanding Divisions

Two Officers Commanding Regiments Officers of the R A M C and I M S

Iwo Regimental Quartermesters Representatives of the various Churches.

Executive Committee The Secretary Army Department

The Adjutant General

The Quarter Master General

The Director General, Military Works

The Military Secretary to the C in C General Secretary Rev H C Martin WA.

Treasurer Mr F L Shearman

Auditor Mr H C O Brien Bankers Alliance Bank of Simia.

Hend Office Middlelands Simia.

Official Organ On Guard published monthly (Re 3 per annum)

THE ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPTRATUR ASSOCIATION Founded by the late Mr W 9 Come MP is a Home Association which has been the means of establishing a net work of Tempe rance Societies throughout the Indian Enpire and has provided a common platform upon which Christians Hindus Mahomedans and Parsis unite for the moral elevation of the Indian peoples There are 280 Indian Societies affiliated with the Association The President is Sir J Herbert Roberts Bart MP and Secretaries, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt L M (Bombay), and Mr John Turner Rae (London) The interests of the Association are especially represented in Parhament by the President, and the Riflon T R Ferren Mr Mr Mr John Thewis MP and the Rt Hon Sir Thes Whit taker MP all of whom are members of the Association a Council rance Societies throughout the Indian Association a Council

ikhe Rov Herbert Anderson. The membership of the Conference is the 230 Indian Temperature Societies affiliated with the Augio-India Temperature Association as above from each of which delegates are sent to the Annual Moeting of the Conference. Special Councils Lusbraing Presidency Societies are estab-lished at Bourbay Allahabad Caloutte and Madras, each of which has its own local President Reseatery and Computers. The the Roy Herbert Anderson. The membership of President Secretary and Committee The Bombay Temperance Council was inaugurated aboniosy a impersance council was manuferacted by about 23 different temperance, religious and philanthropic societies at work in Sombey, loons Ahmedabad and Surat including several of the Christian churches the International Order of Good Templars the International Ord r of Rechabites and the Women s Christian Temperance union. The medium of communi-ration between the Societies composing the conference is the Abkart, published quarterly from England by the A I T A. Amongst the general aims of the Conference may be mentioned.—

The separation of the lieunsing from the

The doing away with the present system of license authoneering

The reduction of the present number of liquor shops and the prevention of the formation of new ones in Important positions especially in the crowded areas

The later opening and the earlier closing of liquor shops, and the entire closing of them on public holidays

The introduction of Temperance Teaching in the Government Elementry Sobols and Colleges which despite the desire of Government expressed in their Circular letter No 780 37 of 12th Sept 1907 to deal with the subject of Intemperance in a few sensible lessons in the sanctioned Readers has not yet been adequately treated and as in the corresponding schools in England

The general spread of Total Abstinence prin ciples depends ciples depends more largely upon the individual Societies constituting the Confer-THE ALI-INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—

Individual Societies constituting the Conference of the Association mentioned the methods are lantern addresses dramatic above and in closest relation with it is the representations and among by itinerant all india Temperance Conference formed in preachers Twelve paid Jectures travel 1903, which meets every year as a matter of through various districts holding public convenience at the same time and place as meetings and addressing the masses wherever the Indian Vallonal Congress, but having no possible Educational work is especially to official connection with it. The President for 1914 was a meritage of the Punjab district through the is elected annually.

CREMATION

dead is commonly adopted throughout India by the Hindus but has been little adopted among the Europeans in India A crema torium was started some years ago in Catouta, elose to the Lower Circular Road Cemeter agrey; Homan Catholise close to the Lower Circular Road Cemeter in the Native Christians at Label this expenditure is disappointing Only fire continued to the fact that the beside crema, in spite of the fact that the beside crema, in the continued to the fact that the beside crema, in the continued to the fact that the beside crema, in the continued to the fact that the beside crema, in the continued to the fact that the second that the country of Remain at the very low figure of Ra, 30

Cremation as a means of disposing of the subject to reductions in the case of poor fami dead is commonly adopted throughout India lies. The reason for this is thought to be that, by the Hindus but has been little adopted when possible Europeans so home to die, and among the Europeans in India A crema the Native Christians and Eurasians are very largely Roman Catholics among whom a prelargely Homan Catholics among whom a pri-judice orists against this form of the disposal of the dead. In Bombay arrangements have recently been made for a small area in the Sewri Cemetery to be whited in and for ore-mations to be earried on within it in the pet-mative style of the country but in such a way

Warrant of Precedence in India.

(Brought up to 1 January 191.)

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great British and Iroland Queen Defender of the Fatth, Empress of India -

To all to whom these presents shall come

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence, of persons holding appointments in the East Indies as regulated by Our Hoyal Warrant dated the 18th day of October 1876 should be altered We do therefore hereby declare that it is Our will and pleasure that in licu of the table held down in Our said rectted Warrant the fol lowing table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons here inafter named rus -

- Governor-General and Victor of India
- 2. Governors of Madrus Dombay and Bengal
 3 President of the Council of the Covernor
- 4 Lieutenant-Governor when in his own territories.
 - Commander in Chief in India.

- Chief Justice of Bengal
- 8 Bishop of Calcutta Metropolitan of India 9 Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General
- 10 Commander in Chief of Her Majesty s Naval Forces in the East Indies
- 11 Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal.

that of Bengal.

12. Bishops of Madras and Bombaa.

13. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras Bombay and Bengal.

14. General Officers Commanding the Northern and Southern Armice Chief of the Chief of the

- General Staff Commissioners of the 15 Chief Is their commissioners of the central Frovinces and Assam, Residents at Hydrathad and in Mysore and Agents to the Covernor General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan Executive Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Covernor of Biliar and Orissa the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province (Norz-When within their own jurisdiction these officers take precedence of times mentioned in Article 14)
 - 16 Pulanc Judges of a High Court
- 17 Chief Judge of a Chief Court

 18 Military Officers above the rank of Major General
- 19 Comptroller and Auditor General
- 20 Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations Chairman of the Railway Board
- 21 Bishops of Labore, Rangoon, Nagpur and Lucknow
- 22. Secretaries to the Government of India, Joint Becretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department and Members
- of the Railway Board.
 23. Commissioner in Sind.
 24. Judges of a Chief Court, Recorder of Bangoon and Judicial Commissioners, Burms
 44. Ins
- 25 Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Chief Commissioner of Delpt

- 26 Major Generals, Members of a Board of eyenue Commissioners of Revenue and Beyenue Commissioners of Revenue and Customs Bombay Pinanoual Commissioners Punjab and Burma the Inspector-General of Director General India: and the Director General Indian Irrigation Medical Service
- 2. Judicial Commissioners, including Additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh the Central Provinces and Sind
- 99 Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras Bombay and Bengal for making Laws and Regulations Members of the Legislative Council of a Lieutenaut-Governor

29 The Chancellors of Indian Universities

FIRST CLASS

- 80 Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years standing \$1 Advicate General, Calcutta
- 32 Commissioners of Divisions the Super intendent of Port Blair and Residents Political members of fore than and accident Follates, Agents and Superintendent drawing Rs 2 000 a mouth and upwards (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts within that respective charges the Reveeue and Judenal Commissioners in Baluchistan within Politabers and the drawing the commissioners are superior within Politabers and the drawing mountains. within Baluchistan and the Agency Territories
- 33 Chief Secretaries to I ocal Governments other than those of Madras and Bombay
- 34 Surveyor General of India Directors-General of the Post Office of Telegraphs in India and of Railways Chief Engineers, first class-the Directors of Isaliway Construction and Railway Traffic accountants-General, Military and Public Works Plepartments Director Royal Indian Marine and Manager North Western Railway
- 35 Bishops (not territorial) under license from the Crown
- 36 Archdeacons of Calcutta Madras and
- Вощваз 37 Brigadiers-General Consuls General
- 38 Commission is of Divisions the Revenue and Judicial Commissioners in Baluchistan when in halat or Las Bels or elsewhere without the limits of his charge
- 39 Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue Opium Agents Benares and Bihar and Central Criminal Intelligence De-Durector parlment
- 40 Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments and Private Secretary to the Vicarov

SECOND CLASS.

- 41 Members of the Indian Civil Service of 23 years standing and Colonels Consult.
 42. Military Secretary to the Vicerov
- 43 Judicial Commissioners of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Baluchistan the Superintendent of Port Blair Residents, Political Agents and Superintendents drawing Rs. 2,000 a month and upwards (not being Col-lectors or Deputy Commissioners of British
- 44. Inspector-General of Forests in India, Director of the Geological Survey and Director-General of Education in India Sanitary Com missioner with the Government of India.

- 45 Standing Counsel to the Government of I India.
 - 46 Directors of Public Instruction, and Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under Local Governments, and Accountants-General.
 - 47 Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay Com-missioners of Settlements and Controllers of

Military Accounts.
48 Chief or Senior Civil Secretary to a Local Administration

- 49 Chief Engineers second and third classes Deputy Surreyor General Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India, and Director in Chief Indo European Telegraph Department and Secretary to the Railway Board
- 50 Divisional and District and Sessions Judges, Collectors and Magistrate of Districts Deputy Commissioners of Districts Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality within their respective charges Officers in charge of Zhob Quetta Pishin and Thal Chousil Districts throughout their respective charges.
- 51 Archdeacons of Lahore Lucknow Ran goon and hagour

 52. Deputy Secretaries to the florernment of

India and Director General of Commercial Intelligence

53 The Sculor Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in Bengal Madras and Rombay

54 Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Gov ernment Advocates under Local Governments Chief Conservators of Forests.

J5 Officers in the First Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service Controller of Printing and Stationery

THIRD CLASS

- 56 Nembers of the Indian Civil Service of 18 years standing and Licutenant Colonels 57 The Deputy Director Royal Indian Marme
- 58 The Amistant Director Royal Indian Marine
- 59 Commanders and Inspectors of Machi nery Royal Indian Marine
- 60 Political Agents and Superintendents drawing less than Rs, 2 000 a month (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges Political Agent in Kalat District Judges in Lower Burms and Judge of the Small Cause Court Rangoon within their respective charges
- 61. Secretaries to Local Administrations other than those already specified the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Balu chistan First Assistants to the Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore and to the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India.
- of Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Rallways, Consulting Architect and Chief Inspector of Explosives.

and Oner Inspector of Explosives.

63 Private Secretaries to Governors.

64 Military Secretaries to Governors.

65 Administrators—General.

66 Sankary Commissioners under Local
Covernments Postmasters General the
Compttoller Post Office and Conservators of Foresta first grade

67 Directors of Public Instruction Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under Local Administrations, Comptrollers and Departy Auditors-General, and Deputy Director Central Criminal Intelligence Department.

Criminal Intelligence Department.

68. Managers of State Railways other than
the North Western Railway Chairmen of the
Port Trust, Bombay and Rangoon and Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta.

69 Vice Chairman of the Port Trust,
Calcutta, Directors of Trains and Construction,

Calcutts, Directors of Traffic and Construction, Indian Telegraph Department Directors of Telegraph Entre class. Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department first class Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways first class, first grade Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, first Superintendents of the Survey of India

Department first grade 70 Inspectors General of Registration and Directors of Land Records and Agriculture, and Excise Commissioners under Local Govern ments.

71 Sepior Chaplains other than those already specified
72. Sheriffs within their own charges.

78 Officers in the Second Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Supermittedents in Baluchistan drawing less than Rs 2000 and Political Agents in Haraoti and Tonk when outside their respective charges (unless their Army rank or standing in the Civil Service gives them a higher place)

Actuary to the Governm nt of India

FOURTH CLASS

74 Members of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years standing and Majors Vice-Consuls District Judges in Lower Burna and Judge of Small Cause Court, Rangoon (outside their respective charge)

75 Lioutenants of over 6 years standing and Chief Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine thief Accountant Office of the Director of

Ordinance Factories

76 Government Solicitors.
77 Inspectors-General of Registration Sanl tary Commissioners, and Directors of Land Records and Agriculture under Local Administrations Civil Engineer Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories

d Officers in the Third Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service Depoty Accountant office Legraly accountant office of the Director of Ordnance Factories

The entries in the above table apply exclu sively to the persons entered therein and, while regulating their relative precedence with each other do not apply to the non official commu-pity resident in India the members of which shall take their place according to usage.

Officors in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence unter as according to the date of entry into that

When an officer holds more than one position in the table he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents

All other persons who may not be mentioned to this table to take rank according to general with reference to such precedence. In England, maney, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council in case any the Council of the Council of the Council of the Council of the Governor-General question thall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing Rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, of on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All officers not municiosed in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with herein assigned to take place according we are cause with the exception of wives of Peers, and of reak in the army to have the same rank with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England and procedency of their husbands and who are not in the ladies of serial trades. runk below the caughters of Barons, such ladies to take place according to their several ranks.

> day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and and in the aixty-second ninety-eight vear of Our Reign

By Her Majesty & Command.
(Signed) GEORGH HAMILTON

Supplementary Graded List of Civil Offices not Reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service Prepared Under the orders of the Governor General in Council.

*First CLASS-(No. 55 of the Warrant) Losey Martie of the Mint Calcutte and

Bombay Chief Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes

Commissioners of Police Calcutta Madras-Bombas and Rangoon

Controller of Printing and Stationers

Deputy Comptroller-General.
Director General of Archeology

Director-General of Statistics

Director of the Botanical Survey of Judia Inspector General of Agriculture in India Marters of the Mint Calcutta and Bombay

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India

Superintendent of Rovensty Survey Superintendent Trigonometrical Surveys
SECOND CLASS—(No 73 of the Warrant) Advises on Chinese Affairs in Burms

agent General in India for the British Pro-tectorates in Africa under the Administration of the Roreign Office.

Chief Collector of Curtom Purms Ohlaf Constructor of the Royal Indian Marine

Dookyard at Hombay Chief Inspector of Mines in India. Chief Presidency Magistrates

Chief Superintendents of the Telegraph

Department.
Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue Sind

Collectors and Magistrates of Districts and Deputy Commissioners of Districts and of Bettlemants. Conservators of Forests, 2nd and 3rd

Grades Deputy Accountants-General under Local India.

Coveraments. Deputy Directors of Telegraphs Deputy Inspectors General of Police

Directors of the Persian Gulf Section and I and Reviewe and Deputy Collector of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Commander of the Comm Telement Department.

Director of Telegraphs, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Citation.

Divisional and District and Sessions Judges. Examiners of Accounts Public Department, 2nd and 3rd Classes Government Astronomer Madras

Government Emigration Agents at Calcutta for British t mans and Vatal and for Trandad Pill, Jamales and Mauritius

Imperial Bactenologist Inspector of Mines to the Government of India

Librarian Imperia Library Officers in charge of the Records of the Go-

vernment of India Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the graded Educational Service drawing Rs 1,200 a month and upwards

Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Ratiways 1st Class 2nd and 3rd Grades

Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere Principal of the Bajkumar College at Rajkot. Reporter on Economic Products Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardena Calcutta

Supermtendents treclogical Survey of India, Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment Bombay

Supernatendents of the Survey of India Superintendents of the Survey Department 2nd Grade. Superintending Engineers, Pu Department 2nd and 3rd Classes. Public Works

Under Secretaries to the Government of India.

"TETED CLASS-(No 78 of the Wattent) Agricultural Chemist

Assistant Directors of Dairy Farms

Assistant Inspector General of Forests
Assistant Secretaries to the Government of

Chief Chemical Examiner Central Chemical Lahoratory Walaital

(allector of Stamp Revenue, Superintendent

Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Constructors of the Boyal Indian Marine

The satries in each class are arranged in alpha betical order

Dockvards at Bombay and Kidderpore. Executive Engageers, Public Works Denurtment, 1st and 2nd Graden, Benery Administrator-General, Bengal. Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue Bombay Inspector-General of Railway Mail Service. Judge of the City Civil Court Madras Deputy Commissioner of Northern India, Salt. Revenue, Judges of Presidency Courts of amali Causes, and First Judge of the Small Cause Court Deputy Commissioners of Police Calcutta and Bombey Deputy Commissioners of Selt, Abkarl and Rangoon Manager of the Cordite Factory Aruvaniani. Customs Department Madras Officers of the Indian Educational Bervice and of the graded belucational Service, drawing Deputy Conservators of Forests drawing Rs. less than Rs 1250 a month, but more than 600 a month and upwards. Rs. 1 000 a month Deputy Lirector of Land Becords and Agri-culture, Madras and Burms. Officers of the Superior Bevonue Establish ments of the State Bailways Second Class Deputy Director of the Imperal Forest School Dohra Dun 1st and 2nd Grade Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlements and Palæontologist Grological Surve, of India Deputy Superintendents of Revenue Surveys Presidency Magistrates Madras Protector of Longrants and Superintendent Deputy Postmasters-General of the 1st 2nd of hungration Calcutta Tublic Prospector in Soid and 8rd grades. Deputy Superintendents, Geological Survey Registrare to the High Courts and to the Chief of India Court Punjab Deputy Superintendents Survey of Sub Deputy Oplum treat drawing Is 800 Department month and upwirl District Superintendents of Police drawing Superintendent of the lodian Museum Re 800 a month and upwards superpitendent of land I coords and Agri-Engineer and Electrician of the Pirsan Gulf Section of the Indo European Telegraph culture in Aliel Superlutenuents of Stamps and Stationery Department Superlutendent« Examinera Accounts. Public Iclearaph Department. αľ Department 4th class 1st and 2nd grades 1st and 2nd Grades SALUTES IN INDIA. The following is the official table of salutes in Members of the Victory Council 15 Indian lemtories a term which includes Pirmipotentianes and Love to 1.3 all the waters of India within three miles Lieut 1 vernors of Ηъ Marcety 8 Columies 1.1 within which of the coast Indian seas some of the salutes are to be given extend Vice-Admirals Lieut Cenerals or their Flags 13 from the North West entrance of the Straits of Malacca to Cape Comorlo excepting Ceylon and from Cape Comorn to Aden including the Maldive and Laccadive Islands Agents to the Vicino, and Governor டுப்புள் 10 Agent to the Governor of Bounday in and the Persian Guif hathwar 1.3 No of Residents Luma Chief Commissioners of Provinces. and Persons. Commission r of Suid 13 Members of the Lycentive Council of a Imperial Salute 101 13 Local Gov remout The King and Emperor when prescut in 101 Bear Adminals & Major C norals Detaon. Members of the Royal Family their Flags Royal Standard and Boyal Saluto Political Agents and Charges d Affaires 11 Commodores of the first lass and Bil Vicercy and Governor-General in Inlu. ŧ1 a gadier-Gunorale Independent Asiatic Sovereigns 24 21 The Portuguese Governor of Damaun Other Foreign Sovereigns flie Governor of Diu Members of their Families and their Return salutes to Foreign Mcn-of war Standards 19 Return salutes to Captains of the Navy, Ambamadora Governors of Presidencies and haval Officers of inferior rank The President of the Council of India Governor-General of Portuguese Settle-17 Salutes to Chiefs

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17

17

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14

Baroda

MYMER

Bhopal Gwallor

Indore

Lalat

Jammu and Kashudr

If yele rathart

menta la India

India.

Marshal)

Navel Forces

Governor of Pondisherr

Governors of His Majesty & Colonia

Lieutenant Governors of Provinces in

Commander in Chief in India (If a Field

Commander in Chief of His Majesty s

Generals and Admirats or their Place

Commander-in-Chief in India (If a General) 17

Subster of 21 gone

The Maharaja (Curl war) of

Salutes of 19 guns

The Begom (or Nawab) of

The Maharaja (Sindhia) of.
The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
and Kashudr The Maharaja

The Maharuja of

The khan (Wall) of

Lolhapur The Maharam of.

Mewar (Udaipur). The Maharana of. Travencore The Maharaja of

Salutes of 17 guns

Bahawahpur The Nawab of.
Bharathpur The Maharaha of.
Bharathpur The Maharaha of.
Bundi. The Maharaha of.
Bundi. The Maharaha of.
Coshin. The Rajo of.
Coshin. The Rajo of.
Cutch The Rajo of.
Asipur The Maharaha of.
Kotah The Maharaha of.
Mawar (Jodhpur) The Maharaha of.
Pathaha The Maharaha of.
The Maharaha of.
The Maharaha of.
The Maharaha of.

Salutes of 15 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of Banawara The Maharaja of Bhutan The Maharaja of Datia. The Maharaja of Datia. The Maharaja of Dewas (Seolor Banach) The Raja of Dewas (Seolor Banach) The Raja of Dinar The Raja of Dinar The Raja of Dinar The Maharaja Rana of Dinar The Maharaja of Laisalmer The Maharaja of Chahanagarh The Maharaja of Kiahanagarh The Maharaja of Orohha. The Maharaja of Partabgarh The Maharaja of Balarawat of Hikkim The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 13 guns

Honards. The Raja of.
Cooch Behar The Maharaja of
Jaons The Nawab of
Eampur The Kawab of.
Tippers. The Raja of.

Salutes of 11 gans

Aisigarh The Maharaja of
Baoni. The Kawab of.
Bhavragar The Thakur Bahib of
Bijawar The Maharaja of
Cambay The Maharaja of
Cambay The Maharaja of
Charbarh. The Maharaja of
Charbarh. The Maharaja of
Charbart. The Raja of
Charbaryur The Baja of
Branagadetre. The East Sabib of
Faridkot The Raja of.
Gondal The Thakur Sahib of.
Janjira The Nawab of.
Janjira The Nawab of.
Janjira The Raja of.
Jindawar The Raja of.
Jindawar The Raja of.
Junagadh (or Junagarh) The Nawab of
Kapurthaja The Maharaja of
Mandi The Raja of.
Manipur The Raja of.
Manipur The Kaja of
Morvi The Thakur Sahib of
Nashar The Maharaja of
Navanagar (or Nawanagar)
Palanjur The Bija of.
Palanjur The Maharaja of
Pana The Maharaja of
Pana The Maharaja of
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Pana The Maharaja of
Pana The Maharaja of
Pana The Maharaja of
Panabaspur The Nawab of.

Raigarh. The Rais of Raipipla. The Rais of. Ratiam The Rais of. Nathars. The Rais of Samura (Nahan) The Rais of Sirmur (Nahan) The Rais of Sixt The Rais of Theri (Garhwa) The Rais of Tehri (Garhwa) The Rais of.

Salutes of 9 guns

All Rappur The Raja of Belasinor (or Vadashor) The Nawab (Babl) of Bensian The Raja of. Baraundha The Raja of. Baraundha The Raja of. Barwani The Raja of. Barwani The Raja of. Barwani The Bana of Cibieta Udeput (or Mahun). The Raja of. Dhroi The Thakur Sahib of Fadthii (shukra) The Sawba of Karond (Kaishandi) The Baja of. Kengtang (or Kyaington) The Sawbwa of Khuchipur The Rao of Kisha and Socotra The Sultan of Lahej or 41 Hauta) The Sultan of Limit The Thakur Sahib of Lunawara (or Lunawara sahib of Palitana The Thakur Sahib of Palitana The Thakur Sahib of Savantwadi The Sar Desai of Savantwadi The Sar Desa

Personal Salutes

Solutes of 21 guns

Gwall,r Honorary Major General His High ness Malasrija vir Madho Rao Sundinis Raba dur 651 G.VO ADC LLD Maharaja of Jalpur Honorary Major General His Highwas Maharajadhiraja Sur Sawal Madho Singh Bahadur 6531 G.C.E. 60VO, L.D. Malasraja of

Kolhapur His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj GUS.1 GCIM GCVO LLD Maharaja of Mewar (Udabur) His Highness Maharaja

Mewar (Udalpur) His Highness Maharaja dhiraja Maharana Sir Fatch Singh Bahadur GCSL GCIE Maharana of

Travancov His Highness Sri Maharaja Baja Sir Bala Rama Varma Hahadur 6 c.s.i Gulk Maharaja of

Salutes of 19 guns

Cochin Vila Highness Raja Sree Sir Bama
Varmah GOSA GCIE. Raja of
Mysore Her Highness Maharani Kempa
Aanjanmani Avaru Vanivilas, C.I. of
Yrpia Honorary Major General His Ercel
Issov Maharaja Bir Chandra Shumahere
Jung Bahadur Bana GOR, GOSI 2000
DOI Prime Ministry Varshalof.

Salutes of 17 guns
Jodapur Honorary Major General His High ness Maharaja Bahadur Sir Pratab Singh,
GCAL, GOVO HOB, A.DO Regent of
Orchha. His Highness Maharata Mahindra Sawai Sir Partap Singh Bahadur 9 C.S 1
G.C.E., Maharaja of.
Salute of 18 guns
Palanpur His Highness Nawso Sir Sher
Muhammad Khan Zorawar khan GOLE
Diwan of.
Salutes of 11 guns Barwani His Highness Rana Ranjit Singh of
Bhor His Highness Shankar Bay Chimnaji
Pant Sachiv of
Lahe (or Al Hauta) His Highness Sir Ahmad
Padthi E.cer Sultan of.
Maler Kotla. His Highness Ahmud All Khan
Bahadur, Nawab of.
Shehr and Mokalla His Highness Sultan Ghalib-bin Awadth Ai Kayti Hultan of
Saluter of 9 guns
Kanker Maharajadhiraja Komal Deo of. Las Bela Mir Kamal Khan Jam of
Loharu, Nawab Sir Amir ud-din Ahmad
Khan Bahadur Kulk of
Mudhol Meherban Malolirao Vyankatray
Mudhol Meherban Malojirao Vyankatrav Raje Ghorpade olesa Nana Sahrb of
Dihala Amir Nası Shaif Oi
Local Salutes
Salutes of 21 guns
Bhopal The Begam (or Nawab) of
Gwalior The Maharaja (Sindhia) of

•	
	Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Jammu and Kashmir The Maharaja of,
	Salutes of 5 guns
	The Sheikh of Koweit
ļ	The Sheikh of Bahrein. The Sheikh of Abu Thabi
	The Sheikh of Abu Thabi
	Salutes of 3 guns
	The Shelkh of Deval.
	The Sheikh of Shargah The Sheikh of Ajman
ì	The Shakh of Ajman
ı	The Sheikh of Um el Kawain.
ı	The Sheikh of Ras-al Kheims.

Local Personal Salutes

These are fired on the termination of an official visit.

Salute of 13 guns His Excellency the Govr of Bushire.

Salute of 12 guns The Shelkh of Mohammerah The Shelkh of Koweit

Salute of 11 guns

The Sheall of Bahreln

Salutes of 5 guns Eldest son of the Sheikh of Mohammurah Eldest son of the Sheikh of Koweit

Salutes of 6 guns

The Gove of Mohamineral.
The Gove of Bunder Abbas
The Gove of Lingah

Salule of R quar Lidest son of the Sheikh of Bahrein

SALARIES OF CHIEF OFFICERS

The following are the tables of salaries cancioned for the Chief Officers of the Aumiliatratico of India. The tables are hable to variation and it should be noted that the pay of members of the Indian Civil Service is subject to a deduction of 4 per cent for subscription towards

aunuty	Pay por Annum
	RH RH
Viceroy and Governor General	2 60 800
Private Secretary to Vicerov	24 000
Military Secretary and Alde-de-Camp to Viceroy	18 000
Surgeon to Vicerov	14 400
Commander in-Chief of the Forces in India	1 00 000
Military Secretary to Commander in Chief in India	18 000
Members (6) of the Governor General's Council	80 000
President Railway Board	80 000 or 72,000
2 Members, Railway Board	48 000
Secretaries to the Government of India in the Army and Public Works a	nd Legisla
tive Departments	42 000
Secretaries to the Government of India in the Finance Foreign, Home R	evenue and
Agriculture, and Commerce and Industry Departments	48 000
Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department	36 000
Joint Secretary	30 000
Comptroller and Auditor-General	54 000
Controller of Currency	.6 000 to 42,000
2 Accountants-General, Class I	28,000
3 II	20,000
4 III	27 000
1 Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue	30 000
1 Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs	42,000 to 48,000
4 Poetmasters-General	27 000 to 30 000
6	21 000 to 24 000
1 Director Geological Survey of India	24 000
Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India in the Finance and Forel	gn Depart
menta	27 000
Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India in the Legislative and	Home De-
pariments	24,900
Superintendent of Part Blair	30 000 to \$5,000

	Pay per
	Annam. Ra
1 Chief Commissioner of Dalhi	88 000
1 Director, Criminal Intelligence 1 Deputy Director Criminal Intelligence	96 000
1 Deputy Director Oriminal Intelligence	18 000 to 24,000 81,800
Imprestor-General of Forests Surveyor-General Survey of India	31,300
1 Chief Inspector of Muses in India	22,200
I Director-General Indian Medical Service	24 (100 60 90 000
1 Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India 1 Director-General of Archeology in India	24 (100 to 30 600 20 400
1 Administrator-General of Bengal	24 000
1 Director-General of Commercial Intelligence	24,000
1 Indian Observatories Controller of Stationery and Printing	18 000 to 24 000 18 000 to 27 000
Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal	1.20 00 0
Private Secretaries to Governors of Madras Bombay and Bengal	18 000
Surgeons to Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal Military Secretary and Alde-de-Camp to Governors of Madras, Bombay an	12 000 d Bengal 12,000
Bishop of Calcutta	J9 976
Bishop of Madras	25 600
Bishop of Bombay Chief Justice of Bungal	25 600 72 000
Chief Justices of Madras Bombay and the North Western Provinces	60 000
Puisne Judges of the High Courts of (siculta (15) Madras (6) Bombay (
North Western Provinces (6) Chief Judge of the Chief Court Punjah	48 000 48 000
Burma	48 000
Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab (4) and Burma (4) except Chief Judges	42 000
6 Political Residents 1st class 9 2nd class	48 600 93 000
Point al Officers on time scale	6 400 to 28 800
Provincial Salaries	
A B—Acting and other allowances are not included in the salaries Bengal	s shown
4 Hembers of Council	64 000
1 Member of the Board of Revenue	4a 000
5 Commissioners of Divisions	85 900
1 Chief Secretary to Government 8 Secretaries to Government	40 000 83 000
# Under Secretaries to Government	12,000
1 Excise Commissioner	21 600
1 Chairman of Corporation of Calcutta 1 Deputy ditto	42,000 12,000 to 18 000
1 Collector of Customs Calcutta	30 000
12 Magistrates and Collectors 1st grade	27 000
18 , 2nd 14 . 3rd	21 600 18 000
17 Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 1st grade	10 800
17 . 2nd	8 400
-Assistant Magistrates and Collectors B District and Sessions Judges, 1st grade	4 900 to 8 000 36 000
18 2 2nd	30 000
15 , Srd	24 000
1 Chief Judge, Presidency Courts of Small Causes	2, 600
4 Judges , n	12,000, 19 500 1 16 600 and 16,800
1 Advocate General	48 000
1 Bolletter to Government	60 000
1 Registrar High Court 1 Impector-General of Police	20 400 30 000 to 36 090
1 Director of Public Instruction	24,000 to 30,000
I Private Secretary to H. J. The Governor	18,000
1 Director of Agriculture 1 Director of Land Record	21,860 18 000
1 Recretary of the Board of Revenue	18,000
Bihar and Orissa	- 1
1 Lieutenant Governor	1 60 000
2 Mambers of the Executive Council	60,000
3 Members of the Board of Revisits	42,000

_		
		Pay per
		Annum.
	WII 3 A	Ra.
	Bihar and Orissa—conid	
1		86 099
2	Secretaries to Government	27 000
	Under Secretaries to Government	12,000
15	Commissioners	32,000
8	Magistrates and Collectors, 1st grade	27 000
0	2nd	21 600
1	,, 3rd	19 000
1	Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors 1st grade	10 800
1)	2nd	8 400
-	Amistant Magistrates and Collectors	4 BUO to 6 DDO
2	District and Sessions Judges 1st grade	36 000
5	2nd	30 000
- 6	ard	24 000
	Commissioner of Excise and Salt	17 2 8 0
	Director of Land Records and Surveys	21 600
1	Director of Agriculture	21 600
	Inspector-General of Police	30 KHU to 36 000
1	Director of Public Instruction	24 000
	Assem	
1		60 000
2	Commissioners	33 000
2	Recretaties to Chief Communicationer	13 000 and 21 600
b	Deputy Commissioners 1st grade	~ 0u0
7	2nd	21 600
_	3rd	18 000
4	Arelstant 1st	10 800
4	2nd	8 400
_	3rd	5 400 - 6 000
2	Under Secretaries to Chief Commissioner	12 000
1	District and Session Judge	30 000
1	Inspector-treneral of Police	27 009
1	Director of Public Instruction	1,000 to 18 000
1	Director of Land Records and Agriculture	18 000
1	Freise Commissioner	16 000
		10 02 0
3	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1 00 000
ī	Chief Secretary to Government	
2	Members of the Board of Rovenne	36 000
	Secretaries to Government	42 000
	Secretary to Board of Revenue	20 000 and 22 000
3	Under Secretaries to Government	22,000 12,000
	Commissioners of Divisions	85 000
ĭ		30 000
	Opium Agent	30 HOXI to 38 000
19	Magistrates and Collectors, 1st grade	27 000
17	2nd	22,000
-4	Deputy Commissioners 1st grade	22 000
10	2nd	20,000
13	Joint Magistrates 1st grade	12,000
	Assistant Commissioners 1st grade	9 800
21	Joint Magistrates and Assistant Commissioners 2n 1 grade	6 400
	Amiatant	4 80xl to 8 000
3	Deputy Commissioners for Kumaon	12 000 12 000 and 18 000
1	City Magistrate Lucknow	12,000
1	City Magistrate Lucknow Superintendent Dehra Dun	18 000
ī	Judicial Commissioner	42,000
2	Additional Judicial Commissioners	40 000
2 7	District and Beesions Judges 1st grade	58 000
7	2nd ,	30 000
7	3rd	27 000
10	4th	22 000
3	5th	20 000
1	Registrar High Court	19,300
1	Inspector-General of Police	80 000 to 84 000
1	Director of Public Instruction	24 000
	Punjab,	
1	Lieutenant Governor	1 00,000
1	Other Secretary to Government	27,000
8	Sepretaries to Government	18 000 and 21,600
-	1	As a second and age.

•	7.11	
_	Panjab—cti	Pay per Annum. Ra
2	Under Secretaries to Government	12,000
	Under Secretarias 13 Government	30,000
1	Under Secretary Police Department, and inspector-General of Finioe	24 000
1	Under Secretary Police Department, and Inspector-General of Police Under Secretary, Educational Department	
Z	Financial Commissioners	42 000
2	Secretaries to Pinancial Commissioner	10 800 mad 8 400
5	Commissioners	33 000
	Deputy Commissioners 1st grade	27 000
		21 600
14		18 000
14		10,800
14		8 4 00
14		
39	″ 3rd	4 800 to 8 000
2	Divisional Judges 1st grade	33 000
4	2nd	30 000
ð		27 000
		21 600
10		
10	District Judges	18 000
1	Sub-Judge and Judge Small Cause Court, Simia	15 000
1	Registrar of the Chief Court	15 000
ī	Legal Remembrances	24 000
i		24 000
	Therefore of Public Test motion	24 000
1	Director of Public Instruction	23 000
	Rurma	
		- 00 -00
1	Mentenant Governor	1 00 000
	Chief Secretary to Government	36 000
2		21 600
2		6 000
	Andreas County	€ 000
1		
1	Financial Communioner	42 000
1	Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records	33 000
1	Deputy Director of Land Records	39 2 00
î	Becretary to Financial Commissioner	12 000
	Director of Agricultaire	18 000
Ť	Director of Agrangate	22 900
,,	Commissioners of Divisions	2" 000
12		
13		21 600
15	3rd	18 000
12		12,000
18	Pnd	8 400
ĩŏ		7 200
	. 4th	5 400 to 6 000
52		
1	Judielal Commissioner	42,000
2	Divisional Judges 1st grade	33 000
1	∠nd.	900 ns
2	9rd	27 000
2	4th	21 600
8	District	19 000
1	Registrar Chief Court, Lower Burma	14 400
1	Government Advocate	18 000 to 21 600
	Control December	
	Central Provinces	
1	Chief Commissioner	62,000
	Financial Commissioner	42,000
		83 000
	Commissioners of Divisions	
	Deputy Commissioners 1st class	27 000
11	2nd	21 600
13	, 3rd	18 000
10	Assistant 1st	10 800
10	2nd	8 400
	3rd	4 600 to 8 000
ĩ		42,000
	Judicial Commissioner	
	Additional Judicial Commissioners	36 000 and 33 000
- 4	Divisional and Semions Judges	14 800 to 18 240
2	District and Sessions Judges	14,000 and 20,400
	Impector-General of Police	27 000 to 83 000
i	Director of Public Instruction	18 000 to 24 000
4	Services of a month Tillem or Date	10 000 00 23 000
	Berar	
	Commissioner	88.000
2	District and Sessions Judges	32,000 and 70 000

			Berar-conid			Pay per Annum Re
3	Deputy Commissioners					22 000
2		न्यती उत्त्वी				20 000 15 000
2	Assistant	1st				10 800
3		2nd				8 100
	M-1		Madras			0.4 000
1	Members of Council First Member Board of	Revenue				64 000 45 000
1	Second Member					12,000
1	Third Member Fourth Member					36 000 36 000
ī	Chief Secretary to Gove	rnment				45 000
1	Revenue Secretary to G Secretary to Governmen					30,000 36'(100
i						18 000
2	Under Secretaries to Go	vernment	Ветопнов		18 (100	12 000 to 21 600
i		setoners of S	ult de		16 000	to 21 600
22	District and Bessions Ju	idges				to 86 000
1	Registrar High Court Advocate General				18 000	to 21 600 21 600
1	Government Solicitor					19 200
1	Chief Judge, Small Caus Resident in Travancore	se Court and Cuchin				93 600 000 FF
1	Insportur General of Po	Шьэ			30 00 0	to 38 000
អ 1 ‡	Collectors, 1st grade					30 000 27 000
1	President Corporation of	earbad 1c				25 800
6	Collectors, 3rd grade		Lut emodu			21 600 14 400
16	Sub Collectors and Join	t magnetiates	lst grade 2nd			10 800
16			Jrd		4.000	8 400
1	Assistant Collectors and Director of Public Instr	netion			4 8(M 24 UDO	to 40000 to 40000
			Bombay			
	Members of Council					64 000
	Chief Secretary to Government					45 000 87 500
i	percent to do termitor					3U 000
	Private Sourctary to Gor Under Scuretaries to Gor					18 000 15 000
	Inspector General of Pri				21 600	to 24 000
1	Inspector General of Pol	lice				to 86 000 nd 42 000
ì	Commissioners of Division Commissioner in Sind	ons			30 CON 1 1	45 000
	Municipal Commissioner	Bombay				36 000 27 900
18	Senior Collectors Junior					21 600
٥	Assistant Collectors 1st	grade				14,400
17 18	2nd Sre	d ł				10 600 8,400
-	461				4 500	to 6 000
	Collector in Sind Assistant Commissioner	to Wind				21 600 18,200
1	Judicial Commissioner is	n Sund				36 000
1	Additional Judicial Com District and Sections Ju					30 000 83 000
ē	Tribotice with topologia su	2nd	Pite			27 900
10	Prothonotary and Regis	3rd	mrt		20.410	21 600 to 24 000
	Administrator General a				24 000	to 30 000
1	Registrar High Court					20 400
1	Chief Judge Small Caus Remembrancer of Legal	Affairs				24 000 30 000
1	Government Solicitor					30,000
	Advocate General Agent to the Governor is	hathlawar				24,000 86 000
1.	Resident and Senior Poli	tical Agent				27 000
	Political Officers on time Director of Public Instru			5 400 to 10.200		to 23,400 to 80,000
•	SENTANT OF THEMSE	10410M			31 000	

Indian Orders

The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was metitated by Gasen Victoris in 1861, and colarged in 1896 1876, 1897 1902 and 1911, and the dignity of Anight Grand Commander may be conferred on Frinces or Chien of India or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the ladian Empire the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire of not less than for services in the Indian Empire of not 183 than thirty years in the department of the Scoretary of State for India It consists of the Soverign a Grand Master (the Vieroy of India) the first class of forty four Enights Grand Commanders (22 British and 22 Indian) the second class of one bundred Knights Commanders and the third chas of two bundred Companions exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members as well as created additional Windian and Score and the cortes and the formation of the second class of two bundred Companions exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members as well as created additional Windian and Commanders.

The Insignis are (!) the Collar of gold composed of the lotte of India, of paint branches posed of the lotte of India, of PAIM pracura-tical together in sater of the united rad and white rose and in the centre an Imperial Crown, all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold changs (in) the Stat of a Anight drand Commander is composed of ravs of gold issuing from a centre having there on a star of five points in dismouth resting upon a footh those enamelled circular pland thed at the us nve points in diamonds resting upon a Biron Ampthill high blue enamined curving ripant the at the Wabaraja in Chail ha Shamshen, Jung of Nepal ends and unsartibed with the motto of the Order B H the Mabaraja of Ornhis Heatons, Light our Guide also in diamonds H II the Mabaraja of Typore That of a huight Commander is somewhat Held Murshal Visionist Fig. 1. different, and is described below (iii) The Badge, an onvx cameo having Her Majesty Queen Victoria s Boyal Effigy thereon act in a perforated and ornamental oval containing the motto of the Order arranounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white and fastened with a norden of white silk with blue and silver On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Enights Grand Commanders) is sky blue having a narrow white stripe towards diften edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander and pendent therefrom a badge of a smaller war, composed thereform a bange of a smaller va-(b) on his left breast a star composed of rays of aliver issuing from a gold contra, having thereon a gilver star of five points resting upon a light bine enamilled circular ribbon tied at the ends, inscribed with the moito of the Order in diamonds A Companion wears from his left damonds A Companion wears from his it in breast a badge of the same form as appointed for a Kinght Commander but of a smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches All Lunguis are returnable at death to the Central Chancery or if the receptant was resident in India, to the Scorriery of the Order at Calcurta

Severaign of the Order -H I M I'le

firend Master of the Order -The Viceroy the tame being Baron Hardings of for the time Pentaburat

Schorary Enights Grand Commanders (G.C. B.L.) The Ell-es-Sulian of Persia

Prince Louis d Arenbert

Extra Knights Grand Commanders (G. C S L)

H M the Queen H B H The Duke of Counsught

Knights Grand Commanders (G C S. I)

H. H. the Gackwar of Baroda H H the Maherana of L despur

H H the Maharajah of Jatpur H H the Maharaja of Iravancore

The Marquis of Lansdowne Baron Reav

H H the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir The Rarl of Clein

H H the Maharaja of Koblapur H H the Maharaja of Gwalior

entall hasi

If I the Maharata of Runa Baton Macdonnell

Il li the Mahataja of Idar Farl Curzon of Reddle-ton

Baron Sandhurst Lord Corne Hamilton H H the Itam of Cochin

H H the Begum of Bhopal bir Stuart Bayle; Sir Leonis Fitz Patrick Sir Dighton Probyn

Baron Sydenham bir Arthu Laules

bir John Henett H H the Maharaji ([bikanut

H H Mana Rao or Lutali General Sur O Moore Creagh H It the Raja of Lapurthala H II the Nizam of Hyderabad

H H the Aga Llan H H the Nawab of ionk

Knights Commanders (K C S I)

The Farl of Cromer Sir Joseph West Ridgeway bir Theudon Cray roft Hope Bir William Cluchele Plonuen

Sir James Breadwood I vall Sir Charles Haukes Lod Crosthwaite

It David Miller Barbour Sir Andrew Richard Scuble

Sir Phillip Perri val Hutchins Sir Henri Ldward Stokes

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand Maj Gen Sir Oliver Blehardson Newmarch ur Frederick William Pichards Fryer

H H Maharao of Sirohi or Courtenay Peregripe Ubert

Lieut Col Sir George Scott Robertson Sir William Lieking Ward

Brig Surg Lieut Col Lethbridge Sir Alfred Swaine

H H Mahamo of Bundl

bir Edward Charles Buck bir William Mackworth Young

Sir Charles James Lyall Sir Robert Juseph Grosthwaite Sir William John Cunningham

Bir John Freierika Fried Bir Charles Montgomery Biyaz Bir James Digges La Toucho Lieut Col. Sir David William Keith Burr the Henry John Stedman Cotton Sir Henry Martin Winterbotham Sir James Monteath Lieut -Col. Sir Donald Robertson Bir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser Bir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser
Rir Hugh Shakespear Barnes
Sir William Boe Hooper
Col Bir Colin Campbell Scott Monerieff
Kumwar Sir Ranbir Yingli of I attaly
Bir Artundal Tagg Arundul
Bir Artundal Tagg Arundul
Bir Thomas Raleigh
H H Thakur Bahib of Bhayngar
Ell Arthur Hown Temple Martindale Sir Arthur Henry Temple Martindale Sir James Thomson Sir Joseph Bampf, ide Fuller H H Raja of Chamba Lleut-Col, Arthur John Baron Stamfordham Sir Thomas William Holderness bir Lancelot Hare Sir Charles Stuart Bayley H H Raj Rana of Justawar Rain Sir Tasadduk Rasul Klinn of Tahangirabad Oudh Sir John William Pitt Muir Mackepuse Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Salhmulla of Dacca Sir James Wilson H H Maharaja of Jiwar H H Raja of Jind Sir Henry Etle Bi hards Sir Gabriel Stokes Sir George Stuart Forbes H. H. Raja of Ratlam James Lyle Baron Inchespe Sir Harvey Adamson tien Sir Beattchamp Duff Nawab of Mursi illahad Lieut. Col Eir James Robert Dunlop Smith Sir John Ontario Miller Sir Lionel Montague Jacob Sir Murray Hammick Sir Arkhna Gobinda Gupta Sir Leslie Alexander Schm Porter Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler Str Robert Warrand Carlyle H H Maharaja of Kishangarh Str Regnald Henry Craddock Str James McCrone Donle Bir James Scorgle Meston Sir Benjamin Robertson Fir Richard Amphlett Lamb Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan Sir Elliot Graham Colvin Su Tre redyn Rashleigh Wynne Surg Gen Sir Charles Pardey Lukis HIT George Casson Walker HIT Raja of Dhar HII Raja of Dhar HII Raja of Dewas State (Scolor Branch) Surg Gen Sir Francis Wollaston Trever H H Maharaja of Bhutan Sir John Nathaniel Atkanson Sir William Thomson Moulson Sir George Head Barelay Lieut, Gen Sir James Willcocks Lieut, Col. Sir G. Rooz-Keppel Sir M. F. O Dwyser Sir Saly d Ali Imam

Sir Richard Udny

Colonel Sir Howard Melils

Sir Arthur Charles Trevor Sir John Frederick Price Sir D C Ballie Sir Michael William Fenton Sir Harold Arthur Stnart Colonel Sir Stingy Graid Durrard Sir William Henry Soloman Major Gent Sir W R Birdwood

Compenions (C S L)

Lieut Col William Du Linson Gen Sir Peter Stark Lumsden Major-Gen. Beresford Lovett
Major-Gen Phillip Durham Henderson
Col Leopold John Herbert Grev Col Leopold John Herbert Grev

In George thristopher Mole worth Birdword

Major Gen Henry Wyll

Sir Henry William Primnon

Herbert John Reynolds

Lieut Gen Michael Werkes Willoughby

Raja Fiarl Moham Mukharji of Uttarpara

Sir Frederick Russell Hogg

Col Charles Fedward Nate

William Rudolph Henry Mirk tol Charles regward Nate William Rudolph Henry Murk Rao Chiatrapati Labadur Jagirdar of Allpura Col John Clerk James Richard Kaylor David Robert Lyall David Rebert Lyan
Sardar Ilwan Singh of Shahzadpur
Col. George Herbert Travor
Col. Frederick J. Home Lieut Col Henry St Patrick Maxwell Bu Jervolse Athelstant Barres Sir Thomas Salter I vice Alan Cadell Arthur Fortra Sir Arthur Upton Fanshawe Col George Fletcher Ottley Boughey Jam∝ Fairbaim Finlas Joseph Parker Charles Walter Bolion Horace Frederick D Oyly Moule Surg Gen James Lleghorn Col Thomas Graces Col. James Aloysius Milev Sir Henry Babington Smrth Sir Henry Babington Smith Henry Alken Andrews Lleut Col Sir Arthul Henry McMahon Sir Henry Evan Murchlson James James Knox Spence (harles William Odling Alexander Wallmelley Crulikshank David Korton Thomas Stoker Col Maule Campbell Brackenbury Sir Edward Richard Henry All the White King
Sir Mackenzie Dalzeil Chalmers
Surgn Gen David Sinclau
Henry Farrington Evans
Lt.-Col. John Muir Hunter Richard Cillies Hardy KROMARU CHINES HARTY SIE Frederick Robert Upcott Herbert Charles Fanshawe Sir Frederick Styles Philipin J ely George Fobert Irwin Lien, -Gen Sir George Lloyd Relly Richardson Robert Mytton English Robert Burton Buckley Arthur Frederick Cox Charles Gerwien Bayne Hartley Kennedy Sir Edwin Grant Burls Major-Geo Trevor Bruce Tyler
William Charles Macpherson
Lt.-Col. James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery Lt. Gen Henry Doveton Hutchinson

Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly Raja of Burdwan Nawab of Pahasu Sardar Badan Singh of Malaudh Sir Thomas Gordon Walker Col. James White Thurburn Alfred Brereton Mulliam Thomas Hall
Richard Townsend Greer
tol. Robert Henry Jennings
Bir Louis William Pane
Bir Alfred Macdonald Bultesi Liwin I.4.-Col. James Blad Hutchinson Rais Ram Pal of Kotlehr Hermann Michael Klisch Sir Ceoil Michael Wilford Brett Herbert Bradley Sir Frank Campbell Gates John Mitchell Holms Percy Seymour Vessey Pitzgerald Lt.-Col. Willoughby Pitcalra A canedy Raja Narendra Chand Arthur Delaval Younghusband Oscar Theodorn Barrow Col. Howard Guad Francis Alexander Slacke Salvid Hussin Bliggami Balyid Husain Bilgram Percy Conyn Lyon Algernon Robert Sutherland Sir George Watson Shaw William Arbutlnot Ingils Romer Edward Younghusband Romer Edward yolughushand
Col Herbert Mulla'y
John Alexander Hroun
Col Henry Finuls
Maharaj Bhairon Singli
Maj Gen Bir Alfred William Lambart Bavly
Maurice Walter Rev Strangwaya
William Call of the Color of the Co William Lochiel Eapte Loveti Cameron Sir Edward Dougles Mariagun Raja Madhe Lal Dons Smatheden Campbell
Liest-Col. Charles Berbert
Sir Ashnotos Mukharil
Maj-Gen Vir Henry Montague Pakinuten
Hawkos Dr Rash Behari Chosh DY MARI BURET OFFICE Francis Capel Harriston Lisut -Col. Sir Percy Zachariah Cox Comdr Sir Hamilton Pym Freet-Smith Andrew Edmond Castlestuart Steaart Brig Gen William Elddell Hirdwood Norman Goodford Cholmol y Walter Francis Rice Alexander Gordon Cardew Sir Frederick William Duke Havilland Le Vesurier Clend Hamilton Archer Hill usud Hamilton Archer Hill
Cell Edward Francis Bunbury
Col. Regnald Henry Mabon
Linut.-Col. Alexander Fleetwood Pinhey
Capt. Allen Thomas Hunt
Walter Badock
James Mollison
Tenthas and Salan Charles
Tenthas and Salan Charles Pirajirao Bapu Sahib Ghatgo Pirajirao Bapu Saljib Ghatge Robert Woodburn Gillan John Walter Hose Charles Emest Vear Goument Hartington Verney Lovett Hartington Verney Lovett Herbert Lovely Bades Goorge Gilbert White Frederick Readon Bryant Lieut Col. Herbert Lionel Showers Frank George Six Prank George Sty

George Moss Harriott Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh Edward Vere Levinge Robert Nathan Arthus Meredith Lieut -Col. Charles Archer James Peter Orr Herbert Alexander Casson William Axel Herts Yahadey Bhaskai Chaubal leorge Seymour Curtis William Henry Clark Litut Colonel Francis Aylıner Maxwell Major Clive Wigram Haint Citte minant Rao Rabadur Nanat Chand Surgeon General William Burney Bannerman Lieut Col John Ramsay Stuart Lockwood Maddox Gilbert Thomas Walker Lieut Col Phillip Lichard Thomhagh Curdon Khan Zulfhar All Khan of Maler Koila Col George Francis Angelo Harris Elmund Vivian Gabriel John Stuart Donald Henry Montague Segundo Mathews Arthur Crommello Hankin baridoonti Jamahedii Sandoon James 1941
Maulyi Ahmad Hussam
Horace Charles Mules
H H Baja Bije Chand Chief of Kahlur
Leut Lol Arthur Bussell Aldichke
Livit.-Col. Mathew Kitchard Henry Wilson
John Charles Bu, nham of Thomas Franci Bruce Rruny Tally our Michael Kennedy Thakor karansinghji Vajirajji Meherban Mudhojirat Jaurao Valk Nana Nim balkar Licut Col Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de Lothluluro Priz Geo Herbert Vaughan Cox Brev Col Robert Smelton Maolagan Lieut Col Charles Mowbiny Dallas Edward Henry Scamand 1 Clarke Jauadish Chandra Bose Athus 41 Daig Oswald (ampboll Lees Lt. Col G G Glffard F W Johnston William Henry Lucas L. Saunders A J. Sauncers
Yakhatenghi Kendanghi
Paul Gregory Multus
Lieut -to! Albert Edward Woods
William Exall Tempest Bennett
Hon blaj Sahlbrada Obaidullah Khan
William Oglivic Home
Parkerment Gradarum Alvar Siyaayan Pathamaneri Sundaram Alyar Sivaswami Alyar William Harrison Moreland, O.L.E Edward Albert Gelt, C.L.E Diwan Bahadur Chaube Raghunath Das of Kotsh ROLLI Col. Lestock Hamilton Reid Surg-Gen Henry Wickham Stevenson Hon. Lieut. Col. Raja of Lambagmon Lionel Davidson George Carmichael George Carmichael
Lieut -Col. Donald John Campbell MacNabb
Lieut.-Col. Henry Walter George Cole
Stuart Michael Fraser
Henry Venn Cobb
Berly Venn Cobb
Berly Lai Gupta
Henry Mecker

P W Newmarch
Sardar Dalitt Singh of Jollunder
Lt-Col Ba, Kumar Bir Bikram Singh
Walter Maude
Bertram S Carev
Michael Aethersole
Henry Ashtrooke Crump
William James Heid
Mysore hautharaj Urs
O V Bosanquet
Walter Gunnell Wood
John Cornwalls Godiev

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER

Secretary Lieut Col Sir A H McMahon Registrar Col Sir Douglas Dawson

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

This Order instituted by H M Queen Victoria, Empress of India, Jan 1st 1s78 and extended and enlarged in 1886 1887 1892 1897 and 1992 is conferred for service, rendered to the Indian Empre, and consists of the bovereign a Grand Master thirty two Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal) ninety two Knights Commanders and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding without special statute 20 nominations in any one year) also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the varancles : sused by promotion to a higher class of the Order as well as certain Additional Knightz and Companions appointed by special statute Jan 1st 1999 commemerative of the 50th Auniversary of the assumption of Crown Goyt in India.

The Insignia are (i) The Ionian of gold, formed of elephants lotus flowers process in the centre the inher pride and indian roses in the centre the Imperial Crown the whole linked together with this will be stated to the centre the inherence of

A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size (b) on his left breast, a star similar to that of the first class, but the rays of which are all of sliver

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery or if the Enight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta

A Companion wears from the left breast a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander but of smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches.

Sovereign of the Order —The King Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order -Lord Hardings.

Honorary Knights Grand Commanders (G C. L. E.)

The ex-Emperor of Korea

Extra Knight Grand Commander (G. C. I. E.)

The Duke of Connaught

Lord Resv

Knights Grand Commanders (G C I.E.

The Rao of Cutch Lord Lausdowne Lord Harris The Vawab of Tonk Sir James Lyall Lord Elgin The Wall of Kalat Lord Sandhurst Maharaja of Karauli Thakur Sahib of Gondal Thakur Sahib of Morvi Sir George Faudel Phillips The Maharala of Benares Sir Sher Muhammad Khan of Pulaupur Lord Curzon of Leddlecton The Maharaja of Jaipur The Maharaja of Orchha Lord Amptiall Mahamo of Bundl General Sir Alfred Gaseke The Maha Rao of Strohl The Age Klun The Maharaja of Fravancore Lord Lammgton The Begam of Bhopal Str Edmond Ellis The Nawab of Janlira Sir Waker Laurenco Sir Arthur Lawley The Maharaja of Bikanor The Maharaja of Kotah Lord Sydenham Lord Kitchener The Nawab of Rampur Maharaj Sir Kithen Parshad Lord Carmichael Valurate of Lashmer Sir Louis Dane Maharaja of Bobbul Lord Stamfordham Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson The Maharana of Udaipur The Maharana of Udaipur The Maharaja of Patiala The Mir of Khairpur The Raja of Cochiu The Nawab of Dacca Lord Pentland The Raja of Pudukottal Lord Willington Maharaja of Kolhapur Maharaja of Venkatagiri

The Luxaraja of My Cic

Honorary Kulghts Commanders CK. C. S. R.\

Str Leon E (Asment-Thomas M E Sir Hussein Kuli Khan Mokhber-ed Dowlet Sir Sven Hedin The Shelkh of Mohamerah

Gen Sir Albert Houtum Schladler The Shelkh of Kowelt The Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla

Kuights Commanders (R. C. L. E.)

Bir Alexander Mesdows Bondel Mir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood

Surg -Gen bir Benjamin Simpson Sir Albert James Leppoc Cappul Sir Donald Mackenne Wallace

Bir Alfred Woodley Croft. Sir Bradford Leshe Sir Arthur Nicolson

Bir Guildford Molesworth Sir Frederick Bussell Hogg Rais of Venkstaulri

Sir Henry Mortanica Durand Sir Arthur George Machicreon Sir Heary Stuart Cumingliam Hape of Lunawara bir Reoper Lethbridge

Sir Edward Charles Layll Ollivant

Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth

Sir Heary beymour king Sir John Lambert Baron Incheape Od. Sir Henry Revenshaw Thullier Sir Wm B. Brooks

Maharaja of Gldhaur Lient.-Col Sir Adelbort Caul Inibot ment to Str Adelbort Ceal In Raj Gen Sh Thomas Demochy H H Maharaja of Ajaigath Str Heary William Blice Nawab of Loham Col. Str William Blaset

Sir John Jardine Rear Admiral Sir John Hext Bir Mancherjee Bhownaggree

our manufaction belowinggree Col. Sir Phomas Holdich Sir Arthur Wilson Sir Andrew Wingats Raja Sir Harnam Singh Abhuwalla Sir S Subramaniya Aiyar Sir Alexander Cunningham

Sir Henry Evan Murchson James Nawab Sir Shahbas Khan Bugts of Baluchi RÉGIL

Bir James George Scott Maharaja of Darbhanga Col Bir Samuel Swinton Jacob Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins Bir Herbert Thirkell White Sarg Con Sir Benjamm Franklin Sir Frederic! Augustus Nicholson Bir Arthur Upton Fanshawe Raja Dhiraj of Shabpura Sir Gangadhar Rao Gancah Chief of Kiraj (contor Branch)

Sardar Sir Ghaus Bakhah, Raisani Breves-Col. Sir Buchanan Scott Col. Sir John Walter Ottley H H Raja of Sallana

Lieut.-Col Bir Frances Edward Younghusband Major General Sir James B. L. Macdonald Sri Bir Ugyen Wangchuk, Tonges Penlop of Bhatan

Bir Fredric Styles Philpin Lely Lt &ol Sir Arthur Henry McMahon Gen Bir Donald James Sim McLeod

Maharaja of Balrampur Sir Francis Whitmore Smith

Rayarth H. Haja Sir Bane Singh Bahadur Sir Iboma- Gordon Walker Sir Arthur Naylor Wolkaston Sir Thomas Henry Holkand Nawab of Hyderabad

nawan or rayactabati Lieut Col Sir George Olaf Roos Keppel H. H. Maharajadhiraja of Kishangarh Raja of Mahmudabad

Raja of manniquesod Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne burg Gen Sir Gerald Bomford Sir Richard Morris Dane

Maharajadhuraja of Burdwan Raja of Poonch

Prince Ghulam Nuhammad Alı Khan Bahadur

rence equiam sumammad A
3H William Stevenson Meyer
Sir Wilhelm Schlich
Sir Theodor Morton

Mai Can Sir Robert Irvin Scalion hir John David Ress

Rear Admiral Sir Edmond John Warre Slade

Sur John Buiton Mr Frederick William Duke bir Archdale Carlo

Yer Charles blowart Wilson

Ma) Gen Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover Bir Charles Bant Cleveland Luct -tion Sir Douglas Hang Luct -tool Sir Douglas Hang Sir Heary Parsall Burt

or James Housemayne DaBoulay Ar Bajendra Nath Mukhari Ar Bajendra Nath Mukhari Laeut (of Bir Henry Deauto, Thornbill Rir Gangadhar Hadlio Chitasals H H Nawab of Jaora State H U Raja of Sitamau State

Raj Sahib Sir Amaralahji Banesiahji (Lankaner)

Sir Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar Sir Michael Pilose

Rear Adm Sir Colin Richard Keppel

Ber John Stadley
Sir Saint-Hill Eardley Wilmot
Col Sir Percy Zechariah Cox
Sir Finners Edward Spring
Maharaja Sir bir Vickrama Deo

Rana Sir Sheoras Singh (UP)

H H Maharaja of Alwar H H Maharawal of Partabgarh

H H Raja of Hajpipla Diwan Bahadur Sir Seth Kasturchand Daga H H Maharaja of Bijawar State Bundelkhand

Gen sir Nowbray Thomson Sir John Twing

3lr George Abraham Grierson Sir Marc Aurel Hteln

Ma) Gen bir Francis Ratherford Houry Drummond

H H Maharawal of Dungarpur Kewah Sir Bahram Khan

Sir Heary Alexander Kirk Bir Alfred Glibbs Bourne Chief of Jamkhandi Sir Frank Campbell Gates Sir George Macartiney

Sir Edward Dougles Maclagen Mal-Gen Sir George John Younghusband Sir Brain Agerton. Maharaja of Dinajpur Sir Stephen George Sale

Ex-Officio Companions (C. L.E.)

The Earl of Cromer Sir Courtenay P Ilbert Sir Theodore C Hope

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Laurent Marie Emile Beauchamp Jean Etienne Justin Schneider Hall Mohammad Ali Rais ut Tunar James Carrothers Rica Ewing Sheikh Abdulla Bin Ess

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James Burgers
Mortingr Bloper Howell
Rai Rahadur Barat Chandra Das
Maj -Gen Viscount Downe
Prederick Charles Kennedy
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Vanne United Annual La Vissantle Joseph Ralph Edward John Boyle Ral Hehta Punua Lalji Lleut Col Frederick D Ralkes William Wordsworth Henry Montagu Matthews The Rt. Hon Salyid Ameer All William James Matthand Col. Charles Wemyss Muir Sir Frank Forber Adam Frederick Thomas Granville Walton Major-Gen Charles Smith Maclean Major-Gen James Cavan Berkeley Charles Henry Tawney Henry Irvin
Arthur H Hildebrand
Bir James L. Walker
Surgn. Maj John Findlay
Rayner Childe Barker Hayrer Onder Darker
Leut. Col. Charles Henry Ellison Adamson
Col. William Merriman R.R
Gen. Wilham Percival Tornklus
Berthold Elibentrop
Langton P Walkh

Jerespiah G Horsfall Edmund Neel Lieut, Col Sir George L. Holford Maj Gen L. H. E. Tucker James Edward O Conor Cal Thomas Holbein Hendley Ernest Octavius Walker Sir John Prescott Hewett Mancherji Kavasji Mursban h han Bahadur Frederick C Daukes Frederick C Dankes
Leav Col Henry Ferry Poingdestre Leigh
Sir J Bamphylde Fuller
George Pringle Rose
Diwan Ganpat Ral
Sir William Turoer Thiselton Dyor
William B Oldhem
Major Geo G F L Marehall
Leiward Horau Lan Bertram B Carcy Lient Gen slr G L. R. Ruhardson Paul Gregory Melitus Col Brucet H. Fenn Lt. Col Bu Richard Carnec fomple kdward 0 8 George Robert W D H Vincent Lt Ool J Manners Smith John Stuart Donald Col Frank William (hatterton Sri Ram Blukaji Jatar Parulbhai Victoria Col H B Sanderson Arthur C Hankin Adam G Tytler Charles F Buckland Alexander B Patterson Harry A. Acworth Cal C A Porteous Cal C 1 Lane Sir Sfeyring W. Edgirlev Maulyi Abdul Jabbar, Khan Babadur () W R Yelding Henry J Stanson Sir Patrick Flayfalr Frederick John Johnstone Col. Samuel Haslett Browne Dr Rash Behan Ghosh Frank Henry Cook
Franks Erskine Dempster
Lieut tol John Shakespear
Lieut Col James John Madood Capt. Norman Franks Sir William Earn-haw Cooper Maharaj Rajashri Sankara Subbaiyar Khao Bahadur Naoroji Pestonji Vakil Col. Russell Rachard Pulford Col. Russen Richard Pullora Col. Algerton George Arnold Lurand Gen Sir Beauchamp Duff Col. Bobert Alexander Wauhope Edwin Darlington J Strachan Dr Waldemar M Haffkine Dr Augustus Frederick Rudolf Hoemle Bustami Dhanphhai Mehta Charles Godolphu William Hastings Khan Babdur Mancheri Bustamu Dholu (ol. John Charles F Gordon Uharles Stewart Crole Sir Benjamin Robertson Duncan James Macpherson John Campbell Arbuthnott Str Robert Warrand Carlyle Henry Leed Ferard

Lieut -Col Edward Charles Bayley Rai Bahadur Lala Sheo Pranad Frederick William Johnstone Mai. Arthur Louis Bickford Edward Gelson Gregson Withm Malcolm Halley Col. Benjamin William Marlow Herbert Gerald Tomkins Henry Whitby Smith Hajor Francis Beville Prideaux Major Arthur Prescott Trevor Lieut.-Col Ramsav Frederick Clayton Gordon Lieut -Col Charles MacTaggart Nawah Miras Mahdi Husain Rai Kishan Shab Bahadur Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes Lieut.-Col Leonard Rogers Nawab Muhanimad Abdul Majid Ludovic Charles Porter Henry Sharp Henry Starp Arthur Venis Mahamahopadya Hara Prasad Shashtri Lt.-Col. Allan McConaghev Nawab kalsar Khan Chief of the Magassi Tribe Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamist Rui Robert Charles Francys Volkers Henry Hubert Handen Alexander Muirhead Alexander Emanuel English George Frederick Arnold Maung Myat Tun Aung George Cunningham Buchanan William Rucker Stateman Edward Robort Kaye Blankinson George Sanky Hart Nawab Muhammad Salamullah Khan Bahadur Jagridar of Dealghat John Henry Kerr Col George Henry Evans Lieut. Col Henry Burden Beharaja Raghunath Singh of Dhasuk George William Kuchler John Ghest Cumming Rev John Anderson Graham Francis Hugh Stowart Louis James Kershaw William Toylor Cathcart Maneckjee Byramjee Dadabhoy Hagh Zurray Sawal Rao Raja Raghunath Rao Dinksr (Gwallor) Pandit Kaitas Narayan Haksar Lieut Col Ernest Douglas Money Major Hugh Roderick Stockley Mokshagundan Visvesvaraya Lieut, Col. Richard Godfrey Jones Jaghirdar Dosraj Urs Major Armine Brereton Dew Diwan Bahadur Diwan Amer Nath (Kashmir) Lieut.-Col. James Reed Roberts Lieut -Col Lawrence Impey Col Alexander William Macrae Arthur Ernest Lawson Albion Rajkumar Banerji Major Frederick Fenn Riwes Col. William Burgess Wright Confl Archibald Smith Cenii Archibadi Smuta Sandar Shamther Singh, of the Find State Bahs Gurbakah Singh Badi Col. Hibert Walter Pain Licet. Oil, Bubert Edward Pemberkua Pigott Licet. Oil, William Daniel Henry

Gerald Present Kentings Major John Glennie Greig Sardar Maoroji Pudamji Vala Laksman Meram Chief of Thana-Devil Claude Alexander Barron Leonard William Reynolds Lt Col Percy Molesworth Sykes Charles Archibald Walker Rose Major Arthur Dennys Gibert Ramsey Major Rudolph R. T. Hogg Capt. John Mackenzie Pierce Langrishe Moore Afred Chatterton Major Arthur Abereromby Duff 1 t (ol John Lawrence William firench Mullen Bernard Coventry Albert John Harrison Richard Hamilton Campbell Rao Bahadur Bangalore Perumai Annaswami Mudallar Sidney Kimer Levett-Yeats Frederick George Wigley Prafulla Chandra Bay Printing Changes may
Col Francis Raymond
Col Michael Joseph Tighe
Lieut Col. William Bernard James Major Sydney D Aguilar Crookshank Edward Denison Ross John Hugh Cox Khan Bahadur Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan Major Reginald O Bryan Taylor David Wann Akman Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Klehan Kaul Lieut Col. Frederick William Wodehouse Col. Richard Henry Ewart Col. Maitland Cowper Thomas Walker Arnold
Lieut Col. Charles Henry James
Hana Hira Singh of Dhams
Alexander Blake Shakespear John Hope Simpson Major Hugh Stewart
Major William Glen Liston
Lieut. Col. Edwin Henry de Vere Atkinson Walter Stanley Talbot Frank Adren Lodge Col. Robert William Layard Dunlop Licut.-Col. Walter James Buchanan Hrishi Kesh Laha Valini Bhusan Gupta Joseph Terence Owen Barnard Lieut.-Col. Townley Richard Filipate Alexander Macdonald Rouse Areander Labell Sheridan Capt Herbert de Liese Pollard Lowsley Major William Wilfrid Bickford L'ent.-Col. John George Knowles Henry Cuthbert Streatfelld Major Cecil Kaye William Foster Sardar Appeji Rao Ankkar W. H. Arden Wood Sardar Arur Singh Saniar Arur Singh
W C Ashmore
Major Blackham
P R. Cadell
Capt. W L. Caraphell
Major G S Crawford
W O M. Dundas
Lt.-Col V N Hickley
H. F Howard
J H. Lace
L Mercer

Bhupendra Nath Mitra A. P Muddiman
J. R. Pearson
H. L. Stephenson
Major H. B. St. John
J. H. Stone Abanindra Nath Tagore Major G K Walker C C Watson Hugh Edward Clark Peroy James Mead Deba Procad Barbadhikari Frank Charles Daly Mir Snams Shah Khan Bahadur Hall Bukhsh Ellahie Khan Sahib Brank Edwin Gwyther James Gargrave Covernton Louis E. B. Cobden Ramsay William Pell Barton William Fell harron George Battey Scott Bangnath Namingh Mudholkar Hebbalain Velpanu Nanjundayya Major James Curry Bobertson William Sinclair Marris George Frederick Buckley Major J D E Holmes
Raghunath Venkajı Sabnis
Lieut Col William Molesworth Phillip Glynn Messent Lalubhai Samaldas Metha Leonard Birley Mohendranath Ray Frank Frederick Lyall Lieut, Col. George James Hamilton Bell, Frank Curne Lowis Lewis French Col. Sidney Mercer Renny Capt Walter Hugh Jeffers Richard Men dith Albert Howard Albert Howard
Major E D Wilson Greig
Harold Arden Close
Bichard Hugh Tickell
Francis Samuel Alfred Slorock
Lient Col Fitz Warren Lloyd Major Arthur Leslie Jacob Nawab Khair Baksh Khan Bahadur Thomas Summer Henry James Wakely Fry C D J Carmichael Kiran Chandra De Frank Willington Carter Charles Montague King shiekh Baja Hussain Khan Bahadur Edward Rawson Gardiner George Thomas Bartow Frederick Samuel Philip Swann Berkeley John Byng Stephens Mr Kamal Khan Jam of Las Bela Kalat Captan Waiter Lumsden Colonel Dewan Bishan Das (Jammu and Kash mir) Mager Frederic Gauntlett Major Samuel Richard Christophers Colonel George William Patrick Dennys William Peter Sangator Capt William Henry Irvine Shakespear Montague Hill

Capt Frederick Marshman Bulley Schibsada Abdus Samad Khan of Rampur OFFICERS OF THE ORDER, Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Sir & H. McMabon Register Col. Sir Dougles Dawson

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

This Order was instituted Jan 1, 1878 and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire It consists of the Queen and Queen Mother with some Royal Princeses, and the female relatives of Indian Princes or of persons who have held conspicuous offices in connection with India. Badge the royal olpher m. jewels within an ovar autmomated by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. Designation, the letters C. I. white. Designation, the letters C I

Sovereign of the Order THE KING EMPRROR OF INDIA.

Ladies of the Order (C L)

Her Majesty The Queen H M Queen Alexandra H M the Queen of Norway H R H the Princess Royal H R H the Princess Victoria H R H the Princess Christian of Scheleswig Holstein
H R. H the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)
H R H Princess Henry of Battenberg
H I and R H the Dowager Duchess n 1 and K. H the Dowager Duchess of Sare-Coburg and Gotha H R. H the Duchess of Companght H R. H the Duchess of Albany H R. H the Duchess of Cumberland H R. H the Purchess of Cumberland Won Fawel Rammingen H R H the Downger Grand Duchess of Mccklenburg Strelltz H R H the Princess Ferdband of Roumania H I and R. H the Grand Duchess Cyrll of Rusela H R. H the Hereditary Princess of Hobenlohe-Langenburg

H. R. H the Crown Princess of Sweden

H. R. H the Princess Patricla of Connaught

H. R. H the Princess Victoria Elizabeth

Augustine Charlotte, Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Melningen H H the Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein H. H the Princess Marie-Louise of Schlesnig-Holstern Baronesa Kinlosa Dowager Counters of Mayo Mrs. Charles Coates Lady Jane Emina Orichton Dowager Countess of Lytton Dowager Baroness Lawrence Lady Temple Dowager Baroness Napler of Magdala Lady Grapt Duff Dowager Marchboness of Dufferin and Ava Mrs. George Comwallis-West Baroness Resy H H Maharani of Cooch Behar Marchioness of Lansdowne Marmoness of Langowne.

Baroness Harris
H. H. Maharani of Gwallor
Constance Mary Baroness Wenlock
H. H. Maharani Sahib Chimma Bai Gackwar
H. H. Rani Sahib of Condai
B. H. the Dowager Maharani of Mysora Lady George Hamilton

H. H. the Maharani Sahiba of Udaipur Alice, Baruness Northcote Nors Henricita, Countess Roberts Axeella Maria, Lady White Mary Katherine, Lady Lockhart | Baroness Ampthill | Countess of Minto | Marchioness of Crewe | H | Begum of Bhopa! | H. H | Maharani Shri Nundikanyarba

THE KAISAR I HIND MEDAL.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Boyal Warrant—which the preamble to the Boyal Warrant—which was amended in 1901 and 1913—being as follows — Whereas We, taking into our science of the present of the public interests of the there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services readered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services alwreadt, We have instituted and created as that of thus distinguishing such services alwreadt, whe have instituted and created and by these presents for Us Our Heirs and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration. The decoration is tyled The Kaisari-Hind Medal for Public Service in India and consists of two classes. The Modal is an oval shaped Badge or Decoration—is gold for the First Class and in siver for the Second Class—with the Boyal. Dayson, Lieutenant-Control of the Control o

The Motal is an oval shaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class and in siver for the Second Class—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the reverse the words Kaisari-Hind for Public Service in India it is anspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

by a dark blue ribbon

Recipients of the 1st Class.

Abdus Samad Khan of Rampur
Ahmad Khan Bahadur Qari Khalil ud Din
Albut, The Rev Samuel Scott
Amarchand, Rao Bahadur Rammarayan
Ampthil, Hargaret, Baroness
Askon, Albert Frederick
Barber, Benjamin Russell
Barnes, Major Ersert
Besty, Francis Montago Algernon
Beck, Mas Bamad Josephine
Bell, Lt.-Col Charles Thorbill
Benson, Lady
Rentley Dr Charles Albert
Bahadari Bai Bahadur Gopal Das
Bilkarir, Maharaja of
Bingley Brig, General Alfred
Biwalkar Sardar Parashram Erishnsiao
Bonig, Max Carl Christian
Bookh Tucker Frederick St. George de Lautour
Bosanquet, Oswald Vivlam
Bosa, Dr Kallash Chardra
Bramley Parcy Brooke
Bray General Deays DeSaumares in Balu
chistan
Brasdway Alexander
Brunducu, James Forest
Buchanna, Rev John
Burn, Blebard
Bernett, General Bir Charles John
Cainpoell, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Neil
Camplon, John Montilog
Carlyio, Lady
Carlyio, Lady
Carlyn, Edward Cark
Changles, Rail Bahadur Wari Mahan

Chaudhuri, Raja Sarat Chandra Rai Chetty Dewan Bahadur K P Puttaina Chinai Ardeshir Dinshaji Chitnavis, Shankar Madho Cox, Arthur Frederick Crawford, Francis Colomb Darbhanga, Maharaja of Das Ram Saran Davies, Arthur Davies, Mrs. Edwin Dawson, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hutton Drane, Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Edward deLotbiniere Lieutenant-Colonel Alain C Joly Dewas (Junior Branch) Rais of Dyal Singh Sardar Man, Sardar Bahadur DuBern, James Emile Dyson, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Edward Earle The Hon ble Bir Archdalı Barto, William
Egerton, William
Ewing The Rev Dr J C R.
Firth Mrs. E J (with Gold Bar)
Francis Edward B icham
Gandhi Mohandas karamchand Ghosal Mr Jyotsnanath Glazebrook N S Giazorook N S
Gonaga Rey Mother
Graham, The Rev John Anderson
Grattan, Major Henry William
Guiliord, The Rev E (with Gold Bar)
Gwallor Maharaja of Gwaltor Manaraja or Gwyther Leut Colonel Arthur Hahn The Bev Ferdinand Haug, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Balfour Hall, Harold Fielding Patrick Hamilton, Major Robert Edward Archibald Harvest, Lieut Colonel Herbort de Vers Hudesley The Rev Alfred Herbert Hodgson, Rdward Marsden Hogan W J Alexander Holderness, Sir Thomas William Holderness, our Thomas whiten Home Waiter Howard, Mrs. Gabrielle Louise Carolin Hump, The Bev R A. Humphreys, Robert Husband, Major James Huteningen, Sir Sydney Hutton Cooper Hutchingen, Major William Gordon Hutwa Tho Maharani Jaan Manjan Kuori of Hydari Mrs. Amina Hyden are, Annua Irvine, Licotenant-Colonel Thomas Walter Ismail, Muhammad Yusuf Ivos Harry William Machan Jacob, Colonel Sir Samuel Swinton James Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Jankibai Joshi, Ram Bhan Meghasham, Rao Baliadur Kapur, Baja Ban Bibari King, Mrs. D Kirkpatrick, Clarence

Klopsch, Dr Louis Ko, Tay Sein Kothari The Hon ble Mr Jehangir Hormusii Lamb The Hon ble Sir Richard Amphiett Lindasy, D Arcy Ling, Miss Catharine Frances Loyett, The Hon ble Mr Harrington Verney Luck Wilfred Henry Lukis Lady Lyall Frank Prederick Lyons, Colonel Robert William Steele Macwatt, Licutement-Colonel Robert Charles Madhava Rao Vishwanath Pattankar Madhavan Nair M R. Rv T Avergal Mahdi Husain Lawab Mirza Vahomed Ajmal Khan Hakim Hazik ul mulk Malegaon Raie of Malvi Tribhuvandas Narottanidas Manners-Smith The Hon'ble Mr Francis i St George Mary of St Paula Bev Mother Mayes Herbert Frederick MoCarrison Major Bobert
McCloghry Colonel James
Mechtida Rev Mother
Miller The Rev William
Minto Mary Caroline Morgan George Muhammad Husan Khan Khan Bahadur Contain James Morrison Honorary Captain James Muir Mackenzie, Lady Thérése Murray, George Ramsay Naidu, Mrs. Sarojmi Nanak Chand Namak Chand Nariman Dr Temulji Bhikaji Neve, Dr Arthur Nisbet John Noyce Willam Florey Nabet John
Noyce William Florey
Oldham, Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William
O Mears, Major Eugene John
O Donnel, Dr Thomas Joseph
Pandit, Sitaram Narayan
Prefley Dr Thomas Franklin
Phelps Edwin Ashby
Pitcher Colomel Duncan George
Plant, Captain William Charles Trew Gray
Gambler

Younghusband, Lleutenan Founghusband, Lleutenan Edward
Recipients of the
Abul Fattah Moulvi Salyee
Abul Ghanl
Abul Hassain Mian Bhai
Abul Katir
Abul Majid Khan, Colonel Poynder Lieutenant-Colonel John Leopold Pritchard Lt -Col Charles Hamarton Pritchard Lt.-Col Charles Hammton Beld, Prederick David Reynolds, Leonard William Hondy The Very Rev The Abbe Noel Rost Major Ernest Reinhold Row, Dr. Haghavendra Lai Koy Kao Jogendra Narayan Sallans, Raja of Self The Ray Cappa Edward Sell, The Rev Canon Edward Semple, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Samthar Maharnja of Shah Rsi Bahadur Mahabir Prasad Sharp Henry suary Heary Shepherd Rey James Sheppard, Mrs. Adeline B Sheppard, William Didboury Shore, Lieutemant-Colond Mobert Shouhridge, Major Charles Alban Grevin Shouhridge, Major Charles Alban Grevin Shugh, Bels Bhagama, Pathala Shouhridge, Major Charles Alban Gi Singh, Baja Bhagwan Bakhth Singh, Raja Kamalcahwari Pershad Singh, Haja Kamalcahwari Pershad Sinda, Pumendu Nanyan Skrekrud, The Rev Lariotien Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Sorabji, Misa Comelia

Southon, Major Charles Hdward Spence, Christina Philippa Agnes St Leger William Douglas St. Lucio Beverend Mother Stanes, Robert Stokes Dr Williams Bukhdeo Prand Pandit Tabard, The Rev Antoine Marie Talati Edalji Dorabji Taylor The Rev George Pritchard Taylor Dr Herbert F Lechmere Thomas, The Rev Stephen Sylvester Thurston Edgar Tully Herry Lindsay
Tucker Major William Hancock
Turner Dr John Andrew Tyndale-Biscoe, The Rev Cecil Earle Tyndale-Biscoe, The Rev Cecil Earle Tyntell, Major Jasper Robert Joly Vaughan, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Charles **Strellre** Venugopala, Raja Bahadur Wagner Rev Paul Wake Lleutenant-Colonel Edward St Aubyn (with Gold Bar) Wakefield, George Edward Campbell Walker Lady Fanny Walter Major Albert Etijah Ward, Major Ellacott Leamon Wheeler The Rev Edward Montague Whitton, The Rev David Wilkins Lieutenant-Colonel James Sutherland Wilkinson, Lleutenant-Colonel Edmund Willingdon the Lady Wilson-Johnston, Joseph Winter Edgar Francis Latimer Without Robert
Wood, Arthur Robert
Young, The Rev John, Cameron
Younghusband Arthur Delaval
Younghusband, Lleutenant-Colonel Sir France Recipients of the 2nd Class

Abul Fattah Moulvi Saiyed Abdul Ghani Abdul Majid Khan, Colonel Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan Abdul Bahman, Mahommed Abdur Rahlm Abdur Raszak Khan Subadar Adayani Mottram Showkiram Agha Mohamed Khalil Bin Mohamed Karl Ali Ebakush, Shalkh Alien Rev Frank Van Amar Nath Lala Amar Singh Anastario Sister Anderson Andrew Andrew, The Rev Adam Anscomb Major Allen Mellers Ansomb Major Allen Mellers Apto Hari Nanyan Askwith Miss Anne Jane Alkmson Lady Constance Augustin, The Rev Esther Asis Hussin, Khan Sahib Mir Back Banks A Badri Parahad EMERI PARMONI Bahmaniji Mancherji Baker, Honorary Major Thomas Baneri, Professor Jamini Nath Banka, Dr. Charles Beyat, Risaldar Sadashiva Krishna Bardaley Miss Jane Bilmeti

Baw II Kan Bayley, Lieut, Colonel Edward Charles Bestace Bell, Nicholas Dodd Beg, Mirsa Kalioh Beg Fridun Best, James Theodore Bavilla, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Granville Bhagwandsa, Bel Zaoerbai Bhajan Isl Bhate, Pandit Balkrishna Govind Bhide, Baoli Janardhan Bhutt, Chhotelal Goverdhan Biabeahwar Nath, Iala Bisbeahwar Nath, Lain Biswaa, Babu Anonda Mohan Bisckhau, Major Bobert James Bisckwood, John Ross Biske, The Rev William Henry Bishimop Edward Robert Kaye Bokster Mis Anna Borent, Babu Bahnarayan Bowe Miss Mona Bowe Griffith core mass annia
Bowen Griffith
Brahmanand, Prindit
Brander Mra Laabel
Brenner Major Arthur Grant
Brook, Muss Lilian Wintfred
Browne, The Rev Anthony Watson
Browne, Dr. Edith
Burt, Bryce Chudleigh
Cain, Mrs Sarah
Campbell, The Rev Andrew
Campbell Miss Susan
Campbell Miss Susan
Campbell Miss Susan
Campbell, The Rev Thomas Vincent
Care Miss Emma
Cart Thomas
Cart Thomas
Catterine, Sister Carr Thomas
Catherina, Sister
Catherina, Sister
Cattell, Major Gibert Landale
Cocolla Rister Fannie
Chamberiain, The Bev William Isaac
Chandler The Rev John Scudder
Chatteri The Bev K.C
Chandhuri, Puna Chundra Chitale, Gancah Krishna Churchward, P A. Churchward, P. A.
Chye, Leong
Charcey, John Charles
Cherke, Honorary Major Louis Arthur Henry
Chertechnek Peter Henry
Coombs George Oawald
Corres, Mas Marie
Corthorn Mas Alice
Cottle Mr. Adula
Coxom, Stanley William
Cumming James William
Cummings, The Rey John Ernest
Cuttling, Rey William
Dairymple-Hay Charles Vernon Delrymple-Hay Charles Vernon Dai, Ram, Lala
Das, Mathera, Lala
Das, Mathera, Lala
Dastis, Dr. Dina Nath Pritha
Dawe Miss Ellen Dawson, Mrs. Charles Hukton
Deane, George Archibeld
Deodhar, Gopal Krashna
Deogh, Harl Ahmed, Khan Sahib
deKantzow, Mrs. Mary Apiraxia
Demand, Swysant-Colonel Proteriok Joseph
Ubertstein Sander Sahador. Dharpatrai, Bardar Bahadur Dharm Chand Lala Dhishad Begum

Dip Singh, Lieutepant Douglas, The Rev John Dun Maung Ne Dundas, Charles Lawrence Tohnste Dunlop Alexander Johnstone Durlan Singh, Thekur Dutta Mehta Harnam Eagles Thomas (azaly Eaglesome, George Edgell, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Arnold Emanuel, Mrs.
Byans The Rev John Caredig
Evans Miss Josephine Annie
Farrer Miss Billen Margaret Farrand I Ahmad, Khan Bahadur Kazi Saiyid Freynot The Roy Esther Etlenne French, Lieutenant-Oolonel Thomas Flashman Thomas Charles Pletcher Miss Forman, The Rev Henry Fox Alfred Charles FOX AIFFED URAFTES Frances, Shifter Jane France William France Robert Thomson Fryson Hugh Gaijlar Mrs Shivagauri Galibbai Bai Garthwaite, Liston Garchwaite, Liston George, Miss Jesule Eleanor George, Miss Jessle Eleanor Godfrey Thomas Leonard Goenka, Baimath Goodhody, Mrs. Gooman Patrick James Goswami Sri Sri Naradev Dakhinpat Adhikar Gowardhandas, Chatrabhuj Grant, Major John Weymas Grant Mis ass Miss Lillan Blong Grant Miss Jean Gray, Commissary William David Grany Poter Mawe Greendeld, Miss B. Griessen, Albert Edward Pierre Gumbley, Mr Douglas Gune, Trimbak Raghunath Gyl U Pet Halyadi Inabh Melk Halyati Inabh Matik
Haursbau, W G
Harrison, Henry
Harrison, Robert Tullus
Hart Miss Louisa
Harvey, Miss Rose
Hatoh, Miss Barah Isabella
Haworth, Major Lionel Berkeley Hoft
Hayes, Miss Mary Lavinia
Honderson Miss Agnes
Higby Miss Sarah J
Higgins, Androw Frank Higgins, Andrew Frank Hill, Ellott Hoffman The Rev Father John 8 J Holbrooke Major Bernard Frederick Roper Holden, Major Hyla Napler Holland, Dr. Heury Tristram Homer Charles John Hope Dr Charles Henry Standish Hughes, Thomas Onslow Hunter Honorary Captain James Hutchison Dr John ihman Ali Jaljee Bai (Hrs. Petit) Jainath, Pandit Jambusarwas A Horpovandas Jogiekar, Rao Sabib Ganesh Venkat(ab Johnson, Augustus Frederick Jones, The Rav John Peter

Jones, The Rev Robert Jones, The Rev John Pengwern Jones, Trimbak Wamsu Jones, Miss F Jotel Prasad, Leis 1744 C. P. Judd, C R June Presed Mrs.
Jwals Singh, Sirder
Kaluba's Aram Kegarkhan
Kanow Yasuf
Kapadia, Miss Motibal
Karve Dhando Keshav Kastur Chand Days, Seth, Fir Kelavkar Miss Krisbuabai Kelly, Miss Eleanor Sarah Ker Thomas Khujoorina Nadirshah Kowrojee Kidar Nath Lala King, Robert Stewart
Knollys Major Robert Walter Edmond
Knox, Major Robert Welland
Ko, U Kothewala Mulla Yusuf Ali Kothewala Mulla Yunof Ali Kreyer Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick August O Maung Po Christian O'Brien Major Edward Kugler Miss Anna Sarah Avaw Maung Kugler Miss Anna Sarah kvaw Maung Lang John Langhorne Frederick James Lankester Dr. Arthur Colborne Lauwhile Mi. J. H. M. Lawrence Captain Henry Ru. die Lawrence Henry Stavelev Lealic-Jones Leveester Hudson Lloyd Miss Elizabeth Looke Robert Henry Low Charles Emest Low Unaries in mess.
Lund, George
MacAbster The Rev G
Macdonald, Captain Charles Reginald
Mackenile Alexander McGregor
Mackenile Howard

**Tacklinger Miss Grace Mackinnon Miss Grace Macleod Lieut -Colonel John Norman Mackellar Dr Margaret
Macphail The Rev James Merry
Hacphail Miss Alexandrina Matilda Madan Mr Rustamii Hormasii Maddox, Lleutenant-Colonel Ralph Henry Mahadevi, Srimati Mahommed Allanur Khan Maiden J W Maitra Babu Bhuban Mohan Maitik Sashi Bhusan Maracan, Esmall Kadir Marke, Solver
Mary of St Vincent Sister
McCowen, Offiver Hill
McDonald Joseph Jumes McGregor Duncan Mend Rev Ceell bilas Mitcheson, Miss Mitra, Rajoswar Mitter Mrs. Mohammed Khan Moltra Akhoy Kumar motte Aknoy kumar Moore Kuring Sister Dora Louisa Traskove Moore, Misa Eleanor Louisa Moore The Rev Pitt Holland Morris, Najor Robert Lee Mottlal, Seth of Piparla Mount, Capatin Alan Henry Motton, Misa Lais Mottanee, Linda Nath Mosumdar Jada Nath

Mudali, Valappakkam Daivasigomoni Thandavaroyan Mudallar Bangalore Perumai Annawam Muhammad Yusuf Shame-Ul Ulama Bahadur Mukhari Babu Jogendra Nath Mukhari Babu Nagendra Nath Muller Miss Jenny Muller, Osvald Valdemar Murit Dhar Murphy Edwin Joseph Myst, Maung Htoon Nabi Bakab Nag Mrs. Basi Mukbi Naimullah Mohamed Naoum Abbo Kapier Alan Bertram Varsin Har Varayan Pershad Babu Nariman Khan Bahadur Manekil Kharredil Narpat Singh Babu Nasrolls Khan Mirza Norris Miss Margaret Old Frank Shepherd Orman Honorary Captain Charles Henry Orr Adolphe Ernest Orr James Peter Outram. The Rev A Owen Captain Robert James Owen C B Pal Babu Baroda Sundar Palm Major Randle Harry Pandit Vasudeo Ramkrishus. Parhati Bai Mussammat Park The Rev George W Parsons Richard Parsons Ronald Parsona W Patel, Barjoril Dorabil Patel Jeona Pathak, Vithal Varayan Pattack Ram Sahai Pattack Kam canal Paterson Miss Rachel Patrick blater Perrov Rev Father Pempell (zer Sorabji) Mrs. Alloe Maude Peters. Lieutenaut-Colonel Charles Thoma Phallbus, Miss Roys Margaret Plantos mass rose sargare. Plerce, Miss Ada Louise Piliay Chinnappa Singaravalu Pinney, Major John Charles Digby Pinto mass Presson Plowden Major Trevor Chichele Ponell John Prabhu Augntrao Raghunath Priblidas Shevakram
Prior The Be Eurtsoe Dickin on
Prideadx Frank Winekworth Austlee Purshotan das Thakurdas Pyo Maung Tet
Rai Chaudhun Parbati Sankar
Raikes Mrs. Altos
Rait, Miss Helen Anna Macdonald
Rai Bahadur Pandit Ram Mr Bhagat Ram Mr Bhagat Ramchandra, Daji Ramebandra, Daji Ramgopal, Majiani, Seth Ram Singh W V O Ramade, Mrs. Ramabai Ranjit Singh

Rattanni Muhi Ray, Harondra Nath Ray Rabu Sarut Chandra Rasa All Khan, Sardar Reed, Mrs. Lillan Richardson, Mrs. Catherine Stuart Rita, Staffan, Edward Boberts, Captain Charles Stuart Hamilton Robinson James Robinson Lieutenant Colonel William Renry Banner Roe, Brigadier General Certi Harcourt Roe, Mrs Edith Mary Raushan Lal Lala Rukmabai, Dr Rustom, Fandoor, Sadher A. W. Woodward Sahan Ram Kali Sahay, Lala Deonath Samt Monica The Rev Mother Salheid Iom
Samarth, Wasudco Mahadeo
Samuels, Joseph
Scoultae, The Rev Frederick Volkomor Paul
Scouland Lieutenant-Colonel David Wilson Shah, Babu Lai Behan Shah, Mohamed Kamal, Salyid Shah, Mohammad Nawaz Shah, Beverand Ahmad Bhamnath Shoore Raghunath Balwant Shyam Rikh Raja Francis Kavier Shyam Sunder Lall Simoon Arthur Henry Addenbrooks Sunkins, Charles Wilkins Sunon Eister M. Smelair Reginald Leahy Singh, Api Dhul Singh, Didar Singh, Babu Harnath Singh, Makkhan Singh, Makkhan
Singh, Baja Baindur Padmanand
Singh, Babu Ramdhan
Singh, Sida B tah
Singh Sidada Bher
Singh, Bhaddar Major Hanwant
Simth, Miss Ellen
Simth, Tire Rev Frederick William Ambery
Scannarville The Rev Dr James
Sel Rang William William Sid Rang William Sri Ram Kunwar Thakurain Starte, Oliver Harold Baptist Steel, Alexander Steele The Rev John Ferguson

Stephens John Rewitt Stephens, Mrs Grace Stevens, Mrs. (Ethel) overenes, and taking in the state of the sta St. Joseph J D
Strip Samuel Algernon
Sultan Ahmed Khan Sunder Lal Surebhan Janii Swainson Miss Florence owamsun ans riorenes Taleyarkhan Mr Manekshah Cawasha Talib Mebdi Khan Mabi Tambe Dr Gopal Rao Ramchandra Tarapurwalla Fardunji Kavarji Taylor Rev Alfred Prideaux Taylor Mrs Florence Prideaux Taylor, John Notman The Maung Shwe Them Manng Po Theobald Miss
Thomas Samuel Gilbert,
Timothy Samuel Ihompson R t Thompson Robert Douglas Thom sen The Rev G Nicholas Thoy H rhert Dominick Tok Maung Ba Tok Maung Po Thorn Mass Bertha Tomkma, Lionel Linton Tudball, Miss Limma Umar Khan Malik Zorawar Khan Visvesvaraya Mokshagundam Wast Role et William Hamilton Wakefield George Edward Campbell Welevalker P Buburao Waller Frederick Chighton Waniess, Dr William James Wares Donald Horne Wellb-Ware Mrs Dorothy Wilghell Miss arms lane Weir Henry
Western, Miss Mary Priscilla
Wildman Miss Elizabeth Annie Wiseman Honorary Captain Charless Sheriffe Woerner Miss Lydia Wood, The Rey A Young Dr M Y Zahurul Husam Muhammid

Indian Names and Titles.

There is a in windering multiplicity of finitian titles, made all the more difficult inasmuch as there is a difference of nomenclature between the titles or Hindus and Mabomedans. Some titles are heredicary and represent ruling chiefs or those nominally such (and of these there are no less than some 620 whilet of the titles there are not see than some 620 whilet of the titles there all the second such as the second second second second and individuals by the Indian bonours conferred on individuals by the Indian bonours conferred on individuals by the Indian Compilments, and even then commentions made hereditary. Yet again there are numerous compilments y titles, or specifications of office expressed in Hindu phrases of which we have occasionally supplied the interpretations. It must be added that though costs is often figuring in the names it has nothing whatever to do with the titles. Amir Khan Mir Sultan Sri & are confusingly used as both titles and names.

The order of rank is thus given by Sir R Lethbridge in The Golden Book of India

Hundu—Maharaja Bahadur Maharaja Raja Bahadur Raja Lai Bahadur Rai Saheb Rai

Mohammedan—Nizam Nawah Bahadur Nawah Khan Bahadur Lihan Salieb Khan

Parsus and Bone Israeldes—Khan Bahadur Khan bahab

After—a corruption of th English officer

Ahimmala—name of a princely family resident
at the village of Ahlu near Lubor.

Akhundzada-son of a Head Officer

Alyah (Sindhi)-of exalted rank

Ali Rate-Sea King (Lacradives)

Amir (corruptly Emir)—a Mohammedan Chlef often also a personal name

Asaf-a Minister

Baba-lit father a respectful Mr Irish Your Honour

Bebu-strictly a 5th or still vounger son of a Bals, but often used of any son younger than the helt whilst it has also grown into a term of address-Esquiro Thore are however one or two Italass whose sons are known respectively as—let Kunwar 2nd Diwan 3rd Thatarr 4th, Lal 5th, Babu

Bahadus—lit brave or warrior title used by both Hindus and Mohammed and, often bestowed by Government added to other titles it increases their bonour put aboue it designates an inferior ruler

Balkela—a revenue officer or magistrate

Begum or Begam—the feminine of Nawah
comblued in Bhopal as Nawah Begum

Beser-apparently a large land-owner

Bhonsle-name of a Marntha dynasty

Bhup title of the ruler of Cooch Behar

Bluggi-name of a Baluch tribe

Chlatrapat -one of sufficient dignity to have an umbrella carried over him

Dods-lit. grandfather (paternal) any venarable person

Davis and Davist-State also one in office,

Deb-a Brahminical pricetly title, taken from the name of a divinity

Dheraj Lord of the Lands added to Raja &c it means paramount

Davoza—a Yvier or other First Minister to a native Chief, either Hindu or Mohammedan, and equal in rank with Sardar under which see other cquivalents. The term is also used of a Louncil of State

Elaya Raja—title given to the heir of the Maha raja of Travancore

Farzand (with defining words added)— favoriti or beloved
Fath victory

Falk Jeang— Victorious in Hattle (a title of the Nizam)

Guekrar (sometimer Guecowar)—title with Maharaja added of the ruler of Baroda It was once a caste name and means cowherd the the protector of the sacred animal but later on un common with Holkar and Sindhia, at came to be a dynastic appel lation and consequently regarded as a title Thus a Prince becomes trackwar on succeeding to the estate of Baroda Holkar to that of Indore and Sindhia to that of Gwallor

Haft-guardian

Han-one who has made fulgrimage to Metra.

Hera Lal- diamond ruby

Holkar-bee Guckwar

Jah-a term denoting dignity

Jam (Bindhl or Baluch)-Chief

Kati-(better written Qazi)-a Mohammedan) magastrate

Kham—originally the ruler of a small Mohammedan State now a nearly empty title though prized. It is very frequently used as a name, especially by Afghans and Pathans.

Kawaya—a Persian word for master " sometimes a name

Kunwar or Kumar-the helr of a Raja

Lal-a younger son of a Raja (strictly a 4th sonbut see under Babu)

februira a Lebudsa— Projector of the World title of the Chiefs of Dholpur and Dattia.

Mehani.—a feudal title borne by the leads of # Hindu religious body

Maharaja—the highest of hereditary rulers among the Hindus, or cite a personal distinction conferred by Government. It has several variations as under Raja, with the addition of Maharaj Rasa its feminine is Maharas (maha-great)

Malit-master proprietor

Muss-title of the son of a Raiput Nawab resembling the Scottish Master

Mir—a leader at inferior title which, like Khan, has grown into a name. It is especially used by descendants of the Chiefs of Sind.

Miras-if profixed, "Mr " or "Require."

Mong, Moung, or Maung (Arakanese)-leader Menici or Manici-a learned man or teacher Mudeluser or Mud-lier-a painonal proper name, but implying steward of the lands Muster ad Daula-distinguished in the State (Mult in the country)

Munchi-president, or presiding official Myorous Mr

Mascab—originally a Vicercy under the Moghal Government, now the regular leading title of a Mohammedan Prince corresponding to Maharaja of the Hindus

Yann-s ruler (not to be confused with following)

Numm the title of the ruler of Hyderabad the one Mohammedan Prince superior to Nawab None Thibeton)—the ruler of Spitta

Pandu or Pundu-a learned man

Packkup manager or agent

Prince—term used in English courtesy for "Shahzada, but specially conferred in the case of Prince of Arcot (called also Armin Aront)

Raja—a Hmdu Prince of exalted rank, but interior to Maharaja The feminine is inferior to RESIDENCE OF QUEEN and it has the variations Hay Rana Rao Ras, Reveal, Reseat Runkeer Raukbar and Raskat The form Rai is common in Bengal, Rao in S & W

Rad Rancehwar- King of Kings

Resalder-commander of a troop of horses.

Saheb the Native Hindu term used to or of a European (Mr Smith would be mentioned as Smith Saheb, and his wife "Smith Mem Saheb but in addressing it would be fem. Saheba, without the name) Mahah occasionally appended to a little in the same way as Bahadur but micrior (-master) way as Bahadur but merior (-master) The unusual combination Nawab Sabeb implies a mixed population of Hindus and Mohammedans.

Schibzede son of a person of consequence.

Sand, Sayid, Sayid, Sid: Syed Syed—various forms for a title adopted by those who claim direct male descent from Mohammed a grandson Hussin

Sardar (corrupted to Sirdar)-a leading Gov ernment official, either civil or military even a Grand Vizier Nearly all the Punjab Barons bear this title It and Diwan are like in value and used by both Hindus and Mohammedans. So but Mohammedans only are Wali," Sultan Amir Mir Wali," Sultan Khan

Second—a Hindu title implying a slight distinction (lit, one-fourth better than others)

Saubera (Burmese)-a Chief

Shakada-son of a King.

Shoikh or Shouth (Arabic)-a Chief.

Shame-ul-Ulama a Kohammedan title denotmg "leamed."

Shamelin Jang. "Sword of Battle (a title of the Makaraja of Travancore).

Sidi-a variation of "Said.

Sindhis-see under ' Gackwar"

Sri or Shri lit fortune, beauty a Sansorit term used by Hindus in speaking of a person much respected (never addressed to him nearly Esquire') used also of divinities) used also of divinities. The two forms of spelling are occasioned by the intermediate sound of the s (that of s in the German Stadt)

Subadar-Governor of a province

Sultan-like Sardar

Syed, Synd-more variations of Said

Taluldar-an Oudh landlord.

Talpur-the name of a dynasty in Sind

Thakur-a Hmdu term equivalent to Rabia dur whether as affix or alone

Tumandar—a Persian word denoting some office Umara-term implying the Nobles collectively Wall-like Bardar The Governor of Kha-

lat is so termed, whilst the Chiefs of Cabul are both Wali and Mir

Zemindar or Zamindar-a landowner orig a Mohammedan collector of revenue

announcement

Distinctive Badges.—An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911. that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of Diwan Bahadur Sardar Bahadur' Rai Bahadur Khan Bahadur Bao Baha dur khan Sahib Hal Sahib and Rao Sahib Subsequently the following regula tions in respect of these decorations were leasted—(1) The decoration to be worn by the bolders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by a five-pointed star surmounted by the Imperial Crown the plaque or shield being of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan Sardar Khan Raf and Bao Bahadur and of silver for the titles of Khan, Raf, and Rao Sahib (2) The badge shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one meh and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border and for the titles of Khan Rai and Rao Sahub dark blue with light blue border

A Press Note issued in November 1914 state -The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which rainistures of Indian titles should be worn and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as pre-cribed in the case of the Bedge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations they should be placed immediately after the Kaiser-i Hind Model.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.medal was instituted on June 28th 1907 by an Army Order published in Simia as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircl ing the words For Distinguished Service

medal, 18 inches in diameter is ordered to bei worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 11 in wide with blue edges 1 in wide This medal may be conferred by the Vicercy of India

Indian Order of Merit —This reward of valour was instituted by the H. E I (o in 1837 to reward personal bravery without any reference to length of service or good conduct It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field On the advancement from one class to another the star is surrendered to the Government and the superior class substituted, but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration The order carries with it an increase of one third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three vers. The First Class con widow for three years. The First Class consists of a star of sight points 12 in in diameter having in the entre a ground of dark hius enamel bearing crossed awords in gold within a gold orde and the inscription Reward of Valour the whole being aurmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold. The Second Class star is of silver with the wreaths of laurel in gold and the Third Class entirely of silver The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and bar from a dark blue ribbon 14 in width with red edges bearing a gold or alter. in width with red edges bearing a gold or sliver buckle according to class

Order of British India — This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of Merit, to reward native commissioned officers mattured at the same time as the order of it the word india. In m medal 17 m in dis-fact, to reward native commissioned officers meter is suspended from a croll by means for long and faithful service in the Indian Army of a rid ribbon 14 in wide. The medals issued Since 1878 however any person European or during the reigns of Queen Theories a succes-native holding a commission in a native regi sors bear on the observe their bust in profile ment, became eligible for admission to the with the light aftered to EDWARDVS or Order without reference to creed or colour GFORGIV.

The First Class consists of a gold eight-pointed radiated star 14 in in diameter. The centre is occupied by a lion statant gardant upon a ground of light blue enamed within a dark blue. band inscribed Order of British India and encircled by two laurel wreaths of gold. A gold loop and ring are attached to the crown gold loop and ring are attached to the crown for suspension from a broad ornamental band $\frac{1}{10}$ in in diameter through which the ribbon once blue now red is passed for suspension from the neck. The Second Class is $1\frac{1}{10}$ in in diameter with dark blue enamelled centre there is no crown on this class and the suspend er is formed of an ornamental gold loop. The reverse is plain in both classes. The First Class carries with it the title Sirder Bahadur and an additional allowance of two rupees a day and the Second the title of Bahadur and an extra allowance of one rupee per day

Indian Meritorious Service Medal.—This was metituted on July 27th 1888 and on receipt of the medal the order states a non-com missioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good conduct medal but on Service and Good Conduct medal Dut on bring promoted to a commission he may retain the M. 5 medal but the annuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the diadenced bust of Queen Victoria facing left with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legend Victoria Kalsar i Hind. On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath of pain tied at the base baving a star beneath between the two wreaths is the inscription for meritorious service Within the palm wreath is the word India. The medal 13 in in dia-

THE COST OF FAMINE

In the section on Famine (q v) the whole policy of the Government of India towards the relief of distress is setched out and the broad results indicated. They are revealed as great The Public Works Department, the in a roturn on the last serious fam ne civil authoruses and district boards savanged. in a return on the last serious fammed which has occurred in India. In the United Provinces the failure of the 1917 mossoon, followed by 100r and unseason sale cold weather rains led to a wide spread failure of crops affecting an area of 18 00 square miles and a population of 6 millions but the prosperity of the preceding years had enabled the population to develop a far greater staying Power than on previous cras square miles and a population of 6 millions to £80,000 it was given principally to persons but the prosperity of the preceding years but the prosperity of the prosperit

for the carrying of of in mercial projects with famine labour. These comprised construction of loads, tanks and irrigation works and uncertaintied of tavine land—all works of undoubted utility. Cratultous relief amounted

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

The indimenous law of India is personal and divisitle with reference to the two great classes of the population. Hindu and Mahomedan Both systems claim divine origin and are in extricably interwoven with religion and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English at Okcourts in 1773 and the advent or magness hawyers as judges they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Decharatory Act of 1780, by which Parlament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Mahomedan the laws and outcome of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some Shatras and the Koran have been in some subjects in such a way as to remove from the case altered and relaxed instances can be code at once and completely every judicial found in the Bengal Sau Repulation Act of disqualification which is based mrely on race 1899 the indian Slavery Act, 1843 the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850 the Hindu Wildows Remarriage Act 1856 and other Acts and Codes To quote the Inneral which is still remembered. The controversy Hinda Wildows Remarriage Act 1800 and which is still remembered. The controversy other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperia edded in a compromise which is thus summa featesteer. A certain number of the older Regish statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Pre are to a limited extent still in force in the Pre are to a limited extent still in force in the Pre are to a limited extent still in force in the Pre are to a limited extent still in force in the Pre are to a limited extent still in force and thought the law in reviously in force was single to the Act III of 1884. are to a limited extent still in force in the Pre-sidency Towns as applicable to Europeans, while much of the old Hindu and Mahnmedan law is everywhere personal to their native follow #thjects but apart from these and from the customary law which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of Eritish

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion of that every them? Ourningham described it as bope-lessly unwickly entangled and confusing. The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1838 when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving out less the distribution of the superstaken in 1838 when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving was made; which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock the last Chief lattice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code which became law in 1860, was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who been in the lag of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code which became law in 1860, The high Sid Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers were been constituted by Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers were been constituted by Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers were been constituted by Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers were been constituted by Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers were constituted by English Court of Calcutta. mocedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawren who is criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawren who is the Code of Code of the most eminent lawren who is the code may be desarribed as the criminal law of Engiand freed from all isobnicalities and superficities systematically stranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circum chance of British India. It is practically impossible to misunferstand the code. The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Indian Civil Service, the remaining places than Codes of Civil Procedure. The Indian Civil Service, the remaining places in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Indian Civil Service, the remaining places than Codes of Civil Procedure. The Indian Civil Service, the remaining places in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Indian Civil Service is the supposituation of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places than Codes of Civil Procedure. The Indian Civil Service is the rule of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Indian Civil Service is the rule of Civil Procedure in the Code of Civil Procedure. rates of Civin Procedure have been empoused of minimal cases before the High Courts, but in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Indian indias are never employed in civil suits in The Code of Civil Procedure was resenteded in the Code of Civil Procedure Procedure for other parts of India High Courts have in 1998 Three Codes are now in here.

European British Subjects

Whilst the substantive oriminal law is the same for all classes certain distinctions of pro-pedure have always been maintained in regard to orimmal charges against European British subjects. Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts. It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to be tried for any offences by magnetrates of the highest class who were also justices of the peace, and by judges of the Scenions Courts but it was necessary in both cases that the magistrate or judge should himself be a Europoan British subject. In 1883 the Government of India announced that they had decided to settle the question of jurisdiction over European by which the law previously in force was amen ded cannot be said to have diminished the privileges of European British subjects charged with offences and it left their position as ex case customary law winten is as lar as possible with offences and it left their position as extended by the Courte, the law of British lodis is the creation of statutory enactments based for the etither at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law giving functions have from time to time been delegated.

Codification

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion for the law was in a state of great confusion for the composition of the corporation of the composition of the comp judge has the right, however trivial be the charge to claim to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Kuro peans or Americans Whilst this change peans or Americans was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained mattered Since 1836 no distinctions of race have been recognised in the civil courts through-

adderence being that they denye their authority from the Government of India, not from Parlia-ment. In the Punjab and Burms there are Chief Courts with three or more judges in the other provinces the chief appellate autho-rity is an officer called the Judicial Commissioner. In Sind the Judicial Commissioner in

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts crimi nal and civil and their decisions are final except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts Returns are regular ly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able by examining the returns by conding for proceedings and by calling for explanations as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are dischargin their duties

Lower Courts

styled courts of session and courts of magis traies. Every province outside the Presi-dency towns is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge with assistance if need be these stationary assions courts take the place of the houlish autress and are compressed to of the Loglish Assizes and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed and to inflict any pudshment authorised by law but sentences of death are subject to confirms the business of death are subject to confirms the province Magistrates courts are of three classes with descending powers Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns for the appointment of honorary magistrates in the Production Post-times Post-times and the Production of the confirmation of the production of in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magherial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries. Assessors assist, but do not bind the judge by their opinions on juries the opinion of the majority presults it accepted by the presiding Judge. The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal the prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Govennor General in Council and the Local Governor deneral in council and the Local Constant of the council and the second without presidites to Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the trown

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for cash district as District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction his functions as Bossions Judge have been de scribed For these posts members of the Indian

difference being that they derive their authority from the Government of India, not from Parlisment In the Punjab and Burms there are chief courts with three or more judges in the other provinces the chief appellate authority is an offiner called the Judicial Commissioner In Sind the Judicial Commissioner In Sind the Judicial Commissioner In Sind the Judicial Commissioner to termed Judge of the Sudder Courts and has two corresponding to the Sudder Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts cmm. Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1906

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordi nary staff of magistrate and police officers

Legal Practitioners

Legal practitioners in India are divided into Barnston at Iaw Advocates of the High Court, Vakils and Attornovs (volicitors) of High Courts and Fleaders Mukhtiars and revenue agents Darristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts and they alone are admitted to practise on the original life of some of the chartered The Code of Crimmal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts while courts of session and courts of magis styled courts of session and courts of magis trates. Every province outside the Pred done, toward is divided into sessions divisions and the courts which were the court of the court of the courts and the courts of the courts of the courts and in the done, toward is divided into sessions divisions and the courts are required to qualify before admission and the courts are required to qualify before admission and the courts are required to qualify before admission and the courts are required to qualify before admission and the courts are required to qualify before admission. to practise in much the same way as in England The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of certain of the High Courts Pleaders practice in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts

Organisation of the Bar

At Calcutta Madras and Bombay there is a Base ommittee presid down extended by the Advicate General This body is elected by the barriers practising in each High Court and its functions are to watch the interests of the Bar and to regulate its etiquette. At Allahabad Lahore Nugpor, and Rangoon a siml ar Bar Committee evists, but the electorate is extended to include the vakils or native pleaders and the president is either the senior practising member of the Bar or the Government Advocate In the larger Districts and Sea sions Courts an organisation representing the Bar is usually to be found and in the sub ordinate tourts including the Revenue Courts similar machinery is generally in use Pending an opportunity of detailed inquiries in India these general descriptions must suffice

Composition of the Bar

A considerable change is occurring in the composition of the Indian Bar The following extract from an informing article in the Times The following (May 25 1314) indicates the character and incidence of this development. During the scribed For these posts members of the Indian list forty wears a striking change has taken (Ivil Service are mainly selected though some place in the professional class. The bulk of Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munaffa, the extent of whose original jurisdiction waries in different parts of India. One typical lituration may be quoted. Attachfibe civil courts, below the grade of District of the Sombay High Lourt in 1871 there

were 38 solicitors, of whom 10 were Indian ware 36 solicitors, of whom 10 were Indian and 18 English, and 24 advocates of whom 7 were Indian and 17 Hnglish. In 1911 stack od to the same High Court, there were 150 solicitors, of whom more than 150 were Indian and the remainder English, and 250 advocates, of whom 16 only were English and the remainder Indian.

Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own law colleagus in the Legal Member of Council All Government measures are drafted in this department. Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate-General of Bengal who is appointed by the Crown, is the leader of the local Bar, and its always nominated a member of the Provincial Legislative Council in Calentia he is assisted by the Standing Council and the Government Solicitor There are Advocates-General and Government Solicitor for Bombay and Madras, and in Bombay there attached to the Secretariat a Legal Remembrance and an Assistant Legal Remembrance and an Assistant Legal Remembrance drawn from the Judgial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of Bengal The Government of India has its own law drawn from the Judicial Branch of the Indian Cvii Service The Government of Bengal consults the Bengal Advocate-General, the Standing Counsel and the Government Soil citor and has besides a Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Servant) and a Deputy Legal Remem brancer (a practising barrister) the United brancar (a practising barrister) the United Provinces are equipped with a civilian Legal Remembrancer and professional lawyers as Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate, the Punjab has a Legal Re-membrancer Government Advocate and Burna a Junior Government Advocate and Burna a Government Advocate, besides a Secretary to the Local Legislative Council

Sanderson Sir Tancolot.

Law Reports.

The Indian Law Reports are published in four series—Calcutta Madras Bombay and Allahabad, under the authority of the Governor General in Council. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Council of the Co Committee on appeal from the particular High Count These appeals raise questions of very great importance and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume and have also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 18.4 1893 The other Provinces and States have series of reporte issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State

Legislative Power

The supreme power of Parliament to legislate The suprement power of randoment be questioned. In practice however this power is little used, there being a majority of officials on the Imperial Legislative Council—a majority deliberately reserved in the India Councils Act of 1909-the Secretary of State is able to impose his will on the Government of India and to his will on the Government of India and to secure the passage of any measure he may frame regardless of the opinion of the Indian autho-rities Legislative Councils have been estab-lished both for the whole of India and for the principal provinces Their constitution and function: are fully described in detailing the powers of the Imperial and Provincial Councils (q v) To meet emergencies the Governor General is vested with the power of leading ordinances, having the same force as Acts of for only six months The power is very little used. The Governor General in-Council is Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Sheriffs are standard as a selected from paris of the country the court of the country that the country the country the country the country th

Bengal Judicial Department.

Chief Instice

C-MCCIDA SIL LAMOCIOL	Chica dustica
Teunon, The Honble Mr William, L.C.S	Pulme Judge
Woodroffe, The Hon ble Mr John George M.s. Her at-Law	Ditto.
Mokharil, The Hon ble Sir Ashutosh, Et. CSI MA DI	Ditto
Dishard and the coll and the coll and the coll and the	
Bichardson, The Homble Mr Thomas William, LC4 Bar-at-Law	Ditto
Halmwood, The Hon ble Mr Herbert 1 C 8.	Ditto
Telegraphic and the part it is	Dieto
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Chitty The Hon'ble Mr Charles William, Bar at Lau	Ditto
Fletcher The Hon ble Mr Ernest Edward, Bar at Law	Ditte.
Shari-nd-din. The Hop ble Mr Balyid, Bar-at-Law	Ditto
Coxe, The Hon ble Mr Henry Reynell Holled, I C a	Ditto
Chatarfi, The How bie Mr Digamber, M.A., B.L.	Ditto
committy and most in the transmitter, when the	J Diemo
Chatary, The Honble My Kalini Ranjan M.A., BL,	Ditto
Chandhuri, The Hon. Mr Asutosh, Bar et-Law	Ditto
washing to the the Wallette but the	
Impen, The Ron ble Mr Sayld Hassen, Bor at Law	Ditto
Beachcroft, The Hon bie Mr Chacles Porten, 108	Ditto
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Make the term of the same of t	mer. on
Mullisk, The Hon ble Mr Bessots Kumer, LC.8	Ditto (Temporary Additional.)
Chapman, The Hon ble Mr Edmund Pelly, LCS	Ditto Ditto
Guerres, The Hon'ble Mr William Bwart Ber -st-Law	Ditto Ditto
CARGO AND THE TIME THE DAY IN THE WAR DOLL - TO- TO-A	
Watnestey, The Hon ble Mr Hugh 104	Ditto Ditto.

Bengal Judicial Department-conid

Kenrick The Hon ble Mr George Harry Blair, R.O. LLD. Bar-st Law Mitra, The Hon ble Mr Bined Chandra, Bar-st Law Kesteven The Hou ble Mr Charles Henry

Newbould The Hon ble Mr B B

Orr John Williams Bar at Law

Ram Charan Mitra

Hume, J T

Hechle James Herbert

Remfry Maurice

Nalini Mohan Chatarit Bar -at Law

Ryper George Bonnaud, William Augustus Bar at-Law

Hem Chandra Mirra

Veltch Harold Massun BA ICa

Counsell Frank Bertram Grey Charles Edward Bar at Law

Bonnerice K K Shelly Bar at Law Dobbin F h. Bar at Law

Bose, B.D., Bar at-Law Waite, Thomas John

Advocate-General

Standing Counsel Government Solicitor

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs Deputy Superintendent and Ramem-brancer of Legal Affairs Benior Government Pleader

Public Prosecutor Calcutta.

Registrar Keeper of Records Taxing Officer Accountant-General, and Sealer etc Original Jurisdiction Deputy Registrar Temporary Registrar in Insolvency

Master and Official Referee.

Assistant Registrar (Offig Dy Regtr) Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions.

Secretary to the Chief Justice and Head Clerk Decree Department (sub pro tem.

Registrar and Taxing Officer Appellate Jurisdiction Assistant Registrar

Officiating Official Trustee and Official Assignee. Official Receiver sub pro ton

Ofig Editor of Law Reports Deputy Registrar

Coroner of Calcutta.

Bombay Judicial Department

Scott, The Hon ble Sir Basil Kt, MA Bar-at-Law Shah The Hon ble Mr Lallubhal Asharam MA LLB

Batchelor The Hon'ble Sir Stanley Lockhart Kt B &. I C.S Davar The Hon ble Sir Dinsha Dhanjibhai Kt Bar at-Law

Beaman The Hon ble Mr Frank Clement Offley L.C.S. Heaton The Hon ble Str Joseph John LC 8 McLeod The Honble Mr Norman Cranstoun DA,

Ber at Law Jardine M R The Hon ble Mr French George Douglas

Nissim Joseph, M.A. LL B., Bar at Law ad 8 Nicholson Eustace Ferrers

Slater John Sanders, B A. Bar at Law

Abdeali Muhammad Ali Kaziji B a , M.B Bar at-Law

Jijibhai Edalii Modi Bar at Law

Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar Alison, Frederick William B A. L.C.S Nasurwanji Dinshahji Gharda, B.A. Li.B Chief Justice Puisne Judge.

Ditto

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Ditto Diltto

Ditto

Advocate General sub proton.
Remembrancer of Legal Affairs

Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affair Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor

Administrator General and Official Trustee

Prothonotary Testamentary and Admi

ralty Registrar In Equity and Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and and Taxing Local Investigations Officer

Bhoriff

Registrar Appellate Side Deputy Registrar and Scaler, Appellate Side

Bombay Judicial Department-conid

Lambert, E. T. Numan, Dr. W. Staram Sunderso Patker LLB Coroner (On kave) Acting Government Pleader

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMIS SIGNER OF SIMD

Pratt Edward Millard 1 C 8.

Judicial Commissioner Acting Additional Judicial Commissioner

Hayward Maurice Henry Weston LLB Bar at law Crouch, Henry Newton LLB, Bur at Law

Additional Judicial Commissioner, Acting Purene Judge Additional Judgeal Commissioner

Madras Judicial Department

Wallis the Honble Sir John Edward Power Lt. Odfield, The Hon ble Mr Prancis Du Pre 163 Spencer The Hon ble Mr Charles Gordon 163 Tretter The Hon ble Mr Vetor Murray Coulds Abdur Rabim The Hon ble Mr., MA Bar at law Phillips The Hon ble Mr W W

Chief Instice Put ne Judge Ditto Ditto

Ditto Ditt Ditto Ditto

Advocate General

Sheriff

drisivasa Ayyangar, The Hon ble Mr L Sadasiva Ayyar The Hon ble Mr I Diwau Bahadur Aying, The Hon ble Mr William Bock LOS Bakwedl, The Hon ble Mr James Herbert LLB Bar at-Tau Kumaraswami Shestri The Hon ble Mr (\ Diwan

Ditto Ditto Lemporary (Additional)

Behadur shegiri Ayyer, The Hon Mr T V., BA. HL., Dewan Tutto (Officiation)

Bahadur Corbot, Frederick Hugh Mackengic Bar st-Law David, William Ontario Rapier Charles F., Bar -at Law Ofig Judge Temporary (Additional)

Government Solicitor Government Pleader and Public Prosecator Crown Prosecutor

Adam, John wa Bar-at Law Grant, P. R. Bar-at-Law Odgers, The Honble Mr. C. B. wa Bar at Law

Law Reporter Administrator-General đΩ Official Trustee Registrar

Mackey Charles Gordon, K.A. 108
The Hon bl- Shifa of Mulk Zymulabdin

Assem Judicial Department

Abdul Majid, The Hou Mr BA LLB Bar at Law

Judge and Superintendent and Re-membrancer of Legal Affairs Shillong Judge Assam Valley Districts Gauhati District and Sessions Judge, Sylnet and Cachar

Graham, John Fuller Jeffries, Francis Joseph Barada Prasad Bakehi B.L.

Omeleting District and bessions Judge Sylhet and Cachar

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department.

Sundencou Sir Lancelot Woodroffe The Hon'ble Sir John George Kt MA BCL Muhharji, The Hon'ble Sir Ashntosh, Kt CSI MA	Chief Justice Puisse Judge Ditto
D L. Hohnwood The Hon'ble Mr Herbert I C S. Chitty The Hon'ble Mr Charles William, Bar at Law Proteber The Hon'ble Mr Ramest Roward Bar at-	Ditto Ditto Ditto
Law Shari-nd-din The Hon'ble Mr Satrid, Bar at-Law Cone, The Hon ble hir Henry Reynell Holind 1 1.5 Chainfil, The Ron'ble Mr Disambar M.A. S.L.	Ditto Ditto

Bifur and Otion are to be separated from the Bengal Judicial Department in 1916 and to have their own High Court at Pates.

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department-contd

Chatarji, The Hou ble Mr Naihi Ranjan MA. BL Lemmon The Hon ble Mr William LC 5 Richardson The Hon ble Mr Thomas William Bar at-Pulsoe Judge. Ditto Ditto Law chandhuri The Hon Mr Asbutosh Bar at-Law Imam The Hon ble Mr Salyid Ressan Bar at Law Beschroft The Hon Mr Charles Porten 108 Ditto Ditto Ditto Chapman, The Hon Mr Edmund Pelly 109 Ditto (Temporary) Mullick The Hon ble Mr Basanta Kumar 108 Ditto Ditto Ureaves The Hon ble Mr William Fwart Bar at Dttto Ditto Law Walmsley The Hon ble Mr Hugh 1 (6 Ditto Ditto IsmalthhÅ. Kenrick The Honble Mr George Harry Blair K (LLD Bar at Law Mitra Che Hon Mr Black Chandra Bar at Law Advocate General Standing Counsel Kesteven The Hon ble Mr Charles Henry Covernment Solicitor Adami The Hon ble Mr LC Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs Vallni Mohan Chataril Bar at Liw Vastor and Official Referee Registrar Keeper of Records Accountant-General and Sealer etc Origi Hechk James Herbert nal Jurisdiction Bonnaud William Augustus Bar -at Law Clerk or the Crown Crev Charles Edward Bar at-Law Official Trustee and Official Amignee Official Receiver aub pro tem Bonnerlee K K. Shelly Bar at Law

Burma Judicial Department

Fox The Hon ble Sir Charles Edmund Kt Bar at Chief Judge Chief Court Lower Burma, LAW Hartnoll The Hon ble Sir Henry Sullvar Kt 108 Judge Bar at Law Ormond, The Hon ble Mr Ernest William B.A., Bar Judge (On leave) at Law Twomey, The Hon ble Mr Daniel Harold Ryan I C S., Bar-at Law Judge (On leave) Robinson The Hon ble Mr Sydney Maddock Bar Judge (On leave) Pariett, The Hon'ble Mr Leonard Montague (Officiating) Judicial Commissioner Upper Burna, Young, The Hon ble Mr Charles Philip Radford B A. Government Advocate. Bar -at Law Sen. Purns Chundra Bar est Law Official Assignee and Receiver Rangoon Christopher S A Bar at Law Government Prosecutor Rangoon Government Procedutor, Moulmein, Registrar Chief Court, Lower Burma, Registrar Court of Judicial Commis-sioner Upper Burma Darwood, Arthur John Bar at Law Brown Ralph Roberts B.A. ICS Miller Edward

Central Provinces, Judicial Department,

Drake Brockman Sir H V M & LL M Bar -at-Law

1.C.8

Batten, J K 1 C 8

Stanyon, H. J, C 1 R, V D A.D C Bar -at-Law

Roughton, H. J, C 1 R, V D A.D C Bar -at-Law

Roughton, F J, 1 C 8.

Paramde K G

Deputy Register

N W Frontier Province Judicial Department

Berton W P CAR, LOS Muhammad Yakub Mufti

Judicial Commissiones Registrar

Puniab Judicial Department

Johnstone The Hon ble Mr Donald Campbell, LCB Chlof Judge Judge Rattigan, The Hon ble Mr. Henry Adolphus Byden BA

Shah Din The Hon ble Mian Muhammad Bar et Law Judge

Smith The Hon blo Mr H Scott 106

Chevis, The Hon ble Mr William 108 Shadi Lai The Hon ble Mr Ba, Bahadur Bar at Law Judge

First Temporary Additional (Judge)

Le Rossignol The Hon Mr Walter Aubin, to s

Gracev B W B.A. 108 Legal Remembrancer

Petman Charles Bevan B. Bar at Law

Campbell, Archibald, B A, I C S

Government Advocate Registrar

Second Temporary Additional (Judge)

Judge

United Provinces, Judicial Department

Richards, The Hon ble Sir Henry George Kt Bar -at Law, K.o Knox, The Hon ble Sir George Edward Kt LLD LC.S

Banaril, The Hon ble Sir Pramada Charan Kt., B & B L Figgott, The Hon ble Mr Theodore (aro 1 0 8

Ditto Ditto

Tudbell. The Houble Mr William 108

Ditto Ditto

Changer The Hon'ble Mr Edward Maynard Des | Champs Bar at Law

Ditto

Rang, The Hon ble Mr Muhammad Bar at Law

Murray George Ramsay I C 8

Registrar

Ashworth, The Hon'ble Mr E H 10.8 Ryves, Alfred Edward, B A. Bar at Law Legal Remembrancer Government Advocate

Porter Wilfred King, Bar at Law

Law Reporter and Secretary Legislative Council

Lalit Mohan Banaril

Government Pleader

Government Pleader

COURT OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF OUDS-LUCKNOW

Lindmy Benjamin, 1 c s. Stuart, Louis, 1.c s. Hai Kanhaiya Lai, Bahadur Judicial Commissioner First Additional Judicial Commissioner Second Additional Judicial Commissioner Temporary Registrar

Cordeux, C. H., Bar at-Law Wagendra Nath Ghosal

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED

				Number of Suits Instituted	f Suita Io	stituted			\umber	Total	100
Admitiktration		value not ex ceeding Re 10	Value Re 10 Sp Sp Sp	Value Re 50 to Re 100	Valu Rw 160 to Rs 500	\alu Salur Bs 500 to 000 Pe 1 000	Value Rs 2 000 to Rs 5 000	Value above Ra.6 000	the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Number of Suits Insti- tuted	Value of Sufts
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	1905	316 370 310 670 807 085	787 784 799 459	314 422 823 978 319 675	414 048 814 511	37 182 36 422	23 23 25 24 25 24 25	4 124	7,205	1 804 445 1 817 846 1 767 955	24,496 879 82,453,189

* Decads not given of 42 Bombey suffs in 1906 66 Madres sufts in 1906, 96 in 1907 74 in 1908, 71 in 1909, 878 in 1910 71 in 1911, and 84 anits in 1912 and 870 Bongai suits in 1999

THE INDIAN POLICE

The Indian Government employ 192,791 report all matters of local interest to their men in the ranks of the Indian Police who are superior, the Sub-Inspector They have no controlled by 749 Gasteid European Officer powers to investigate offsuces and are a survival in large cities, the Force is concentrated and of the period when the country was in a disturbed ander direct European control in the metucal state and small bodies of Police were required the men are scattered throughout each Duttlet, to keep open communications and afford pro-Head Constable Outpost Police are main tuined to patrol roads and villages and to

the men are scattered throughout each District, to keep open communications and afford pro-and located at various Outposts and Police tection against the raids of dacoits. It is an open Stations. The analiest unit for administrative question whether are now of much use, purposes is the Outpost which rearrally con Bach Outpost is mader a Police Station which sists of 3 or 4 Constables under the control of a is controlled by an officer known as a 8th Inspector

Distribution of Police -The area of a Police Station varies according to local con ditions. The latest floures available are -

Bengal * Eastern Bongal and 49-am United Provinces	1	Square miles		
Rautern Bongal and As-am		196		
•		199	2	4
United Provinces	1	358	3	4
		127	7	G
Punjab		210	9	6
North-West Frontier Proxuce		179	18	5
Central Provinces and Berst		275	8	в
Burns *		₂ 00	13	1
Madran	,	108	, 7	g
Bombay *		290	1 12	9

^{*} Recluding the towns of Calcutta Bombay and Rangoon The figures include the Railway police but not Military police.

Organisation of Police

maintenance of the public peace and the pre-vention of crime. From the point of view of the Indian Ryot ha is the most important be considered the backbone of the Force

Superior to the Suh-Inspector is the Inspector who holds charge of a Circle containing 4 or 5 Police Stations. His duties are chiefly those of supervision and inspection. He does not ordinarily interfere in the investigation of ordinarily interfere in the investigation of ordinarily interferences the conduct of his subordinates renders this necessary

The Police Station Officer (the bub Inspec Districts, is divided into 2 Sub-divisions—one tor) is responsible for the investigation of all cognisable or times that is to say, all offences in deat of Police, a European gasetted Officer which the Police can arrest without a warrant The Police Force in each District is controlled from a Magistrate, which occur within his jurisdiction has a sake held responsible for the responsible to the District Bagistrate (Collector In a Police Force in each District is controlled by a District Superintendent of Police, who is responsible to the District Magistrate (Collector or Deputy Commissioner) for the detection and prevention of crime and for the maintenance of the public peece and to his Deputy Inspector General and Inspector-General, for the internal administration of his Force. Eight or ten Dissummeration of the Fores, Light or ten less-tricts form a Range administered by a Deputy Inspector-General, an officer selected from the ranks of the Superintendents. At the head of the Police of each Province is the Inspector-General who is responsible to the Local Government for the administration of the Provincial Police.

Roperate but recruited from the District Porce is the Original Investigation Depart-ment which is under the control of a spenially The Inspector is usually a selected and experienced Bub-Inspector Bach District con ment which is under the control of a specially rains 8 or 4 Directes, and in the case of large selected European Officer of the rank and standing of a Deputy Inspector General. The Criminal Investigation Department, usually called the C I D, is mainly concerned with political inquiries sedition cases and crimes with ramifications over more than one District or which are considered too important to leave in the hands of the District Police. It is a small force of Sub Inspectors and Inspectors who have shown their ability and intelligence when working in the motusali and forms in each Province a local Scotland Yard

The larger Cities of Calonita, Bombay and Madras have their own Police Force independent of the Inspector-General of Police and under the control of a Commissioner and 2 or more Deputies. The latter are selected Super intendents who have learnt their work in the moinsell. For Police purposes the City area is divided into divisions under the control of non-gatetted European officers, styled Super Intendents but not to be confused with District Superintendents. Each division contains a number of Police Stations controlled in the mofusell by Inspectors and Sub Inspectors A comparatively small number of Europeans are recruited in cities from British regiments for the control of traffic. They have no powers of investigation.

The Supramo Government at Delhi and Simia keeps in touch with the Provincial Police by means of the Director of Criminal Intelligence and his Staff The latter do not interfere in the Local Administration and are mainly concerned with the publication of information regarding international criminals interprevincial crime and Political inquiries in which the Supremo Government is interested

Recruitment.—The constable is enlisted locally Certain castes are excluded from service and the formation of cliques by filling up the Force from any particular caste or local try is forbidden. In some Provinces a fixed percentage of foreigners must be enlisted Recruits must produce certificates of good character and pass a medical test. They must be above certain standards of physical development. The constable rates by merit to the rank of Head Constable and prior to the Police Commission could rise to the highest Indian aubordinate appointments. Since 1006 his chances of promotion have been greatly cur tailed this has certainly lowered the standard coming forward for service in the Force in the lower ranks.

The Sub Inspector until 1906 was a selected Head Constable, but Lord Curson a Commission laid down that Sub-Inspectors should be recruited direct from a socially better class of Indians in most Provinces, eighty per cent. of the Sub-Inspectors are selected by nomination trained for a year or 18 months at a Central Polloc Subool, and, after examination appointed direct to Polloc Stations to learn their work by actual experience. It is too early to indee the system by results, but it has no doubt great disadvantages and undetected crime in India is increasing rapidly

An Inspector is generally a selected Sub-Inspector Direct nomination is the exception not the rule.

The Deputy Superintendent a new class of officer instituted on the recommendation of the Commission is an Indian guerted officer and is the native Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police. He is either selected by special promotion from the ranks of the Inspectors or I nominated direct after a course at the Central Police School

Prior to 1893 the gazetted ranks of the Force were filled either by nomination or by regimental officers seconded from the Army for certain periods. In 1898, this system was abandoned and Assistant Superintendents were recruited by examination in London. On arrival in india they were placed on probation until they had passed their examinations in the vernacular in law and in riding and drill. The establishment of Police Training "chools in 1906 has done much to improve the training of the Police Probationer and selection by examination has given flovernment a better educated officer but open competition does not reveal the best administrators and should be tempered as in the Navy by selection.

Pay —The monthly salaries drawn by each grade of Police Officer are as follows —

wite of Louise Ames, wite was ton	Uπz		
A constable draws from	Rs.	10 to	12
A Head Constable draws	1	15 to	20.
A Sub Inspector from		50 to	100,
An Inspector from		150 to	250.
Deputy Superintendents from		250 to	500
Assistants from		200 to	500.
District Superintendents of			

District Superintendents of Police from Rs. 700 to 1 200

Deputy Inspectors General from Rs. 1 500 to 1 800.

Inspectors General from Rs. 2,000 to 3,000 Eta appointments of Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Rombay and Madras and all Provincial Inspectors-General, may be held by a member of the Indian tith Service it no Police Officer is found suitable for such appointments

Internal Administration.—The District Force is divided into 2 Branches—Armed and Unstrued. As the duties of the armed branch consist of guarding Treasuries escorting treasure and prisons rand operating against danger ous gangs of dacoits, they are maintained and controlled on a military basis. They are armed and drilled and taught to shoot after military methods. The unarmed branch are called upon to collect fines magisterially inflected arres summonses and warrants content traffic destroy stray degs extinguish fires enquire into accidents and non-cognushic offences. The lower grades are clothed and housed by Government without expense to the individual. The leave rules are fairly liberal, but every officer European or Native, must serve for 30 veers before he is entitled to any possion unless he can obtain a readical centrality admitted to be too long and the efficiency of the Force would be considerably improved it Government allowed both the officers as

Statistics of Police Work.

The undestrability of attaching undue importance to statistical results as a test of the nacrita of police work was a point upon which considerable strees was laid by the Indian Police Commission who referred to the guils likely to result from the prevalence among subordinate officers of an impression that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a high ratio of convictions, both to cases and to persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. The objection applies more particularly to the use of stablistics for small areas, but they cannot properly be used as a basis of comparison even for larger areas without taking into account the differences in the conditions under which the police over and the set midicate only very imperfectly the degree of scaccess with which the police carry out that important branch of their duties, which consists in the prevention of orime. These considerations have been emphasized in recent orders of the fovernment of ladia. Subject to these observations the figures below may be given as some indication of the volume of work falling upon the police and of the widt differences between the conditions and the statistical results in different provinces.

			Persons wh	066 çades	were dusp	ossed of	Persons
Administration	Vumber of Offences reported	Yumber of Persons under Iriul	Dis charged or lequitted	fou virted	(om nutted or Keli rred	Died Becaped or Frans terred to another Province	remain ing under I rial at the end of the hear
Bengal	3- 3 309	298 143	93 578	192 246	2 560	1 40	9 60 6
Bihar and Orsea	112 91.	107 859	50 609	J0 9£6	1 615	9,	4 411
United Provinces	222,817	130300	187 00 9	118 444	4 7171	200	JP£U
Funjab(includingDella)	231 253	330 121	4 ص 215	73 142	1711	241	1425
North West Fronties	25,411	JN 678	22,±0°	14 494	4×3	17	871
Burma.	106 440	1 88 941	70 416	106 083	2144	2 199	7 %9
Central Provinces and	39 820	J6 880	32194	19 810	1 400	1ن	3 127
Berar Assam	40 862	33 754	18 265	14 784	484] - 3ა	2183
Ajmer Merwars	10 698	12 969	4 292	7 96H	!	94	625
Coorg	2 489	1 037	1 741	1 038	11	7	240
Madras	353 167	+02 155	2.16 965	246 5 ,3	4 178	141	14 318
Bombay	172,103	£33 313	112 842	126,507	2 127	42%	10 862
British Baluchistan	J 786	10 796	6 40 <i>5</i>	ى U68		133	1 190
COTAL 1912	1 859 2.4	2,132,613	1 053 657	977,287	21 6.00	4 713	75 765
1911 1910	1,502,995 1 447 732	1 960 6.9 1 884 9.1	96 783 922,179	897 786 872 298	21 174 21 029	1 900 4 43 9	70 802 64,617
1909 1908	1 421,350 1 412 817,	1 856.219 1 844 207	914 500, 897 462	854 658 860 06a		3 349 3,625	61,50 2 58 496
TOTALS 1907	1 411 653 1 404 777	I 816 827 1,805 787	880706 864 403	851 097 860 486	21,290 22,776	3,505 3 911	60 223 54,041
1905 1904 1909	1,385,344 1,370,002 1,325,662	1,767 134 1,768 411 1,760,088	822 185 830 019 781,547	843 369		6 420 7 340 5,855	53 825 57 533 65 666

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		Theaft	Convio	1 551	3 542 5 071 5 11-4	2.5	5 504 583 1 648	836	4 709 4 557 2,892	38 856 19	87 501 87 279 40 872 48 448 296 41 173 212, 45 112 203 40 401 39,526 188 35 644 130	-
i		Ordinary	Beported.	2 1,951	17 178 41 548 11 567	•1 237	11 640	4 27-	21 904 16 047 4 968	178091	166 904 166 280 169 451 178 698 174 691 174 691 129 888	
		nett	Convic con contained	25 25 25	1 00 4	64	1472	117	1 295	7,171	6 789 7 710 8 927 7 498 7 681 7 684 6 850 6 850	1
P4 181		Cattle Theft	batrort41	1 215	1 471 3 487	1.00	5 117 873	319	3,181	37 254	85247288 85247288 85247288 85247288	
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		der	Convic tion obtained	88	244 189	132	187 4 87	26	148	1 808	1 281 1 143 1 1062 1 1066 1 1066 1 1061	- • -
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	_	lon s.		P. B.	Maca inces (lec)wiking	er Pro-	as and		A Island	175	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	-
	\ 	Administrations.	1	Bengal Calcutta Town	# 4 P	Delbi) N West Proutner Pro-	Vince. Berrae Rengood Central Provinces	Assets Assets	Coors Madras Bombay Bombay Town Alsland	TOTAE, 1912	Totals	

JAILS.

india and the local governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penal Code for for civil and under trial prisoners.

The origin of all fail improvements in India; versing under the Government of India, is extremely long and reviews the whole question of jail organization and administration in tuminutest detail In toost matters the Commissions recommendation have been accepted and adopted by Local covernment but but ! in various matter, mainly of a minor characob sauto as unsuit d to local conditions about doned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible

The most important of all the recommenda tions of the Commission the one that might in fact be described as the corn r store of their report, is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of Jans in the first place, large central jails for convicts sentenced to more than one years imprisonment se-condity district falls at the head-quaters of district and thirdly subsidiary lails and "lock-ups for under-trial prisoners and convious sentenced to short terms of imprison ment. The juil department in each province is under the control of an Inspector-General he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical he is generally an officer of the indian Medical Service with Jali experience and the Superintendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. The district jail is under the charge of the ovil surgeon and is frequently inspected by the district unguistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes in large contral jails, a Deputy Superintendent to super vise the jail manufactures and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate modical officers. The executive staff consists of failous and surface, and consists units officers. of failure and warders, and convict putty officers are employed in all central and district pails, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour. A Press Note issued by the Bombay Govern ment in October 1915 savs - The cadre and emoluments of all ranks from Warder to Super intendent have been repeatedly revised and aftered in recent years. But the Department is not at all attractive in its lower grades. The two weak spots in the jail administration at the moment an the insufficiency of Central Prisons and the difficulty of obtaining good and sufficient warders

Employment of Prisoners.—The work

fall administration in India is regulated number of convicts were employed in exceptaing stated by the Prisons Act of 1894 and by the Jheium Canal in the Fundab Within the rules leaved under it by the Government of walls privoners are employed on isli service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jull manufactures is convicted offenders include transportation that the work must be ponal and industrial penal serviced, rigorous imprisonment which the include short periods of solitary confinement, and simple imprisonment Accomment), and simple imprisonment Accomment, and simple imprisonment Accomment is taken that the jall shall not compete with modalism has also to be provided in the jails include a possible industries are that the work must be ponal and industrial The industries are on a large scale multifarious adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments and printing test making The origin of an in improvement of and the manufacture of custing are among the nearty years was the last Commission of and the manufacture of custing are among the nearty years was the last Commission which commonest employments belooding is commonest. The report of the Commission which commonest employments belooding is commoned to the report of the Commission of the common o adults has been tried but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian tall.

> The conduct of convicts in jall is generally good and the number of d perate characters among them is small Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence in a large majority of cases the punchment inflicted is one of those classed as minor' ministed is one of those excessed as industrial Among the major punishments fetters take the first place. Corporal punishment is indicated in relatively few cases and the number is tewility (alling Punishment are reviewly d as the risult of the Commission of 1989 1wo actable punishment the abolished were shav ing the heads of female prisoner and the stock latter which was apparently much pracrisod in Bombas was described by the Cominis lon as indicting exquirite torion. Punish in its are not scheduled and grad duito major and minor. The most difficult of all jult probl me is the lot real major cance of order among the prisoner for which purpose paid warders and complet waiders are employed National State of Wall by Maria is are rainformed to the state of well believed pri overs which was tried from 1915 onwards in the Think Jail

> Juvanile Prisoners -4s regards ful offenders -t.s those below the age of 15 -the law provides alternatives to imprisonment and it is strictly enjoined that buys shall not be sent to jall when they can be dust with other wise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school hir a period or from three to seven years, but not berond the age of 18 discharge after admonition delivery to the parent or guardian on the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit and wnipping by way of school discipline.

The question of the tratment of young adult prisoners has in recent years received nuch attention. Under the Prisons Act, prisoners below the age of 18 must be kept separate from older prisoners, but the recognition of the principle that an ordinary fall is not a fitting place for adolescents (other than vouthful habituis) who are over 15, and therefore in eligible for admission to the reformatory school, has led Local Governments to consider scheme for going beyond this by treating young adults on the lines followed at Borstal and considerable on which convicts are employed is mostly on the lines followed at Borstal and considerable carded on within the last waits, but extrasecrate employment on a large made is some 1905 a special class for selected juveniles and
these allowed as, for example, when a large young adults was established at the Dharwar

iall in Bombay, in 1908 a special juvenile night. Having thus completed ave years, a just was opened at Allpore in Bengal in 1909 conviet may be promoted to the second class, the McRutia jati in Burma and the Tanjore jall in which he is eligible for employment in the in Madras were set aside for adolescents, and a new fall for juvenile and juvenile adult convicts was opened at Bareilly in the United Provinces and in 1910 it was decided to con Provinces and in the was contact to con-centrate adolescents in the Punjab at the Labore District jail which is now worked on Rorstal lines Other theasures had proviously been taken in some cases a special reformatory eystem for juvenile adults had for example, been in force in two central jails in the Punjab been in force in two central pais in the "milao" many years and one and so since the early years of the decade, and Bors cellular jail having been finished in 1905 but tal enclosures had been established in some the seenclated jail for the second stage has not jails in Bengal. But the public is slow to appreciate that it has a duty towards prisoners much work under strict jail discipline for three and but little progress has been made in the formation of Prisoners. Ald Societies except to a lighter discipline and at the end of five the range suntout themselves or marry there may suntout themselves or marry. by the Salvation Army

Reformatory Schools —These schools have been administered anne 1899 by the Edu Lation department and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates to help the boys to obtain employ ment on leaving school and as far as possible to keep a watch on their carears

Transportation -Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian (riminal law and a number of places were formerly appointed for the reception of ludian transported convicts. The only penal settlement at the present time is Port Blair in the Andamsn I lands. Luder existing rules convicts sentence to transportation for life or for a term of years of which six have still to run man be transported to the Andamans subject to their being physically fit and to some other conditions in the case of women The sanctioned scheme contemplates five stages in the life of a male transported convict, the first six month being passed in a cellular fall, the next eighteen manths in asso clation in a jail similar to those of the Indian mainland and the following three years as a

various branches of the Government services or in the capacity of servants to a private resident After five years so spent a well behaved convict enters the first class in which he labourunder more favourable conditions or is granted a ticket enabling him to support himself, with a plot of lau! He may now send for his tamily or marry a female convict. The three later stages of this discipline have been in force for many years and the first for some time, the cellular jail having been finished in 1905 but years they may support themselves or marry Promotion from class to class depends on good conduct. The convicts are employed in fall service in the erection and repair of fall build loca in the committee of the comm lngs in the commissariat, medical, marine and forest departments in tea-gardens and at other agricultural work and in various fall many facture. Ordinary male convicts sentenced to transportation for life are released, it they have behaved well after twenty years, and persons convicted of dasoits and other organized crime after twents five Thaps and pro-fessional prisoners are never released well-bhavel lemale converts are released after fifteen years. The release is sometimes absoulticely years. The release is sometimes absolute and sometimes, especially in the case of lacests subject to conditions e.g. in regard to residence. In some cases released convicts. prefer to remain in the settlement as free persons. The settlement is administered by a super intendent aided by a staff of European assistants and Indian subordinates. The convict population of Port Blair amounted in 1912 to 11,285 consisting of 10 633 males and 602 females, of whom 1 566 and 272 respectively mostly occupied as cultivators were self-supporters convict of the third class kept to hard gang The total population of the settlement was labour by day and confined in barracks by 15 513

The variations of the fall population in British India during five years are shown

n the following table —					
	1017	191	1011	1 210	1909
lail permindigu of 48 1951 og 1att. January	101 906	9150	10_301	104.015	104,413
Admi slong during the vir	102 504	فلسه باقته	470 31	4 3 240	493 592
1~gr-g>	01 216	244 U96	573 501	86. (KG	598,005
Wacharzed during the ar from all cause	458 6,7	162 58	481 6	480 288	493,990
fall population on 31st Dr. inber	31د د ۱۱۵	101 910	81 88-	102,990	104,006
Convict population on 1st Janvay Adminators during the 31 or	80 287 160 651	79 668 159 4.4	91 505 152,59t	92 680 155 519	92,130 160 999
Aggregate Released during the year Transported beyond seas Cransalting Ar	20138 154 494 1 568 2053	239 092 147 292 1 382 2 084	243 901 151 936 1 138 2,222	248 399 155 338 1,106 2,304	253,129 157 715 828 2,705
Convict population on 11st December		89 287	79,068	91 506	92,875

The daily average number of prisoners, which had steedily decreased since 1908, rose slightly in 1912 to nearly the figure of 1911. The fall in 1912 was however, largely attributable to the release of convicts and civil prisoners on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. The increase in 1913 was distributed among all provinces except the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Coorg, in which the figures continued to show decreases

More than one half of the total number of convicts received in jails during the year came from the dames engaged in agriculture and cattle tending over 132 000 out of 160 000 are returned as litterate.

The percentage of previously convicted prisoners was 17 29 as against 16 45 in 1912, while the number of youthful offenders fell from 726 to 626. The following table shows the nature and longitude of sentences of convicts admitted to jails in 1912 and 1913—

Nature a	nd Length of Sentence	1918	1912	
Not exceeding one month		43,300	44 080	
Above one month and not e	roseding six months	61 58/I	02,020	
six months	one vear	29 245	2" 669	
one vear	five years	21 394	20 5.1	
" five years	ten	2 280	2,336	
Exceeding ten years		712	_1.	
Transportation beyond sea	5 —	1		
(#) for life		1 148	1 050	
(b) for a term		7.9	72	
Sentenced to death		870	76	

Executive and Judicial Functions.

The question arises from the fact that the Indian Administration is based on the Oriental view that all power should be concentrated view that all power should be concentrated, in the hands of a single official. Thus the District Magistrate is the chief revenue author ity in the District, ac controls local boards and numbel salities and directs the District. Police and in fine almost every department within the District is to a large extent under his influere. Sessions trials and Civil Justice fall within the province of the District Judge but there romains under the District Magis trates orders a hody of subordinate Magis trates who dispose of simple criminal cases and commit graver ones to the Bessions

The opponents of the existing system are apt to rely largely on ad empitandum phrases like the maintenance of judicial independ the maintenance of judicial independ and a violation of the first principles en ce ence and a violation of the first principles of equity rather than to specify exactly what points they really consider objectionable. It appears, however that there are two main thems in the District Magistrates position to which exception is taken one is that he is executive head of the District with direct con trol of the police has the power of trying cases; the other is that the subordinate Magistrates, who try the great majority of cases are directly under him receive his orders, and rely on his good opinion for their promotion

as regards the first point, the number of cases actually tried by the District Magistrate is exceedingly small. Sir Charles Rillott defending the existing system in 1896 said.

There are many Districts in Bengal in which

Interest to many presents in beingar in which he does not try 12 cases a year. Since 180 miscellaneous work has increased so much that even this email number has been greatly reduced In fact in Bombay to-day the majority of District Hagatrastes probably go through the year without trying a single case, and the difference would harnly be noticeable if the District Haghtrate altogether lost his powers to try cases. The power is however sufficiently useful on occasions to outwelch sufficiently useful on occasions to outwelch the fear of harm arising from any abuse of that power on the rare occasions when it is used.

power on the rare occasions when it is used.

The more important item of the District
Magistrates power that of control over his
subordinate Magistrates, is attacked on the
ground that he interferes with their judicial
independence. It is here assumed that con
trol and interference are one and the same trol and interference are one and the same thing If the District Magdistrate said to his subordinate I consider this man guilty, and I expect you to convict him, there would be very real cause for complaint. But interference of this type does not occur and is not ference of this type does not occur and is not all good. It has been said that inspection in magdistrate trying a case of which he has any previous Rouviedge. Further it is controlled by the District Officer the very breath of his nostrila, and it is very largely to the continued to the public should be instituted by the District Magistrate, inquisitiveness into the work of his subordinates,

Throughout the history of political that the relatively high standard of instance distribution in India, few matters have received attained by the subordinate magistracy in of the separation of the Judicial and the Executive functions. It has been one of the principal plants in the political platform of the principal plants in the political platform of the subordinate magistracy in matters like want of sense of proportion in 1885 and has received the support of men of even and has received the support of men of even problems of problems of problems and as forth. If shade of political opinion from the most violent Extremist to the most conclusiory Moderate by the bistrict Judge who is practically tied to his bench, this supervision would be impost and should have a subordinate magistracy in the subordinate of the subordinate magistracy which his sible and the only check on the subordinate

magicratics would be occasional structures passed by the Judge in appeal or on revision.

The opponents of the existing system would substitute for the present Magistracy trained lawyers, whose sole work would be that of attpendlary magistrates There is no reason to suppose that the trained lawyer would be any less liable to the faults mentioned above. Nor is the Magistrate of to-day altogether untrained. The criminal law of India is to a very large extent independent of customary and case law and is based on comparatively simple codes Every official Magistrate is examined in these codes and with a few years examined in these codes and with a law years experience he is often a match in argument for all but the best of the local wakes It is not, therefore, apparent that any gain would result from this obange while the increased charge

from this change while the increased charge to the public revenues would be enormous. In 1899 the movement against the existing system culminated in a 'memorial on the proposed separation of the Judicial and Executive duties in India addressed to the Secretary of State and signed by ten Indian gentlemen—mostly high judicial authorities. This memorial sets forth eight objections to the existing system and it may perhaps be instructive to examine these seriation, and to indicate with respect to each point the grounds on which an apology for the present system on which an apology for the present system may be based.—

(1) That the combination of judicial-with executive duties in the same officer vio-lates the first principles of equity

insection in principles of equity if the same officer actually brought an odered or to justice, and then tried him personally the above theoretical objection might have considerable weight. In practice, however as has been shown above, this does not occur; and the combination of functions in the District Office is necessarily to the combination of functions in the District Office is necessarily to the combination of functions in the District Office is necessarily to the combination of functions in the District Office is necessarily to the combination of functions in the District Office is necessarily to the combination of functions in the District Office is not considered to the combination of the combinati trict Officer is governed in such a way by ori-minal codes that the interests of accused persons

minal codes that the interests of accused persons are effectually estegmarded.

(2) That while a judicial authority counts to be thoroughly impartial, and approach the consideration of any case without pervious knowledge of the facts, an Executive Officer does not adequately discharge his duties, miles his ears are open to all reports and information which he can in any degree employ for the hearest of the District. the benefit of the District

rather than by a police officer whose profes skinel seel tolight weigh hardly on the impount suspect, and whose sepret do corps satisfit shield a corrupt or unscrupulous unscrupulous subcriticate from justice.
(2) "That Executive Officers in India, being

responsible for a large amount of miscellaneous business, have not time satisfactorily to the pose of judicial work in addition

By this it is presumably meant that the Executive Officer is at present overworked This is quite possible but the remody would appear to be rather in an increase of staff

in itself could not remedy the defect

(4) That, being keenly interested in carry ing out particular measures they are apt to be brought more or less into conflict with indi viduals and therefore that it is inexpedient that they should also be invested with judicul POWETS.

It is implied here that the District Officer may use his judicial powers to enforce the exeoutive measures in which he is interested. is not unknown for a District Magistrate to issue orders to subordinates outoming severe sentences in particular classes of cases and this tunities of suspicion district and discontent may have reference to a particular executive which are greatly to be deplifted probley (e.g. such orders mark) be usued with it is dishoult to suswest so general and in policy (e.g. such orders might be usued with repard to smuggling cases in a Distruct where the illicit traffic in cocann was rife) But it by no means follows that any injustice will re ult from such a line of action. Moreover if this kind of

interference by the District Magistrate were stopped, the only alternative left to Govern ment, in cases where they wished specially to repress a particular type of come would be to amend the criminal codes by raising the mini-mum penalty for the offence thereby depriving Magistrates of all discretion in the matter
(b) That under the existing system (o)

loctor Magnitrates do in fact neglect judicial for executive work

It me not at first sight obvious how this can be urged as an objection to the fart that they do both types of work. It is true a already stated, that the Dutriet Magistrate tries very few original cases but it by no means follows that what judicial work he does, is done negligently

(6) That appeals from revenue assessments are apt to be futlle when they are heard by

Revenue Officers

It is instituted that all revenue matters should be decided by the operation of the weighty and complicated mailinery of the Civil Courts. The idea of such a system in India, where three-quarters of the population are dependent on revenue-paying land con jures up such a nightmare of confusion that super up such a nightmare of continuous that the imagination positively reals. The cost would be colossal. Nor is the objection really relevant. The Revenue Officer when hearing appeals from executive acts of his subordinates and what is here aimed at is a revision of the scheme of matters, which the law allows to be dealt with executively rather than a separa tion of the two functions.

(7) "That great inconvenience expense

(7) "That great inconvenience expense and unitarings are imposed upon seliers required to failow the camp of a Judicial Officer, who is the discharge of his executive duties, is making a hour of his District.

objections advanced against the existing eys-tem. In the first place a Magistrate in head quarters is likely to be at least as far from the homes of sultors, as he is in camp The careful Magistrate, moreover, will arrange the hearing of cases at places which suit the convenience of parties as far as possible and considerable trouble and expense are often saved to parties in this way if all judical work were done by Magnetrates who had no other work, the number of Magistrates would be much duced, and it is obvious that three readent Magazinates in a District must be much less accessible than a dezen or more who are con tinually moving about among the agricultural population. The only prople who really are inconvenienced by the touring of a Magnetate are the pleaders

That the existing system not involves all when it concerns in hardships and inconvenience but also by exocuting the judicial tribunal with the work of the Police and of detectives and by diminishing the saliguards afforded by the rules of evidence, produces actual miscarniages of justice and creates though justice be done oppor

definite an objection at this except by flat denial. It may honever be said that if miscarriages

It MEY BOWLER DOESN'T BEEN THE STATE OF THE randum containing an account of 20 cases which had come to his notice in the course of which has come to the judicial and executive functions. These instances were discussed by our Charles Lillott formerly Lieutenaut trovernor of Bengal in an article in the Anatic Quarterly Review for October 1890 and his analysis robs this evidence of nearly the whole of its weight

These then are the main objections which have been raised against the existing system. It may well be asked why if these objections are groundless has there been such ananimity in the opinions expressed by reformers. There are perhaps two reasons which are mainly responsible. Firstly it is beyond question that the proposed separation would everywhere wester the follector's position and hereby that of the British Raj and secondly those who desire the separation belong almost with who desir the separation belong almost with lawyers are most largely revuited. The separation would not merely provide intumerable sti-pendiary billets, holders of which would have to be recauled from among the lawyers but an immense increase of litigation would also result.

There is no doubt that over the greater part of India the common people place a very part of thirds the common people puses a very real confidence in the Magistracy and this confidence is largely based on the wise and effective control exercised by District Magis-trates over their subordinates. Not is there any doubt that the common people would view with the most intense alarm any proposal hour of his District.

This is perhaps one of the least convincing out of this control.

The Laws of 1915.

В

KATANLAL AND DHIRAJLAI

(Editors of the Bombay Law Reporter)

la introducing busines at the very fir timet-ng of the Legislative council. His I wallency the Vicercy said on the 1-th January 1 its that so far as may be possible, the discussion of all controversial our flor nould be avoided during the continuance of the war In regard to legislation not impudiat by new sarv to us t the requirement of the present should be most insaly able at this puncture where the protection of the burglic sesinst a rutale a sud powerful co-my to und risk, legi lation which might provoke anything approaching contro vitay and trutim W may have different points of vi w of me trods or admini tratim and As to ditalle of donnetti 1 gishtion but in a time of conumn dancer we hould preent an mated front and it! clearly our duty to this all minor hif react and to rek and pursue but one object the succe ful conduct of the war again to the memor of the Princip Empire. Accordingly the Com al determ of the consider ation of a number of me a ne salready intendered in the Council and past point the introduction of other bill ere the finding letoed un to de Amendment Bill the bill for the further protection of Minora the I'll dealing with contempt of court and the University I'll.

The Bills that passed into law du fur the v ar under review were more or it s of a non con

troversial character

1 The Emergency Legislation Continuance Act— On the outbreak of the war the Vierry promilerated Ordinance; also under the powers conterned on him by 23 or the Indian Councils Act of 1851. The eart (1) the Indian Councils Act of 1851. The eart (1) the Indian Councils Act of 1851. The eart (1) the Indian Naval and Willtary News (Finer gency) Ordinance (2) the Impressment of Vessels Ordinance (3) The Fortigner Cordinance (6) The Indian volunteer Cordinance (5) The Ingress into India Ordinance (6) The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance (7) The Fortigners (Amendment) Ordinance and (6) The Article of Commercial Indiance of the Indiance have the same force as Acts passed by the Legislative Council but they are subject to the Intimity that they are limited in point of time to a disaling of it months from their first promulgation. It is enacted by this Act, therefore that therefore that they are subject to the Intimity that the condinance should be in tope during the continuance of the present war and for a period six months thereafter. But if it appears that any of the Ordinances has become inoperative by the course of events the Governor General in Council may direct that any provision in any of the said Ordinance shall cease to be in force at any earlier date.

- The Sir Sessoon Jacob David Baro netcy Act—This Act was passed for settling securities of the nominal value of thirty laking of tupers and producing an unnual income of about Re one lake and twenty thousand so as to an opposity and support the title and dignity of a Baronet conferred on Sir Sassone Jacob Da id to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten Section 2 constitutes the Board of Trusters which coughts of the teconnitant il neral or Bombas the Chief Screetary to the Covernment of Lombay and the Collector of Bombay The with a property which const. Is of de benture of the Unidersal Corporation of the Cry of Bombay of the norms at after of R. fourteen laking and bonds of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Louibay of the nominal value of rupoes air ten lake is to ve the those trusters (s. 3) The next witton deal with the application of Income during the inductity of any person for the time being entitled to the said dignity (s 4) Power is given in the following two sections to (wright method property for jointure of widow is a (). The hold not the digulty for the time being his no right to charge or encumber the t u tfund for any period beyond his natural lif (57). The settled property can be added to so a to reach the maximi m amount of places laklis of tupeer (s. B)
- 3 The Foreigners (Amendment) Act.-I nder the Foreigners Act (III of 1884) before a unit can be accepted and removed the local officer had to obtain an order from Government. There was however no provi ion by which a for jen recould be placed under restraint during the interval which must elapse before the order or moval could be obtained. The provisions of the twere fills liable to be evaded. This direct in law has been cought to be made good in this amending act by the addition of a SA. to the Act. The other cables the Committee joner of Police in a Presidence Town or the District Magistrate in the molusil, to report the case of any furdimer to the Local Govern ment and at the same time to laste a warrant for the apprehension of such foreigner who may be detained in custody or released on ball pending the receipt of the orders of the Local Gov. emm nt
- 4 The Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) act—The provisions of the Act like those of the Eur reency Legislation Coatinu ance Act are to remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter that is to say until the excitement and disturbance of the general caim, which the state of war engenders, have bad time to subside Itia drawn upon the lines of the Defence of the Reaim Act peaced in changiand at the outbreak of the War The

operative part of the Act Res in its 2, which gives powers to the Governor-General in Council to make rules. Those rules are to be made (a) to prevent pursons communicating with the enemy (b) to secure the safety of file Majes tyra forces and ships (c) to provent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause dis affection or to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majes ty's subjects (d) to empower any civil or military authority to secure the safety of railways, ports, telegraphs, post offices etc (a) to enable any naval or military authority to take posses any nava or minery movable or immovable, or military surbority to direct any person who is suspected of having acted in a manner pre judicial to the public safety not to enter reside or remain in any specified area or to re main in such an area (g) to regulate possession of explosives arms, etc. (k) to prohibit any in terference with the training or discipline of retriernoe with the training of discipline of His Majesty's forces or to prevent any attempt to temper with their loyalty (i) to empower any civil or military authority to enter an search any place which is believed to be used for a purpose prejudicial to the public safety
(1) to provide for the arrest of persons contra vening rules made under the Act (k) to pres cribe the duties of public ser ante se to pre venting any contravention of the Rules and (I) to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the war being endangered (s. 2). The next section em powers the Local Government to direct that any person accused of any offence made punishable by the Rules or of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years or of criminal conspiracy to commit or of abetting or of attempting such offence shall be tried by Commissioners Those shall be three in number They shall be appointed by the Local Government. Two of them, are to be persons who have served as Seasions Judges for three years or are persons qualified to act as Judges of a High Court, or are advocates of a Chief Court or pleaders of ten years standing (s 4) The procedure at trial is shortened by omission of any magisterial inquiry in committal proceed ings but the procedure prescribed by the Code of Original Procedure for the trial of warrant tases by Magnetrates is made applicable (a 5). The judgment delivered by the Commissioners is final and is not open to any appeal (a. 6) The providens of the Indian Evidence Act are made amiltable to the trials held under the Act with this exception that where the statement of any person has been recorded by a Magis trate and such person is dead, cannot be found or is incapable of giving evidence such state ment may be admitted in evidence in any trial before the Commissioners (s 9) The powers given by the Act are very wide indeed but they are to remain in existence temporarily only to meet the special conditions following in the wake of war

The Indian Paper Currency (Temperury Amendment) Act.—Rarly in the year the Government of India promigated an Ordinance entitled the Indian Paper Currency Amendment

ment to increase the investment of the Paner Currency Reserve from the maximum of representation fourteen crores fixed by the Indian Currency Act of 1910 to the maximum of rupees twenty crores This addition in the amount of Reserve was made with a view to providing for loans to the Presidency Banks should this be recitived for the assistance of trade in the con ditions arising out of the war or alternatively to enable Government if necessary to obtain ad ditional funds for general purposes. The provisions of the Ordinance are enacted into an Act which is to remain in force during the con tinuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter

- 6 The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act.—Like the foregoing war legislation this measure also is destined to was regulation to measure also is destined to have a temporary existence. It owes its origin to two English statutes the Patents Designs and Trade marks (Temporary Rules) At 1914 (4 and 6 Geo \ c 27) and the Patents Designs and Trade marks Temporary Rules (Amendment) Act (1824 E.Co. 1. 75) Act (4 and 5 Geo V c 78) The Act enables Government to make rules—(a) for avoiding or suspending any patent or themse granted to any enemy subject (b) for avoiding or suspend ing the registration of any design belonging to such person (c) for avoiding or suspending any application made by him (d) for enabling the grant to be made to any other person either for the whole term of the patent or registration or for such less period (s) for extending the time within which any set or thing may be done under the Act
- 7 The Delhi Laws Act—The purpose of this Act is purely local in its character. It simes at removing sixty five Revenue estates from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and adding them to the New Province of Delha formed on account of the translation of the seat of the Government of India to Delhi Those newly added estates are freed from the opera-tion of some Punjab Local Acts which are peculiar to that Province and which did not hitherto quern them. (2) They are enumerated in schedules 1 and 2. At the same time certain Acts which applied to them as being parts of the United Provinces are continued to them by a 3 The act preserves to the people residing in the estates their laws and frees them from certain laws with which they had nothing to do before
- 8 The Assem Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act.—The Assam Labour and Emigration Act (VI of 1901) was found defective in some respects. It contained no safe-guard against the practice of procuring labourers from Native States and thus afforded opportunities tor evasion of the statutory control of recruit ment This defect has been sought to be remedied by a definition of the term native district and by an addition of an explanation to the definition of "emigrate

The second point on which the Act has been amended, is the repeal of a 90 and Chapter III and the addition of a new Chapter VIA. Effect is thus sought to be given to the recommends. Government of India Prorungasida no Ordenance tons of the Assau Labour India Committee outlies the Indian Paper Currency Assaudant The system of obtaining recruitment by one tractors has been put as end to Recruitment. henceforth has to be through the Local agents. They are to be under the direction of a newly constituted Board known as the Assam Labour Board. The Board is to consist of an Official Chairman and fifteen representative—eight to be selected by the Indian Tra Association Calcutta, four by the Assam Branch of the Tos Association and three by the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tra Association. The Executive Committee of the Board is to consist of five members one of whom is the Chairman of the Board one imember seah to be elected by the Indian Tra Associations at Calcutta and London, and two more to be elected by the Assam and Surma Valley Branches of the London Trea Association. Provision is also made for the appointment and functions of supervisors to work under the Board and for the levy of cress to 'urnish funds for the operations of the Board and the payment of salaries of the Chairman and Supervisors

- 9 The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act—Section 87 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 provided that the rate of duty and tayiff variation applicable to imported goods warehoused under the Act were the rate and valuation in force on the date on which the application is made to clear the goods. This led in practice always to numerous applications for charance where an increase in the rates was apprehended although there might be no prevnt intention of clearing the goods. This defect in low is sought to be remedied by amending s.J. and providing that the duty should be paid on such goods at the rate and valuation in force on the date on which duty is paid
- 10 The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebboy Baro-netcy Act—The Act XX of 1860 which was passed during the life time of the first Baronet created a settlement of Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs 22 54 400 and a Mansion House called the Mazagaon Castle in trust indicated in the Act That Act has now been repealed and replaced by another Act now been repeated and replaced by another Act. The Board of trusters is to consist of three persons the Commissioner N D the Account ant-General of Bombay and the Collector of Bombay (8 3). The settled property is vested in the above Board (8 5) who are permitted to Invest it in any of the authorized securities. The Baronet for the time being is em powered to sell with the approval of the trusters the Maramon Castle and to purchase a new Mansion House in a more convenient and healthy locality in Bombay (as 8 and 10) To meet the cost of the purchase of the new Man sion House the trustees are permitted to spend Ra. 2,75 000 out of the proceeds of the sale of the Mazagaon Castle (s. 11) and Rs 2.25 000 from the securities (s. 0). The surplus if any of the sale proceeds of the Mazagaon Castle is to be held on the same trust as the settled property (s 14) The Baronet in possession is al porty (s 14) The Baronet in Possession is all lowed to jointure (s 17) to the Hint of Ra. 20 000 sanually (s 18) but the Mausion House cannot be so dealt with (s 19) The property is not capable of alternation (s. 20) The trust funds can be augmented only to the limit of Ra. 50 lakhu (s. 21)
- 11 The Repealing and Amending Act.— This Act is designed to make formal and un

important amendments in certain Acts of the Governor-General in Council and to repeal superfluous words in other Acts

- 12. The Indian Soldier (Litigation) Act.-The present war is accountable for this en actment Early in the year the Governor General of India in Council promulgated an Ordinance on the subject No 2 of 1915 As an ordinance could remain in existence for only alx months it is resuscitated by an Act of the Legislature It provides for the special pro-tection in respect of civil and revenue litiga-tion of Indian soldiers serving under war con ditions Whenever any plaint application or appeal is presented to any Civil or Revenue Court, in which the adverse party is an Indian soldier who is serving under war conditions, that fact must be stated clearly (s 3) If in any such proceeding the Indian soldier is not represented, the Court shall give notice to the presented authority (a 4) and the proceedings are to be postpuned pending service of such notice (a b). The Court may however proceed with the case if no certificate is received within three months (s 6) But the Collector has the power to intervene in any such proceed ings suo motu(s 7) Poweris given to the Court to set saide decrees and orders passed against an indian soldier serving under war conditions (s 8) In computing the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act 1908 for any suit appeal or application against an Indian soldier the time during which such Indian soldier the time during which such oldier has been serving under war conditions ince the 4th August 1914 shall be excluded (8 11) The Governor-General in Council has the power to apply the provisions of this Act to other persons in the service of the Crown (s 12)
- 13 The North West Frontier Constabulary Act.—The Police Force in the North-West Frontier Provinces has been modelled on military lines. It went by the name of the Borth r Military Police Force and was governed by the North West Border Military Police Act (IV of 1904). The Force has been abolished and its place taken by the Frontier Constabulary. The main provisions of the old Act are enasted and applied to the new Constabulary. Since the date of the foregoing Act the lary. Since the date of the foregoing Act the New Army Act (VIII of 1911) has been placed on the Statute Book the provisions of the New Army Act (VIII of 1911) has been placed on the Statute Book the provisions of the New Act have been here freely drawn upon. The members of the Constabulary are to be under the immediate supervise on of Assistant or District Constabulary Officers, who are to be under a superior office known as the Commandant (5 5) the Officer placed at the head of the Force (5 7). The more helious officers, will about a superior office a desertion disobedience spreading of take airm and diplaying cowardies while on duty are punishable with transportation for ille or for a term not less than seven year with impissoument which may extend to four teen pears or with fine which may extend to four teen fears or with fine which may extend to four teen fears or with fine which may extend to four teen fears or with fine which may extend to four teen fears or with fine which may extend to four teen fears or with fine which may extend to four teen fears or with fine which may extend to four teen months pay Bome of these effectes can be tried summarily by the Political Officer & companying the Force sitting with two other

Officers appointed by him (s. 8). The less heimous officers enumerated in < 9 are made punds able with impresonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to three months pay section 10 sets out the minor military punishments enz reduction in rank and emoduments line to any amount to charter for a term not exceeding one months pay, confinement to quarters for a term not exceeding one months pay, confinement to quarters for a term not exceeding one months of the minor than the many and removal from any office of distinction. The hard and responsible duties of the members of the force are set off by the general immunity from civil or criminal proceeding, by the pies that the set was done by him under the authority of such warrant or order (s. 17)

14. The Knemy Trading Act.—During the pendent of the war payment of money to hostile forcing subjects having been probabiled by Proclamation this Act rails into being a public authority to whom such payments can be made. The covernor General in Councilly and the subjects are subject to support the can be made. The covernor General in Councilly property (* a). Any sum by way of dividends, interest or chase of profits payable only enemy subject should be paid to the cast offers by payments which do not fall within the Act (* (*) and he receipt constitutes a good discharge to the person making the payment (* 8). He is to hold the money so reserved in accordance with the directions he may receive from the covernor teneral in Council (* 9). No sunt or other proceeding can be against the cateddian in respect of any thing done by him in good faith under the Art (* 10). Government have all of the power to critical the provisions of this Act to payment, the making of which is prohibited by or under the Eventy Trading Proclamation (* 12) or to sums in the bands of public officers under enact memors relating to foreigners (* 13).

15 The inland Steam Vessels (Amend ment) Act.—Under the provisions of a 204 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act of 1884 ecrificates of competency and service granted to Masters Engineers etc of Inland Steam Vessels had effect throughout British Indis In 1912 the Government of Bengal pointed out that a knowledge of the rever Hughi was easen that a knowledge of the rever Hughi was easen that a knowledge of the rever Hughi was easen that a knowledge of the rever Hughi was easen that a knowledge of the reversels in Bengal there was no quarantee that the holders of certificates granted elsewhere possess the necessary knowledge The section Is therefore re enacted by limiting the validity of masters or serangs certificates of competency or service to the provinces in which thay are granted such certificates on be valid in any other provinces also if so endorsed by the authority empowered under the Act to grant on which the Act has been amended is that it earten happens in practice that a person holding a senang's certificate of competency in the continuation of an incompetency in the provinces in such provinces in such corticates cannot be can object that its certificates cannot be can collect as he is not the master of the vessel with in the meaning of the Act. The se 47 44, 45 (5 Bu),

and 57 have therefore been now amended so as to make all persons holding certificates amenable to the provisions of the Act if they are found guilty of incompetency or miscon duct A new Chapter (VI—A) has been added to enable the Loral Government to make rules to regulate the speed at which the inland steam ressels tan be at amed. Inland steam vessels tan be at amed. Inland steam vessels tan be at amed. Inland steam vessels to be to be dovernment of India have now been subjected to the provisions of the 4ct by an amendment of s. 67.

The Benares (Hindu) University

Act .- The present Act is one of the most notable measures of legislation coacted by the Supreme Legislative (ouncil for some time past It regularity (ouncil for some time past It restablishes and incorporates a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares First of all it creakes a corporation sole of the University by a 3 The portain of the University are open to persons of all classes castes and reeds but provision shall be made for religious instruction and examination in Hindu religion only this instruction is com pulsory in the case of Hindus Special ar rangements are to be made for the religious semigraturate see to be made for the religious instruction of Jalio of Sikh students is 4). The constitution of the governing body of the University is well provided for The Governo General of India for the time being shall be the Lord Rector (8 5) the Lieutenant Governor for the time being of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall be the Visitor who has the power to inspect the University and its collegue and to annul the proceedings of the Liniversity if they are found to be not in con-University if they are found to be not in coun formity with this Ard, Statutes and Regula thone is 8. The authorities and officer of the University are named to be (1) The Chancellor (3) The Yie Chancellor (4) The Pro-vice Chancellor (5) The Court (6) The touncil, (7) The Senate (8) The Syndicate (6) The Faculties and their Deans (10) The Registrar and (11) The Treasurer (5) In administrative affairs of the University the Court is the supreme governing hody and has the power to review the 20th of the Senate (5) The recutifive body of the Court is called the Courtils (10) The Senate is the academic body (a 11) of which Senati is the academic body (a 11) of which the executive body is called the Syndicate () 12) To meet the recurring charges a per manent endowment of fifty lakhs of rupees is to be made and invested in authorised securities (s 14) The degrees diplomae certificates and other academic distinctions granted by the University are to have the same recognition at the hands of Government as those granted by the existing Indian Universities (s. 10). The formation and scope of Statutes and Regu lations of the University are provided with minute detail in as 1" and 18 The Governor General in Council has extensive power to act in cases of emergency out the removal of any member of the teaching staff the appointment member of the teaching staff the appointment of a certain examiner and the raking of the scale of remuneration of the staff (s. 18). The University grows out of the present Hindu University Society which is now dissolved and all its property rights powers and privilegate to what in the Resaws Hindu University

Imperial Legislative Council.

The first seed on of the Imperial Legislative Council was held at Delhi on January 12th when the Vicero, made a statement on the international and internal situation. He dwelf international and internal struction me used with particular complexis on the circum stance of Turkey's entry into the war on the side of the Toutonio Powers pointing out that this was the first time when the British Empire had been at war with Turkey on whose side she had stood on two historic occasions. He was aware that the leading Moviem bodies in India had done th ir utmost to avert war with Turkey and that the authorities at (on stantinople had turned a deaf car to these representations. The fact remained that there was absolutely no reason for Turkish later vention. The Allies had more than once given solemn assurances to respect the hidi pendence and integrity of Turkey and there was no member to Islam On the contrary the Allies had made a declaration of the inmunity of the holy place of Arabia and Meap potamia from attack while the British Government had even declared that they were propaged if any such need should arise to defend them against all foreign invaders and to main tain them inviolate. From the very moment of the intervention of Turkey it was dear that it was not to be expected that amongst Indian Woslems there would not be a natural sentiment of sympath, with a great Mahomedan Power But whn the character and motives of this war became fully known to and realised of this war became than anown to sain ranges by the Most mas of india whaters might have been the sympathy with which their religious itsidents might under other circumstance have inspired them any such sentiment was absolutely say provided by their feeling of more than the literature of more than the literature and swerving loyalty to the king bmp ror and the British Empire whose cause in this war they recognized to be that of freedom honour and justice. This had been yet one more of German a miscalculations which would bring about he run. The Vicero, theuturned to the services which India had a ndered during the war She had been in a position to send a force 70 000 strong to fight for the Empire Biross the seas in announced on wptember Sth Since he spoke those words their energies had been more than doubled and to the five theatres of the war—counting thins as the 200,000 combatants. At the same time they had maintained their military forces on the Frontier unimpain d to meet any sent renoc that might arise. The rise in the price of wheat had been a cause of anxiety therefor of wheathad been a cause of anxiet therefor the Government had taken the 'xport trade under their own control. The cott in situation also caused anxiety but there had been an improvement and Government had been pre-pared through the issue of losus through the Presidence Banks to assist this and other disturbed trades. The Vicercy then paid a telloute to the manner in which the Press Indian and Anglo-Indian had conducted twelf during the war and said the Government were cornected to drawite Press measures against were opposed to drastic Press measures against the few that had offended unless they were forced upon them. Turning then to the pro-gramme of the session the Vicercy said that It was the dealer of the Government to avoid

the discussion of all controversial questions during the continuance of the war so as to concentrate on the question the protection of the Empire from a ruthless and powerful enemy. One urgent question had, however to be settled—it was to pass a Bill prolonging the period of the emergent provisions of the law now contained in certain ordinances concently passed. Hi shed for the co-operation of the Commillin making these ordinances of effect so long as the war lasted and for a certain period thereafter. The Foreigners tamend ment) Bill, 1914 was introduced and referred to a Beliet Commillir. The Sir Sassoon David Baroneter, Bill, to still the endowment of the Baroneter, confirmed upon Bir Sassoon David, was introduced. The Sir Jamestice Jeeleebhoy Baroneter Bill was introduced. The purpose of this Billie to modify the original Baroneter Bill so as to empower the Baronete for the time being with the approval of the tenters to sell the tamily residincy Maragon Lastle Bombay and to putchase a more convinient hous and to confer on the Irustical modern the surface of the time being with the approval of the research Legislation Continuance Bill was then introduced. It was up amed that since the cuthersh of the war the Vectory had found in the samy section 2 of the Indian Councils Act and to issue ordinances conferring the first surface of the war the Vectory had found in the samy section 2 of the Indian Councils Act and to issue ordinances conferred to the war of six months after wards. The standing orders were thin and pended and the Billie standing orders were thin assumed and the Bi

The Council reassembled on Fobruary and when the Vierroy expressed the deep regret with which all had beard of the premature death of Mr G. M. Gowhale. Mr. Gowhale was it easil known in the Council as a speaker of conspicuous ability and wonderful cloquence whilst his-armest criticalism and as aund judg in it secured for him a countaining position amongst the public into of the country. He was a loyal supporter of Pritiah rule in india into a result of the admini trative nethods and policy of the British Government. The Hon Sir C Chinavas awards of many occasions a tark as critic of the admini trative nethods and policy of the British Government. The Hon Sir C Chinavas awards of himself with rile expression of regret and the Council adjourned until the max day as a mark of respect When it reasses abided the Hon Mr. Cark Introduced the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Bill. The Bill, he said, extends the powers of the Governor Genoral in Council during the continuous of the war on make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911. It was saiden a war neasure for Government wished to have power to refuse patents to the subjects of countries at war with the Empire. The Hon Mr. Das next moved a resolution expressing the gratitude, devotion and layality of India to His Majorty the King After expressing the prevention and been intensited by two visits to

the country and a warm care for the Indian soldiers at the front, the mover went on to dealers— It is believed that Germany expected that India would support her in this war If Germany parboured such an abend belief it only shows how the West is often mi taken in its reading of the Indian character It is In its reading of the indian character is a all the more remarkable that this mistake should have been made by a nation which claims to have made a special study or ancient Indian literature What is this war. Is it and brute power? The object of the war is to establish the supremacy over all that is to establish the supremacy over all that is good and noble and virtuous in man. A few amendments to the verbinge of the read tution were suggested by the Commander in Chief and accepted it was strongly supported by all the unom is in members of the Council, carried, and accepted by the Viceroy with an undertaking to convey it to His

The Hon Raja Kushalpal Singh proposed a resolution dealing with the promotion of industries in India This motion reflected a widespread desure throughout the country and it proved the general expectation of an industrial development which would make India a self-supporting country There was a feeling that the certain hour had arrived through the absorption of Europe in war and the closing of the Indian market to Germany and Austria who were the principal exporters of manufactured goods. The resolution took the following form — "That this Council recommends that in New of the constion of imports from hostik coun tries, the Government be pleased to invite the Opinions of the Local Governments and Ad ministrations as to the desirability of promo ministrations as to the desirability of promo-ting industrial enterprise by lons on the lines of takevi advances. In supporting it the mover said that the only two countries which night possibly capture the Indian market were the United States and Japan The Descript Freedom from the approximately and were the United States and Japan The present freedom from the commercial and industrial domination of Germany and Austria Hungary was a temporary rehef Uniess India filled the void caused by their elimination from the market it would be small solace if their place was taken by some other country anch as the United States or Japan. But the history of industrially progressive countries. history of industrially progressive countries supported the view that the State might with profit, render substantial and to findus tries. The and chiefly needed by India was the provision of capital is badly needed in on all hands that capital is badly needed in India for the development of her resources and the general complaint was that money did not flow into industrial channels in India as freely as in other countries. It was neces sary therefore that Government should as a matter both of principle and policy finance matter both of principle and poncy manager such concerns as held out the best prospects of success. The resolution was supported by practically all the you official members of the Council The Hon Str Gangadhar Chitasvis asid that his experience in the Central Provinces had satisfied him that for Indian tudustrial development among achieves of financial

was a country of small capital, and whom manufactory was started it frequently happened that the bulk of the capital was used up in the time the bulk or one capital was used up in the serve as working capital In his opinion the necessary financial aid to be effective should come from Government This money should come from tovernment 1188 mency shousts be distributed in the same way as taken ad ances. The Hon Mr Dadabhoy said there was an insitent and growing demand in the rountry for permisry help to Indian indus tries The banks were quite inadequate for tres. The banks were quite insidequate for thus purpose they came back to the State and State help through the medium of takavi advances. The Hon Mr. Ghunnavi said that in India they had none of the advantages which had conduced to the industrial growth of Japan they had no capital no skill, and no expert knowledge. They required help for the encouragement of small industries such as waying suppose these manufactures. such as weaving spinning sugar manufacture manufacture of sait glass and other metallic articles all these could be fostered under indicious guidance if capital were forthcoming The Hon Mr Baneriec hoped that the Govern ment would accept the resolution They felt with all the depth of affection which they possessed that the future of India largely do bunded upon her industrial projects. We talk of political regeneration self government and so on but in our heart of hearts we feel that political regeneration can only come in the track of industrial growth and emanci the frack of industrial growth and emisse;
pation We have the hutory of Germany before
us we have the hutory of Germany before
us the Hon Mr Carr breity described
what had been done for the promotion of in
dustries in Madras. He said the difficulties
experenseed were the employment of experts
the building of factories the erotion of madnery and the provision of capital. The Madras
nery and the provision of capital. dovernment in addition to providing experts for investigation and guidance had advanced a sum of nearly two lakes of rupees for the a sum of nearly two mans of recession with industries in which the economic situation appeared to justify the hope that something new might be done Work had been started on a pencil factory in Coronada on the revival of a glass factory on oil pressing experiments on oil refining experiments and on soap making experiments the Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahim tools said that the suggestion of takavi ad vances was tentamount to making Government start the business of lending money on the mortgage of industrial concerns with more stringent powers of recovery of interest and principal than are possessed by ordinary mort gagees Then what would happen to these industries immediately the war was over? They would be confronted by the subsidised and State aided competition of foreign countries. It would take two or three years before these industrial concerns were ready to produce manufactured goods by that time the same competition which had operated against the success of Indian industries in the past Comacil The Hon Ser Gangadhar Chimses would be revived Then what would become said that he experience in the Central Provinces had satisfied him that for Indian industrial good chance of success for new industries if development some scheme of financial india was allowed to work on the principles assistances was due to scarcify of liquid capital constitutions was desirable. Failure in of fair trade The Hon. Her Excellence is a time when it was most needed. This

tion. Then was a strong feeling that Govern ment should do more for Indian industrial development than it had hitherto don and that this development in a large measure de pended upon the fixed and economic policy of the Government. Unless the new industries were protected they could never thrive There were capitalists who were ready to put their money into the development of industries if Government assured them that these indus-tries would be productive. The Member for commerce and industry replying on behalf of Government said there were two main difficulties in the way of taking advantage of the present economic conditions in order to advance Indian industries. The first was the one of capital which was particularly difficult to obtain during a war and the second was the impermanence of the war conditions out of which the present opportunity arose. When it was suggested that Government should provide the capital required it was apparently forgott in that Gov erument in time of war was faced by many pressing needs for money to widthen to the natural contraction of the money market The essence of takaviloans was that they rested on a certain security land. This was a security on which Government could always rely position was very different in regard to such items as plant and industrial goodwill He joined leant with those who said that Indian industries were waning if they looked back five ten or fifteen years they would find that there has been a steady dev lopment In their present financial circumstances th ernment would not contemplate a policy of locking up large sums in the initiation of in dustrial enterprises. They had done much to strengthen the banking position which was the lik blood of cammare by offering to make loans to threatened trade through the Protectenty Banks Whilet therefore in full sympathy with the object of the mover Government could not accept the resolution in the form in which it was proposed. By agreement with the mover the amendment was modified and accepted in the following form

That this countly recommends that in the opportunity afforded by the ces sation of imports from hostile countries flor

sation of imports from contact countries soot criming should sifted such assistance and cooperation as may be practicable in the promotion of industrial interprise in India At the sitting on March the 2nd the Commander in-thief answering a question by the Hom. Raja Jai Chand gave the following informations. mation as to the scale of pension allotted to Indiana in the Army

in Indian officer or soldler who is totally disabled receives special pension. The amount distributed receives specific persons. The amount sakes according to the rank of the pusioner Government does not provide an additional pension for families during the lifetime of the penaloner himself

The maximum and minimum disablement Densions are

Kor an Indian Officer Maximum Ba 140 per

For a Sepoy

The Finance Momber introduced the Buddet. This will be found fully discussed in the Section This will be found fully discussed in the Section Indian Finance (see onto). The main features are therefore only very briefly indicated here the Budget estimate for 1914-15 provided for a debth of £1 9 millions owing to the heavy exponditure by Provincial Governments from the convenient of an estimated in the main from the convenient of an estimated imperial surplus of £1 2 millions into an Imperial defect of £7 millions [15-16] estimated for a revenue of £80 3 millions and an expenditure of £24.1 millions and a defetit an expenditure of £84 1 millions and a deficit of £3 8 millions. It was not proposed to meet this by any increase in taxation but out of loans. The Government proposed to continue the loan of £7 millions from the Gold Standard Reserve The Secretary of State intended to the load of 27 induction from the cook extended to remy the 27 millions of India Bills which he had rarsed during the current vear They proposed to raise 52 millions (4) crores) in India b) borrowings 58 millions by fresh borrowings in Findland ethers direct or through the agency of Companies working State Railway The Law Member introduced the Delhi Laws Bill. explaining that a strip of territors on the castern bank of the Junua had been transferred from the United Provinces to the Province of Delhi for reasons of health expansion and other interests attaching to the pagsion with outer interests attening to the autroitidize of the new capital. It has always been considerably desirable and convenient to test the control of the River Channel in a single autority. The Bill declared the cenactments by which the added territory would be a first of the territory would be ments of makit his access territory would be governed. The Home Member presented the Poreigners (amendment) Bill as amended by the Schrit Committee

The council reassembled on March 8th when the Hon Mr Dadabhoy moved a resolution to reduce the allotment for railways in the coming year by fifty takes of rupees and to devote the amount so freed to the Provincial and sanitation. He said there was almost un limited scope for the employment of funds both public and private for the promotion of education and sanitation. The provincial expanditure under these two heads together with midden had been less by £1 million in the current year as against the Budget provision it was true that the Budget grant to the Prolines showed a slight advance upon the revised estimate for the current year But the un excipant for an current year but the an northeate circumstance was that it was insufficient for any reasonably large progress and that the large number of schemes prepared within the year would be hung up indefinitely Last year the capital expenditure on railways was over £12 millions. Now after the two was of r 212 initions from inter the wood years heavy outlay it would not be wrong to plain a respite at least in the matter of the construction of new lines. The Hon Sir Ganga Uhar Chitnavis said obsere was still much rossus. Maximum Ra 140 per mensem Maximum Ra 30 per to passing large large versioned and any lacrossed grain would be given the large surveyed and lacturing Ra 15 per mensem Ra 5 per mensem Ra 5 per mensem Ra 5 per mensem Ra 6 per mensem Ra 6 per mensem Ra 6 per mensem Ra 7 per mensem Ra 7 per mensem Ra 8 per

the contraction of the small new rallways anything should be done to lead to greater un employment than must mevitably be the result on the war. The Hon Mr Churneys showed that there was a profit from the rayways and the irrigation works of some six militons sterling There were other ways in which money for education and sanitation could be obtained than by curtailing the railway budget. The Hon Mr.
Marshall Bend pointed out that the Budget
reduced the railway grant from £12 millions to His own opinion was that to go £8 millions about properly and to maintain the railways something like £15 millions string or £16 millions string or £16 millions string advocated the claims of education in the circumstances should be well pleased that they this year of war as they had over had before The Finance Member showed that the Rasiway programme had been curtailed by one third. He did not in the least undervalue the benefts of education and sanitation but the people were equally benefited by an expan on of rail were equally penented by an expan on of rail way facilities which expanded trade mitigate i the effects of famine or searcity and added to the personal convenues of Indian travels. The financial effect of Mr Dadathry's proposa would be not merely to add to their imperial revenue deficit, but to diminish there cash believe ances, and to merease pro tanto the amount or mext year a borrowings on account of the suprodoctave debt, the productive bor ung being decreased in like proportion. From the financial point of view the was a most unsound proposel. Taking all the heads together the diminated or the division and an antiation. shed outlay under education and sanitation was trifting in comparison with the reduced provision made for railways the Hon Mr Abbott opposed an reduction in the construction of railways and the resolution was rejected. The Hon. Mr Dadabhoy proposed a resolution that the court of the Judicial Commissioner

of the Central Provinces be replaced by a Chief Court, consuting of five Judges or more He said that the Judgesi Commissioners Court was unsuited to the present conditions i the was mention to the present constitutes the central Provinces and Bertar Boctally, economically and politically the development of the Provinces had been very great indeed Notwithstanding the ravages of plague and families the population had grown from 10,879 184 in 1871 to 16 083,310 in 1911 or an order of the central Roch a 10.879 184 in 1871 to 16 083,810 in 1911 or an improvement of nearly 50 per cent 80ch a progressive population demanded better and mored a resolution recommending that a sum scienziston of the Province and the existing administrative machinery failed to satisfy them for the people required that a Cajer Court stated people required that a Cajer Court stated people required that a Cajer Court stated people are shiplanded at Magyar fir Gangarant for the satisfy them the control of the Province of the Province of the Province of the Province of the Province of the Province of the Province of the Province of the Province of the Province of the Province of the Province of the Province of the Province of the Province of the State of the satisfaction of paster of the satisfaction of paster of the satisfaction of paster of the satisfaction of paster of the province of the Pr

possibly spaced out by considerable periods to cope expeditionsly with the increased work during which all the work previous, done had on account of the development of the Province been lying idle and all the capital employed They had also to count with the new sense of had been lying idle. He submitted that it dignity which the Province now had the would be inexpedient to fall to proceed with Home Member felt doubtful whether the meralteration in the name and status of the Court provided for in the Budget. They had to look was going to after materially the nature of the forward to a great revival of trade when the justice administered by that court. However was also the question of the hoped the mover of the resolution would be employment it was very undestrable that satisfied if the attention of the local administration. tion was drawn to his resolution and an op portunity given to the local administration to consult with their officers with the Judges of the Judicial Commission ra Court and with non-official members. When they had con sidered that question if the change was recommended by the local Administration and it was considered by the Government of India that a case had been made out no doubt necessity. sary action would be taken. The resolution was withdrawn

The (ouncil, reassembling on March 9th commeted the second stage of the discussion of the Badget when it is considered head by hoad. The Revenue Member introduced the hoad The Revenue Member introduced the itims concerning his department when the Hon Pandit Madan Mrhan Makavia moved a resolution that the budget allotment for productive irrigation works be increased by fitteen lakib, of rupers His argument was that the Irrigation Commission recommended that the whole amount of the Famme Theorem of the Tament of the State of the Control of the Control of the State of the Control of the Control of the State of the Control the netual relact of familie when it should occur but they found that even that figure had not been maintained In 1912 14 the amount epont was Rs 92,33 927 whilst in the budget for last year Rs 1 80 00 000 was provided and the coming year only Ra 1 80 00 000 were provided. In the budget before them radways provided In the budget is fore them railways were expected to yield 32 per cent and impaction of of per cent. It seemed then that impaction was ever so much more profitable than railways as well as being more beneficial in many respects. The Revenue Minder whilst welcoming the resolution said that they had provided in the budget for the full amount which they reckoned that they could spend. There were very great difficulties the could spend. calkes in preparing large irrigation schemes.
Still they hoped to be able to spend more freely in future when the works now under consuleration were put in hand and experiments were being undertaken which would had to a great economy of water. He had done all in his power to spend the largest possible sum on protective prigation works The motion was rejected

The Education Becretary and the Member

merided from other sources and on the exist ing hash the Finance Member could not expand he revenue even by the comparatively modest sum of twelve lakes This was not the moment in the midst of the economic disturbance set up by the war to sak the Government to launch a new policy The resolution was defeated on a division by 36 votes to 14

The Hon Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya next moved that the budget allotment for the working expenses of the railways should be reduced by ten lakes of rupees In so doing he drew attention to the rapid ruse in the working expenses of the Indian railways space the establishment of the Railway Board Before the Board came into existence that Before the Board came into existence that in to say up to the year 1905 the percentagy of working expenses to gross receipts averaged from 46 to 48 By 1909 at had gone up to 62 per cent and by 1910 to so 3 per cent like rapid rase in the working expenses necessarily reduced the profits on the railway system which were only 53 per cent in the present year and were estimated at 32 per cent in the present year and were estimated at 32 per cent in the present year. ated at 32 per cent The railways had cost in the coming year. The railways had cost immense sums and the country was getting vary small returns I he Member for Comordinary expenditure merch because traffic fulls off A great proportion of the working expenses must be fixed common such as wages expenses must be fixed the near such as waged of the staff and working costs could not be largely reduced mirely because a few trains had been taken off. The railways had done very well to effect the substantial saving that had been secured With regard to special expenditure this had been debated in an unfur resolution. When members d prestated the expenditure necessary to bring the railways up to the capacity of the traffic dimands upon them they torgot the scut congestion on the railways during the past two or three years and the combinates which arom on all years and the complaints which score on all hands in commercial chrokes. It was undern able that injury had thus been done to trade Letterly the Government had pursued a policy of steady and continuous development he had not the slightest doubt that they were doing right and were acting in the best economic interests of India It was one of the matters on whi h he looked back with the greatest satisfaction now that his five years in India were drawing to a close that he would leave the rallways in a fair way to have drawn close to the demands which may reasonably be expected to be made upon them. The resolution was rejected and a consequential resolu tion, proposing that the capital expenditure on rankays should be reduced by twenty five lakis of rupers by the same member was withdrawn. The Home Member and the Finance Member introduced their respective

When the Council reassembled on March 17th the Inland Steam Vessels (Amendment) Bill was introduced. The Commerce Member moved for leave to introduce a Bill further

ment by contractors a system which had been neme by concretere a system warm man occas found in the past to be least susceptible of proper control and to have been the most open to abuse Recruitment will be conopen to acouse meetinging garden sandars ducted almost entirely through garden sandars working under local agents that is to say by men employed on the gardens who came by men employed on the gardens who came out for recruiting purposes to the recruiting districts and are there controlled by local agents These local agents will be super vised by a board and its staff The Commerce Member introduced the Sea Customs (Amend ment) Bill desing with a single point in Indian Customs law The effect of this amendment will be to make the duty chargeable on goods will be to make the duty in fore at the time of their actual removal. The House Member moved that the report on the Foreigners (Amendment) Bill be considered and the Bill as agreed to was passed. The Hon Mr. Rayanin gar provoked a most interesting discussion by proposing that steps he taken to make the indian vernaculars the media of instruc-tion and the study of English as a second language compulsory for Indian pupils in all secondary schools This raised again what is commonly known in India as the bettie of the vernaculars and resulted in a wide diof the vermaculars and resulted in a wide di-versity of opusion The mover maintained that a little examination would reveal the superior advantages of imparing instruction through the vernaculars if any real know-ledge was sought to be communistated to a unmatriculated boy the medium of the mother transfer materials. tonggo must have undoubted advantages If attention was diverted to the difficulties of a foreign tongue in addition the immature and a located to assimilate either the language or the knowledge it was sought to convey. This led to craning and the mechanics and the mechanics and the mechanics are to convey the second of the mechanics and the mechanics are to convey the second of the mechanics are to convey the second of the mechanics are to convey the second of th nical a petition of half understood sentences In another direction the present method worked a hardship No serious attempt in the dorec tion of spreading female education could be carried out without providing a vernacular basis for secondary education The Hon be carried our without providing a remaindable for secondary education. The Hon Mr. Dadabhoy opposed the motion on the ground that it was calculated to be prejudicial to the best interests of the country. Through out the long controvers, between Orientalists and ucc dents; + over the medium of education the governing principle of the advocates of English was the creation in India of a class of men tho roughly grounded in European science arts and philocophy who would serve as the command cating medium of Western culture to the generapopulation. The mover thought that English education had failed to stimulate thought and original research if he had reviewed the history of the pest fifty years he would have found sufficient material to modify his views. The Hon. If Oburnavi found himself in complete disagreement with the Hon. If, Rayaningar The Hon Ur Oburnavi found himself in complete disagreement with the Hon. If, Rayaningar The Hon wir Ranerice and speaking for Bengal that any proposal involving a curtailment—even a possible curtailment—of the area of English education would be viewed by his countrymea with misgiving and even with alarm and anxiety. They coved an immense debt of gratified. was the creation in India of a class of men tho moved for leave to introduce a bit turner to amend the Asserm Inhour and Emi and even with alarm and anxiety They gration Act, 1901 He captained that the owed an immerse debt of gratificate object of this Bill was to secure a closer and to the noble language and literature of England more adequate supervision of recruitment if to-day India was institute with a new sparse of labour for the tea gardens in Assem It and new life it was all due to English education provided for the complete stolltion of recruit | 4t the same time the verasculars of India

salph modification of the resolution but even this was opposed by the Hon Raja Sir Muham mad Al Sinhammad Rhan The Hon 'Ur Das and that it was no use trying to supplement the distorts of the mother s language by a gramo ompose of the moder's anguage by a grain-process and to call it the mother tongue. The Hos. Sir Familibov Currimbiov representing the Province of Bombay with its remarkable for its great attachment to Inglish education opposed the resolution. The mover's schume was mworkable India was a land of nume reas vermershars and it was frequently the in the same schools and in the same change if effect was to be given to the mover's ideal either the teaching staff would have to be multipled or the schools desintegrated The Hon, Pandit Madan Mohan Malayiya suggested that an mourry should be made to decide how far the suggestion was a feasible one. The Hom Mr Huda maintained that the proposed method of education for Indian boys as placed method of education for indian boys as placed before the Council in the resolution was not only retrograde but something worse. The mover wanted them to adhere to a method mover wanted them to sometre of a mention which had proved a total failure in the past The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rabimtoola said one of the greatest books which the British Government had conferred upon the country was to provide it with a common language. They should not lose eight of the fundamental fact that their common language must be language, and that anything which militated against the facilities for the study of English onestin out issumer for use study of inights onestin not to find the signifiest support from any quarter. The Education Vember said that no proposal to dithrone Western culture or to restrict English education would commend their either to the Government or to the Council H was the accepted policy that verniculars should be the medium of pistruction for boys up to thirteen years of age and that vernacular as to entrem years or age and test citizened as should be a compulsor; subject after that age during the whole of the school course. Vernacular was already the basis of instruction vermeener was arrestly the bash of instruction in secondary English schools until the three or four higher classes were reached. The only question was abould it be adopted as a medium some of them in considering the question in those higher classes or in some of them in considering the question they about remember that only about one tenth of those who externs accordary schools. entered the University It was a subject on which different views might very well be taken in different provinces and even in different parts of a province with reference to local conditions.
But in view of the opposition which the resolu tion had excited he thought it better to say that no reference to the local governments would be made until after the war. The resolution was withdrawn

Another well worn subject was introduced when the Hon Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Bay introduced a resolution urging that encourage must should be given to the development

had made marveflous progress The great bountles fava accured a strong entry hate making of the Bengales imprage were all the Indian market and three-fourths of the steeped to western culture. He proposed a sagar now imported came from that hand Bimultaneously isseed of keeping space with the requirements of the ever-increasing popu lation there was a considerable shrinkage in the acreage under cultivation. The reasons for this were set out m official despatches wen that sugar cane in India was grown in shall patches scattered over wide areas six ondly it was crushed on a small scale and treated onely it was crushed on a small scale and treated by primitive and mescantific methods with trained great waste. On account of these diete indus could not successfully competiwith loreign sugar which was product by well equipped factories situated in a tract of suitable lain a unfacent to the production of all the requeste care and so their connected. by trans and other means of communication with the futories that the can could be crush d b for the inval decomposition wit in If India was to compute with the foreign imports the Indian foverment must adopt the same action as the Dutch Government in law and the Japanese Government in Formosa. In view of the financial situation be would not go further than propose that an attempt should be made to promote the arrange of one sugar factory on the lines of the centralised sugar tract system under Government and with government and with any with financial situation. b for chimical decomposition act in vertinent and the and with Government help in each of the two Provinces of Bengal and the United Provinces which were still the two largest sugar producing tracts in India and that these factories be equipped with all the necessary apphaners and established in the the necessary appliances and established in the midst of a large tract of acquired lands the area of which should not be less than 2000 bights. The Revenue Secretary protested that the mover had taken an includy gloomy been of the situation There was nothing in the figures of act and a nothing the thing of the situation of the situation of the situation of the situation of the support the view that the industry was in danger of time the past five years with those of the past five years with those of the pre-ceding five years it would be found that whilst there had been no falling off in seriage, there had been a marked increase in outturn.
The essential tatum of the Japanese system in Formers was that the farmers in the sugar treets were bound to all their cane to the mills and they could be pumbed either for making the sugar themselves or for a fling the canc to anyon the He thought It was chart that any system of growing can under official pressure was unauted to the people of India. The russon why lava sugar could compete successfully with Indian sugar was not because it was state added but because apart from a highly efficient system of manu facture the outturn was very much higher than in lodge In Java the average yield was over 40 tons to the acre and in India the estimates placed it at between 12 and 20 tons Over and above this the Java cane contained a higher percentage of sugar than the Indian cane Government were doing a great deal to promote the cultivation of sugar In Assem the finalian sugar industry. He pointed the contraction of sugar in assemble for the finalian sugar industry. He pointed they had put down an exprinted plantation to the remarkable fluctuation in the Judian sugar trade. There was first the subsidied a sugar Engineer in Hadras they had a sand becomes beet sugar Arbor the knoontion of the counterval of the results but there was warry reason to judy and the later disappearance of the hope that those who were working on the

problem would be successful. The Commercial Member pointed out that whilst the imports of sugar were increasing they still repre of sugar whre increasing they still repre-sented only a small perition of the total Indian consumption. The production of came sugar in India (consumed for the most part in the form of gury is an uncertain quantity but it probably exceeds 2,000 000 tons and there was also close on haif a million tons of pain tree sugar making over 3 million tons in all As against this our imports amounted in the provious year to only 800 000 tons.

One great obstacle to the realisation of the ntral factors in lodge resided in a feature common to all eyet me of Land tenun in this It was that period liberty was left to country It was that period liberty was left to the tenant or occupant as regards the a lection on crope it would be a most errous and dingrous step to take away that liberty. The Resolution was rejected

The Council reassembled on March 19 when the become reasonment of barrel 19 with the beretary of beate had suit the following reply to the message of loyalty unanimously adopted at the meeting of the control on behings? 24

I lease inform council that it has given me much phasur to lay loy il resolution before the importal Mapsety the king who has real it with great satisfaction. In America then it with great satisfaction. In Vectory them spoke of the Bill which was to be considered that day the Defence of India (Cramoal Law Ameniment) Bill. He did not disquise that it presented oppoints for controvers and he would have been pleased to think that (overnment would have done without it but they filt that a precautionary measure of this nature had become a creamy in order to cramon, public place and tranquility, it was a war in source to list during the period of the were not for my mouths alternands that on instincts extra important clauses did not apply intomitically to the whole of ludia-bit only to these districts or proxim, which upon the ident of local coveraments might be notified. It rested with the peopl of India to decide how for it mudit be necessary to put to dicide how his into notice the fact that such a bill had become necessary in hills as a pre-continuary meisure should not be retained. AR III any way a sinr on the people since it followed in gracial outline the Define of the Realm 4ct passed in both House of Parliament and now in torce in the United Kingdom but in so far as trial by court martisl was riplaced by trial by Special Commissionies it was of a kas drastic natur

The Home Member in introducing the Bill sketched the pres nt condition of the country This is the stage at which we are now firther desturbers of the general tranquility in a few parts of the country have taken advantage of the opportunities which the state of war has created to break the peace. It is no news to the council that there has existed for some time past on the Pacific Coast or America and in the far Rast a party of anarchists and in volu-tionaries who have been engaged in scattering

resources who may been engaged in sections problems are sufficiently seed first among indians in those countries and according within India its it by private communications, by despatch of each series, and by the discomination of anarchical series, and by the discomination of anarchical and revolutionary iterature. This party which is also be conveniently described as the thadar of sets which constituted offences under the

party, saw m'the great European War their best opportunity for attempting to translate their doctaines into action. Large numbers of deluded man intoxicated with this posson have been returning to India during the last few months and though the Government of the Puniab have been able under a War Ordinance runan have been able more a war tromange to put under restraint a number of the leaders of this movement among the returning em-grants and many others of them who appeared to be dangerous yet the great majority about whom nothing was known were allowed to whom nothing was known were allowed to return to thur homes as the fovernment had no desire to be strict with possibly harmless peopl. But some or these togethur with their sympatheurs already in the country have been committing or the impling to commit acts of violence and it is therefore of the greatest importance that this musched should be most promptly suppressed

Closely akm to the movement is the anarchist movement in Bengal That we have had with us for a long time sometimes it has been temporarily quiescint and some times it has recrudesced and at the present time there has as the Council is aware been a seven recrudescence and the crimes committed hav become more asingly daring. These two more ments in the Punjab and Bengal are more clowly connected than might be supposed in y may attract different kinds of followers and they may pursue slightly different methods but their ultimate aims are the same and the Meurity of loyal India requires that they should Le suppressed

Ibrilly we come to a class of dworder which has characterized recent disturbances in which his canada rive of the his of a different kind ind has no definite political object when it starts—it is simply lawk-sines partly induced by comounic united. Min break out against the restraints of the Low to plunder their weaker neghbours and if this lawk samess is unchecked, it soon issumes the aspect of rebellion against all constituted authority or it may take on the complexion of racial or religious rioting the complexion of racial or religious riching in some of the Western Pumpis districts undeed it is rapidly becoming a movement among lawker. Malionic lains find the stress or pretent of thigh price to look and plander their Hindu megabours to wreak the shops and books. Violent mobs of this kind rapidly sell in number, any success draws in freshed after nits or produces mulators and the danger may become a very serious one if the not effectively dealt with at the very start.

At a time of a war ble the present one which his extended from Europe into Asia then must always be wild rumours flying about and potential disturbers of the peace may exists the people at land more easily than to ordinary times calling to their sid economic unrist or rilgious tanationm. It is therefore particularly meaning into the Government to take all presentions against breakers of the public tranquillity or inschesous exertees it

Rail as wall as for other offences known to the HMI as well as for other offences known to the existing law which were punishable with death transportation, or imprisonment for weven years, including conspiracy to commit such offences, or attempt or abstract of such offences. In England all arrious offences against than Regulations were triable only by courts martial in India they would be tried before Commissioners of whom two at least would be persons who were Judicial officers of experi-ence. The measure was generally supported by snoe The measure was generally supported by the non-official members of the Council. The Hon Lieut-Col Raja Jai Chand fully realising the necessity of the Bill, supported it with all his heart. The Hon. Sir Gangadhar (hit navis said that drastar though the proposed legislation was he must support it Experience i circumstances justified extraordinary measures. The Hon. Sir Fazulthop Currimbhoy said that the Bill had his support for the sole reason that he was honestly convinced that at a moment of grave national crisis like the present one, positical rights must give way. The Hon Mr Bauerjee said he was not convinced as regards several said he was not convinced as regards several of the provisions in the Bill because it traversed ground beyond military and naval considerations ground beyond mutary and navas considerations and raised issues of a highly controversial character. The Hon Sir Ibrahim Bahimtools felt that while whole-heartedly in favour of any legislative measure which might be con aldered necessary by Government to meet existing circumstances the non-official members felt that the provisions of the Bill needed some atteration and amendment The Hon Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya supported the principle of the Bill but urged that it should be referred to a Select Committee and not no rateriot to a Solect Committee and not peased in the present form. The rules of business were suspended to allow the Bill being taken into consideration it was considered clause by clause certain amendments were made and the Bill was passed. The Home Member said it was a source of satisfaction to the Government to fluid how hearty had been the support accorded by the Council to this measure. He gave an assurance that the action taken under it would not be more stringent than the necessities of the case war

At the meeting on March 22 the Finance Momber presented the revised financial statement the said the effect of the latest corrections was to increase the Imperial deficit by £38,000 As regards the Budget of next year the effect was to raise the Imperial deficit by ±187,000 and the Provincial deficit by ±187,000 and

The Indian Paper Currency (Temporary) Amendment Bill was passed The Hon Bir Harcourt Buller moved for leave to introduce the Benares Hindu University Bill. He said that in a veries of compromise the Government and the promoters of the University had arrived at conclusions which he believed took the Bill out of the domain of acuteoversy In giving a brief description of the Organization of the University has said to require the model of the Constitution of the University has said to the Constitution of the University has said to the Constitution of the University has said to the Constitution of the University has said to the Constitution of the University has said to the Constitution of the University has said to the Constitution of the University has said to the Constitution of the University has said to the Constitution of the University has the constitution of the University has the constitution of the University had the constitution of the University and the constitution of th

"I will now try to give a brief account of the organization of the new University Tou will see that it is a nonewhat complicated

organisation and it has been necessary to define and adjust functions with some care. The university is an All-India University It is incorporated for the ceeching of all knowledge, but will commence with five faculities Arts Science Law Orlental Studies and Theology I know that many of the promoters desire to add a faculty of Technology This dosire has nny full sympathy and I trust that adequate funds will soon be forthcoming. The University will be open to students from all parts of India on conditions which I shall specify hereafter. The Governor General is Lord Rector of and the Lieutenant-Governor of the University will delight to honour are Patrons. When Patrons and Rectors The governing body is a numerous and very representative will delight to honour any Patrons of the Windows of th

Pro (handler the Vice Chanceller and the Pro (handler the Vice Chanceller and the Pro Vice Chanceller for the time bung (the Umbersity Professors (c) The Principals or heads of constituent colleges of the University

If Elected—(a) Five members to be idented by the fourt (b) Five members to be cleeted by the ngotered graduates of the University from such date as the fourt massix (c) Five presentitives of landu reigion and Sanskrit learning to be elected by the Sente. (a) Should the Vice-Chancellor declaration that there is a detal-ency in the number of members required in any faculty or faculties then five or less persons elected by the Sanate culturation in the subject or subjects of that faculty or those faculties.

III Nominated—And five members to be nominated by the Visitor. The Syndicate will consist of the Vice Chancellor Pro-Vice Chancellor and fifteen members of whom not less than ten shall be University professors or principals or professors of constituent colleges. The object sined at is to secure that purelys academic matter a should be decided by a body mainly expert while the government and supervision of the University rest with the court and the Council. It is necessary to represent the Senate on the latter in order that the academic view may slways be before the Court will elect its own Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor Vice-Chancellor will be ex-officio Chalman of the Council, the Senate and the Syndicate. He will be the Chief Emecative officer of the University The University will through the Council and the Board of Appointments appoint its own pro-

fessors and staff and have entire control over them. Stability is given to the constitution by requiring the sanction of external authority to changes in the statutes and the regulations ihis is the outline of the constitution of the University. The Government bluds itself to accept the degrees etc. of this University as equivalent to the degrees etc of existing Universities. This in itself is no mean concresion.

I have seen this countitution described as illiberal and I have rubbed my eyes in amazement. It is far more liberal than the constitution of existing universities. No Government can allow universities to grow up without control in most European countries the universities for at least the majority of them are entirely State universities. In the course of this discussions two polifies emerged. One was a policy of trust. The other a policy of distrust. The other applicy of distrust the Boolety—You are starting a new kind of University without any suprience of it in India We must leaven the hump with officials who have the requisite experience of the India We must guide you from within at any rate until You prove your worth and the value of your decrees that would not have been an unresonable attitude. But we preferred to trust the Society to leave them large surforms and other than the value of your decrees to Government only the necessary powers of intervention if things go wrong yours of intervention if things go wrong

Some of the promoters he added desired to kep the recognition of schools in the hands of the University and to conduct their own opposed to all the best modern variety will be talk — The Rensres Hindu University will accept for admission to its courses all candidates from schools at present recognised by an existing university or by a Local Government or by a Durbar who have pessed the matri cubation examination of such university or obtained a recognised school leaving critick atc the Benares Hindu University will also be able to impose any additional test on such candi dates that it may think desirable. The Buars-Hindu University will hold its own matri-culation examination at Benars for all caudi-dates for the raculties of Oriental Studes and Theology and for private candidates (on usual conditions) in other faculties. Finally in order to meet the strong desire of some of the promoters that certain schools should prepare rehistively for the Benaics Hindu University it has been decided to allow such a course provided that such achools are recognised by the Local Government of the province or by arrangements which will have to be decided hereafter by the Durbar of the State in which they are situated and provided also that such schools are not allowed to send up candidates for matriculation at any other university. Only in this way can complication of school curricula and confusion in the examination system be prevented. The Secretary of State allows this large concession correctly of state allows this large concession involving some breach of principle in deterence to the sentiment of the promoters it will come under reconsideration if at any time the school leaving certificate generally outst the matriculation examination of other uni

The Bill received a cordial recognition from nearly all the box-orificial members afficing the Hon Mr Setalvad pointed out the danger of sectarian universities as contrary to the unifying ideas that the Universities of Indiahad exercised for many years. Leave to in troduce the Bill was granted

The Indian Patents and Designs (Fun porsry Rules) Bill was passed the Delki Laws Bill was also passed

The Hon Pandit Madan Mohan Mahviya then moved the following resolution "That this Council recommends that the Governor General in Council may be pleased to pro-hibit all export of wheat from India until the price of that commodity comes down to 2 seers per rupce and whenever it rises above that rate or to take such other steps as he may be advised to bring the price of wheat down to a reasonable level and to maintain it at such level." He said the Coun il was no doubt aware that there had been an abnormal rise in the price of wheat and of other cereals There had consequently been a great deal of suffering among the great bulk of the people. How great the rise has been was evident from the lad-x numbers given at page 14 of Mr Datts a report on the claborate and painstaking inquiry report on the Cishorau and heinstaking inquiry mad by him site the rise of prices in India They found that taking the average of the prices of wheat during the quinquenhim 1880 p4 as 100 in 1890 it stood at 94 and in 1912 at 134 bc. that in the course of 22 years the price of what thad when by nearly 42 5 hat the water had been abnormally high But never did it rise so high as during the last few months. In the great familie of 1887 the price of wheat was indicated by the number of 1888 the contract of the price of 14J m that of 1900 by 114 so that the price 14.) In that of 1800 by 114 so that the price was as high in 1912 as it was in the famine year 1900. Since the war broke out the price of wheat had gone up much higher. Wheat had sold at the rate of 6 seers the rupes, a rate which was never known to the people of this country before. It was necessary that Government should take immediate and effective measures to prevent wheat from going out of the country except when it could be spared without pinching the people. As an export duty would not serv that purpose the only measure which struck him as feasible was to prohibit all exports until prices came down to 9 seers a ruper

The commercial Member intervened carty in the debate in order to present the point of view of Government He said—The question of the high prices of wheat which forms the subsect matter of this resolution is one of the most momentous economic problems with which Government have had to deal during the currency of the war. The situation which has recently existed in India is unparalleled probably in the economic history of the country. Since the early days of February there has been overy reason to anticipate, unless some unforcessed disaster should occur one of the largest wheat crops on record Yet up to the date of Government's recent announcement prices have not fallen but rather have continued to rise. It is not surprising in these cheminataness that Indian consumers should feel the contrast between the high level of Prices.

and the indications of a bounteous harvest about them, to be bewitkering and even sinister and that wild reports about it have been thouset of the whole crop having been bought up and other dangerons and baseless rumours of the kind. They do not understand, and they could hardly be expected to understand, that the same forces the chaptures and efficience of communications which have added to large! I to India's wealth by bringing, he produce the markets of the world 'expected therefore been not only very real economic distress but great discounter and disturbance of men's minds owing to this continuance of the high price of wheat

"The course which Government had decided to take was if he might say so bolder and more comprehensive than the remedies which more comprehensive than the remedies which he had discussed so far They proposed no less a matter than taking over the whole control of the export trade. Their communique forceshedowed this in that it state that after the lat of April no prysaf export of wheat would be allowed. What they proposed was that whi at for export should only be bought on behalf of Government and only stronger should out. shipped on behalf of Governm at They should anipped on ordered the export of wheat except on behalf of the crown from the lat of April to the 31st March next year. They had decided to extend by another three mouths the period of prohibition originally amounced in thir communique. It was their desire as far as possible to avoid interference with the ordinars possible to avoid interference with the ordinary channels of trade and they proposed therefore to employ as their agents in this business firm who aormally condincted the export trade of wheat in India. They proposed to appoint a special officer who would be known as the Wheat Commissioner with a sufficient start to supervise operations in India and had a fectual for this purpose Mr Gubbsy a viry able official in the Customs service who had had special experience of commercial questions. The firms employed would buy at prices fixed by them and up to quantities fixed by them. The wheat would be shipped in the main to London and would be solid there through ordinary appropriate on the public of Gott, when commercial agencies on behalf of Government The firms acting as their agents would be re munerated in the ordinary manner by a commission, and the profits of the transactions would accrue to Government. As he had already would seemed to devertish that it has are said to had seemed to them right that in y should be seemed by the State rather than that they should go to the enrichment of one particular class of the community but they regarded these profits as in a different category to their ordinary revenue and they hoped that it might ordinary revenue and they hoped that it might be possible to make some arrangements by which such profits as might accrue would be are marked for apecial purposes. The essence of the scheme was that Government would have the power of fixing the prices at which purchases were to take page in India for export. purchases were to take passed in India for export or rather above which they were not to take place. This with the additional safeguard that Government would also prescribe the maxinum quantities to be bought should secure that there could be no possibility of purchase for export forcing up prices. If the mover

would amend his resolution so as to embrace this policy Government would accept it "

An Interesting debate followed. The Romer's Interesting debate followed. The Romer's of the people could not but be with the cultivators who would be deprived of the substantial most who would be deprived of the substantial most which would secrue from high prices. He preferred a siking export duty if covernment definement of the wheat export he suggested that it should be done through the Supply and Transport department. The Hoa Sir Langadhar Chitana's said that the action taken by covernment was escentially desirable on political grounds. The Hoa Hr Dadabhoy maintained that the cultivator would not be prejudeed to any material extent. The Hoa Sir Fagulibing Currimbhoy argued that economic theories apart the literies caused by the abnormal price of wheat had a deep political eignificance and it was incumbent on the Covernment to make an earnest attempt to keep it down The Hoa Mr Monteath urged that he brea Government interfered in the trade the brites of the export trade should carry on the agency of the future exports. The production as amounted was passed.

At the meting of March 24 the Bon Sir Institut Rahintools moved a resolution stating that it was desirable that State Ballways in future should be managed by the Government betward of by Managing companies. The advantages which he appeared to result from such a system were as follows.

- (1) The saving to the State of the share of profits now paid to the Managing Companies
- (2) The d velopment of trade and commerce on natural lines mate ad of the present ar tificial diversion by means of block rates.
- (1) The growth and development of industries especially in the interests of this country
- (4) The promotion of inter provincial trade (a) The curralisation of control in a single state Department located in India and amenable to Indian public opinion instead of in Boards of Directors in London

The Hom Mr Marshall Beid opposed the resolution on the ground that it nivered on very important principle, namely decentrall sation. Secondly because it added a great deal or responsibility to a department which was already over burdened with work. Thirdly because it aimed at reducing the power and the initiative of the managers who were primarily responsible for controlling railways for Hon Mr Abbott also opposed the resolution because it would kill competitions. The Hon Mr Setshad took the same line on the ground that no State department would have the same initiative as a public company, The Hon Mr Moderath said that subject to improvements in detail the present system was the best

The Commercial Member declined to discuss in detail the respective merits of Government or private management of railways. He said however that Government had stready, with the sanction of the Secretary of State instituted suitable for Indian immigration in the future an inquiry late this matter especially in regard when a more stable form of Government has to the vital question of the comparative economy been established. That country may then of the two methods of working. He was glad really become a garden of Eden and blossom of the two methods of working. He was glad therefore to be able to accept the resolution but in doing so he must make it absolutely clear that they were only considering the ques tion of the relative efficiency of the two systems

The session of the 25th March was given up to a discussion on the Budget. These discussion on the Budget. cassion is a survival from the pre retorm days of the towned when specific resolutions were not moved it is now an ansahronism and ranges over such a variety of topics that a range over such the variety of topics that a summary is impossible. The general top of the discussion was on of approval of the Budget and perticularly of the methods which had been imployed to prevent the neces its of increasing taxation

At the close of this desination the Viceroy summed up the work of the session Pevila ing the military situation he said

On every side when the lurked torces the neighbor of the beautiful against the have been Alles they have in twith review and the moment is rapidly approaching when if the tionerment are summerally wise they will throw the medicis on the march of the Allies and thus iter thems lies from the German VOKC.

As an indication of how little the so called Turkish Government is in touch with the real scatiments of the Turksh people I may men tion that a few weeks ago I new a letter written by a resident to Constantinople in which after describing the oppression and exaction of the military anthorities the confident opinion of the middle and lower classes of the Turks was expressed in the saying that it will be all right when the British fact come up

As you are aware I paid a short visit to the Persian Gulf and to Bases a few waks ago It was agreat pleasure and advantage to me to have an opportunity of inquiring into the whole conomic commitmed and political attention of the province of Bara and also to visit our troops in their advanced posts within six or seven make of the Lurkish (emp which was plantly visible and to congratulate them on planily visible and to congratulate them on their proves and splended bearing One-could not but firl very proud of them all I -had also time to very the hospitals in Savra and was glad to be ably to veryly the fact that all the sack and wounded British and Indian troops are being well and carrilly tended

As regards the province of Basra it struck me as one of immense potentialities. Under Turkish merule it has greatly suffered and the population of the surrounding country is con population of the surrounding country is con-sequently very spars. At small expense the city of Busia might become a spludid port and the port of cut of all the trade of Missopotamia and Northern Persia Merely the ranges of the Shat el Arab have so far been culturated, but the soil is extremely in talls and only the most elementary schemes of brigation are required to extend sudefinitely most the area and required to extend sudefinitely most the area and resembles that of the Northern suito the advance of civilization entailing Punjab I cannot conclude a country more the decompon and solution of new questions.

like a rose

You are aware of the declaration made by the British French and Russian Governments of the involability of the holy places and of the freedom of Jeddah from attack so long as there was no interference with the Indian pilgrims. Solleitude for the welfare of pilgrims generally prompted His Magesty , Government on horring that there was a shortage of tood stuff at Jeddah and Mecca to arrange for sfull at Jeddah and Mecca to arrange for supplies to be sent there for distribution by the Italian (onsul at Jeddah I regret to state that the I urkish authorities in spite of the protests of the Italian (onsul have sensed for military purposes a cargo of 30 000 sacks of herley destined for the plignins Until, therefore we am able to receiv some definate as urance that any further supplies that may
be sent will reach their proper distination
it will be impossible for His Maye by 8 Govern ment to make any further similar arrangements

On the North Western frontar the situation r mains norma) and although there have bein attacks on our idvanced posts by trans fronter tribergen they have been gallantly and successfully a pelled 1) our troops making ben gallantly and tribal levus

He then turned to a question which had excited a great deal of discussion in India—the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the proposal to stablish an executive Council for the United Provinces. On this point he remarked It has been with a sense of profound reject that I have learn that an address to His Majesty the King kmperor against the diaft Proclamation erwating an include to Ouncil for the United Provinces has been carried by the House of Lords It appears that our of a total of necessities for the Council for the United Provinces has been carried by the House of Lords It appears that our or a total of necessities for the Council for the United Provinces. appears that out of a total of nearly 650 Peers of the R alm and in a House of only 73 Pects the motion against the draft Proclamation was curried by 47 votes to 26. No information has been received of any similar motion in the House of Commons and we may therefore conclude that the Proclamation has not been rejected by Parhament as a whole As you are aware the Proclamation was approved by the Governor General in Council by the Secretary of State in Council and by His Majesty storement and in accordance with the laws was laid upon the table in both Houses or Parlia ment It may seem to you as it does to me a matter of serious concern that it should be within the power of a small body of Pours who perhaps hardly realiso the rate of progress made in this country during the past few years to throw out a proposition put by the Govern men of India and His Magastys Government before Parhament with the full approbation of Indian public opinion It seems clear to me under the commissances that a modification of the law by which such procedure is possible is absolutely essential, and I trust that this will be recognised by His Majesty's Govern

of ever-harcasing complexity arising every day sea-man government is better than Council Government. The principle of Expertive Coun-cils for local Governments, by which the local administration is less dependent upon the personal equation and which ensures a greater continuity of policy has already taken root in India and cannot now be cradicated Morr over the inclusion of an Indian gentleman in the Council of a province is to my mind a source of great strength to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor I speak from my own experience and have no hesitation in saying without any kina of flattery that the presence of my friend 8h Ali Imam on my Council and his learned and and his learned and and his learned and and his learned and and his learned and and his learned and and his learned and and his learned and and his learned knowledge and experience are and have been of the greatest possible advantage to me and or the greatest possible advantage to me and my dovernment I can will understand that all educated people of this country will be disappointed at the result of the action of a small party in the House of Lords but I would ask them not to be depressed for I regard the proceedings of the Idith March in the House of Lords as only a temporary set back and I feel as confident that the United Provinces will have its Executive Council within a very short period as that the lawn will follow the

The activities of the Council during the current seesion have necessarily been circum scribed by the decision to avoid as far as pos-sible all controversual business *evertheless Nevertheless some measures of importance have come under your consideration I need only refer to the your consideration I need only refer to the measure recently passed in this Council to accure the deferee of India and the public safety in order to types the thanks of Government for your loyal co-operation in enacting that measure Another Bill of importance has also been passed in this Council, namely the hause I above the safety of the council namely. the Assam Labour and Emigration Act which I hope will mark a stage in our efforts to remove abuses attendant on the present system of emigration and in securing that the welfare subgrateous and in securing that the wenters of inherens recruited to Assam is adequately safegrarded. The only other measure of importance to which I need allude is the Benares. Bladu University Bill which was introduced into this Council on the 22nd it will be a source of gratification to me it this measure becomes law during my tenure of office as Governor-General. The Council these adjourned tine due

The Council met again at Simia on Suptember 8th, The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill was introduced The Indian Soldiers Littigation Bill providing for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue littings. protection in respect of civil and revenue littingstion of Indian soliders serving under war conditions was introduced the Bepauling and Amending Elli and the North West Proutier Constabulary Bill were introduced and the Sir Jamesetjee Jeejeebhoy Barometer Bill was present on the Inland Steam Vascella Bill was referred to a Scient Committee The Benares Hinding University Bill was also sont to a Scient Committee At a further meeting on Sentember 23. The Indian weeker Bill was presented to a Select Committee. The Beasers Hines University Compared to a Select Committee Turther Eventure are made only but was also sont to a Select Committee. At a boy, and at, the Conference are made only but was also sont to a Select Committee. At a boy, and at, the Conference are made only but was also sont to a Select Committee. At a boy, and at, the Conference teelit, and if precedent well as the Indian Heddical (Rogen) Negres as secceeding. Conference From this statement awall as the Indian Heddical (Rogen) Negres Negres as secceeding. Conference From this statement of the actual constitution of the Imperial Cos Section. The Commercial Member Introduced the Emercy Trading Bill which provided seed upon the representation of the Imperial Cos time for the payment to a public extinctive of the Conference rests with the Con

moneys, the payment of which was or might be prohibited owing to the present war and to provide for other matters in connection with trading with foreigners. The Repealing and Amending Bill and the Indian Soldiers Littgation Bill were passed

The first important debate was on a motion by the Hon. Mr Shafi asking for the direct representation of India at the next Imparial Conference The mover said that it was a source of deep disappointment as well as of profound attoulament that in spite of her prominent position in the galaxy of peoples and countries constituting the British Empire of her political, economic and districtions that the political commission and district the profit of the political commission and district the political commission and district the political commission and district the political commission and district the political commission and district the political commission and district the political commission and district the political commission and district the political commission and district the political constitution and district the political commission and district the political commission and control the political The mover said that it political, economic and strategic importance, of the obvious utility of her participation in the deliberations of the Conference and of the in valuable services rendered by her to the Empire radia should have been hitherto excluded from this schemt of Imperial Federation Continuing he asked My Lord is there a single problem of Imperial or even international a single problem of imp. rial or even international interest in which India as an integral and an important part of the Pritish Empire is not directly concerned? Is there a single Imperial question in relation to which the interests of the British of the self governing Colonies and of India are under the existing conditions not indisolubly bound together? Can any scheme of Imperial defence be regarded as complete, without failing into account India. scheme of Imperial defence be regarded as complete without taking into account India a defensive requirements and her offensive capacity not only in relation to har own frontiers, but as recent events have made it abundantly clear also in connection with tion military needs of the Empire in every portion of the glob. I latt possible to evolve any scheme of imperial Preference or to m troduce any workable Imperial fiscal reform without taking into consideration what may be called India's inter Imperial interests? To these and other cognate questions there To these and other cognate questions there can be but one snawer India is directly and materially interested in all important problems of the Empire of which she is proud to form an integral part to the same extent and in the same degree as any other portion of His Imperial Majesty's vast dominious India, he con-linded was not content with the occasional presence of a Secretary of State at the Imperial Conference what she wanted was her own direct representation like the British Colonies

His Excellency the Vicercy intervening early in the debate made the following important pronouncement

"At the Imperial Conference of 1911 the Secretary of State for India was present at a meeting but India herself had no recognised place in this Conference

Representation is therefore, at present confined to the United Kingdom and the self governing Dominions and no one can now attend the Conference as a representative terence itself. It is, of course premature to consider the manner in which the representation of India, if admitted should be effected, but prime faces it would appear reasonable that India should be represented by the Becretary of State and one or two representatives nominated by the Serretary of State in consist atton with the Victory such nominees being ordinarily solveted from officials resident or serving in India. The present practice of the Imperial Conference excludes non-official representatives it would of course be incumbent on these nominees to set in the Conference in conformity with the policy and wishes of the Secretary of State. Just as in the case of the self-governing Dominions the Ministers accompanying the Prime Minister have to take their policy from him and the constitutional position of the Secretary of State is infinitely superior

I have thought it desirable to put before you all the difficulties and obstacles that present themselves to the stainment of the object that we all desir and have in view. At the same time I am authorised by His Majesty's fovernment while preserving their full libery judgment and without committing them either as to principles or details, to give an undertaking that an expression of opinion from this imperial Legislative Council in the sines of the Resolution that is now before us will receive most careful consideration on their part as expressing the legitimate has rest of the legislative Council in an Imperial question although the ultimate decision on the Majesty's Government must hereswally depend largely on the stiffied of other nembers of the Controller.

This is I venture to think all that we can reasonably expect at the present time and that and a pledge is emmently satisfactory as showing due consideration for the claims of India We can only hope with trust and confidence that when the right moment arrive these claims mey merit the approval and support of His Unjestys Government and receive sympathets. consideration from the Government of the sit governing Dominions

The resolution was very warmly approved by practically the whok (council The only member who sounded a note of discent was the Hon Mr Setalyad who said he trusted that after the war there would be such readjustment made in India tealf with regard to Government that India would secure its nost, namely self government within the Empire He therefore hoped that nothing should be done piecomeal and in hurry at this juncture. The later speakers expressed no sympathy with Mr Setalyad's position and the resolution was unanimously passed.

The Council met again on the lat of October when the North West Frontier Constability Bill and the Enemy Trading Bill and the Inland Steam Versels (Amendment) Hill were passed The Report of the Select Committee on the Hindu University Bill was taken into conditeration and it was proposed that the Bill as amended be passed After several procedus warmly welcoming the Bill and the statistics of Government towards it had been made the proposition was unanimously accepted,

In winding up the session His Excellency the President again reviewed the situation in India as a whole He said—

"In India, tranquillity has prevailed and measures taken under the Defence of India Act have succeeded in restor ng order in the Punjab which had been disturbed during the course of last cold weather by the return of emigrants from Causda and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. The powers granted under the Defence of India Act have been used with great care and discrimination by His Honour the Lieutenaut-Governor and there is every reason to believe that the loyal people of the Punjab have been thoroughly satisfied with the working of the Special Tribunals created under the Act. I wish, at the same time to express my appreciation of the loyal attitude of the people of the Punjab in the said attitude of the people of the Punjab in the said attitude of the people of the Punjab in the said and my said attitude of the people of the Punjab and courageous devotion to duty of all ranks of the Punjab police of the Punjab police of the Punjab police of the Punjab police of the Punjab police of the Punjab police.

On the frontier I regret to say that our posts have been repeatedly attacked by large bodies of ignorant and lansifical tribesmen from tribal territory but in cach case they have been successfully driven back with considerable los sea and at the cost of a few lives amongst our own soldiers. I always regret such useless waste of the previous lives of our soldiers at the hands of these hordes of barbarous tribesmen. Nothing could have been more staunch and loyal than the attitude of our own tribesmen living within our border.

The Amir of Afghaniatan has from the beginning of the war observed an attitude of strict in utrality and I have every reason to believe that it will be rigidly maintained

In Persia the situation leaves much to be desired Roving bands of Germans and Austriany armed with rifles and machine-guns have been wandering throughout the country trying to str up trouble, and as in the case with Turkey to provoke Persia to take heatile action against the Alles Only recently thanks to the cheourest ment of German agents two British Collects and an Indian solder were ambushed and killed by tribemen near Bushres and the British Consol at Ispahan was fired at and shightly grazed by a bullet while his Indian orderly was Killed Owing to the in security in Bushire and the danger to life and property in that port our troops are in occupation of the city and with the consent of the Persian Government will remain there until steps have been taken by the latter to restore internal peace and order. We trust that such steps may not be long deferred."

In conclusion, he added that nobody could look upon the past fourteen months of war and the past India had played in it with greater pride than he did and nobody could be more appreciative than he was of the depreciation and the wholehearted loyalty of the people of India, but as the war progressed into measure would naturally be felt mere and note atthough the final result was beyond question when times of pressure came they must show the world that India was mixed

The Council then adjourned sine dis.

Bombay Legislative Council.

The Council met at Bombay on March 13 mendations of expert land valuers and lawyers 1915 and adjourned to the 15th after passing a The Bill was read a first time and reterred to a resolution placing on record its sense of sorrow at the death of Mr U K. Gokhak and it, appre ciation of his services on the Imperial (ouncil and the Bornbay Council. The Funancial dealing clustly with the register of practitioners showed that the war had affected prop was introduced by the Hon Ir W. D. Sh. p-vincial finance to a very limited extent. The part and referred to a Select Committee. Budget for 1915 16 opened with a balance of nauger our 1915 to opened with a balance of Ba. 151 78,000 which is anticipated will be reduced to Ba 129 01 000 by the end of the year the total receive hing estimated at Ba 749 00 000 and the total expenditure at Ba 771,77 000 The Bombay certificate of beigatip Bill was withdrawn and the Bill to authorise the less of dues on vessels to the total control of the balance of the same and the Rill to authorise the levy of dues on the coast upon the citizens of Bombay in administration of Sind was read a third time, after the defeat underpal contribution. Bombay was already of an amendment in favour of exempting from paying narity 26 laks per anum nore in the shape of underpal taxifon than calcutta the same of the complete ess than 70 tons

The Hon Mr Hill in introducing a Bill to amend the Bombay Protection of Pilgrims Act 1887 said this was a single police measure designed for the immediate betterment of the conditions under which pilgrams have to proceed Patel moved a resolution re-commending (o vernment to consider the desirability of putting Bombay on suitable fixed sakries The resolution which did not commit Government to any definite line of action was accepted

The Council met at Poons on July 12 when The Council met at Poons on July 12 when the revised budget was discussed Peating of the meeting were a resolution affirming the loyal support of India to the Imperial Government in the prosecution of the war and another meet in the prosecution of the war and another expressing gratitude to the King Pinperor for extending Lord Hardings at Lim as Vicence on a further term of duty in this sax primer or as further term of duty in this sax primer or as further term of duty in this other. This being the last meeting to be attended by the line of the improvement of the land places at intro ports in the Presidence by the light of the property as while there on each pass agree travel from Sir Richard Lamb before his retirement. complimentary speeches in his honour were

The Hon Sir Prabhashankar Pattani in troduced a Bill to amend the City of Bombay Emricipal Act, 1888 explaining that the proposals in it communication the Corporation and were designed to tacilitate the administration of the city Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and others spoke about the compensation to he paid by the Commissioner for land acquired for a public street holding that the Bill awang

The Bill was read a first time and reterred to a Select Committee It was passed at the Decemъст ик ети д

A Bill to amend the Bombay Medical Act. pard and referred to a kelect Committee for Richard Lamb moved the serond reading of the Bombas Survey Bill (see Indian Year Book 1014 p .47) upon which a select Committee had reported unanimously The proposed key of the survey be chefted criticism from Sir Ibrahim Rabimtoola who maintained that the burden of this liability amounting to three lakhs should not be thrown with about the same population but in calcutta
the survey fee was forme by Government
The analogy was not accepted by Sir Richard
Lamb and Mr (armichael and the Pill was read a third time and passed

Among the resolutions discussed by the to the fields giving the Executive power Council was one in connexion with the interest to control the action of the shipping companies charged on leans given under the Land Improve Council was one in connexion with the interest to control the section of the sampting (unlessues) (herefore on loans given under the laked improve in regard to the rates of pussage charged by heart. Loans, at a series of them. The Bill was referred to a scket come that Government should not make a profit mittee and in July after some discussion on takeny transactions. A nothicon by the was passed into has. The Hon Mr. J. Hon. Mr. Godbok led to the explanation by Sir Richard Lamb of the policy of the Hom dovernm ut in regard to guarantees by local the Official Assistance and the Official Becamer Heovernments to it der rule aye and a discussion of the working of the Local Boards Art brought the business of the Session to a

At the meeting of the Council in December Is after passing a resolution expressing the sense of loss left at the death of hir Phorozeshah Bichta the Bombey Medical Act (1912) Amend ment Bill was possed. Two his Bill Ken introduced and passed the Bombey Landing and Wharlake Fees Act the object of which is to raise a fund for the improvement of the land ing by vesacle touching at those ports and the Sind (Dirts Act (1866) Amendment Bill, which gives the Indicial Commissioner in Sind power to deliver oral judgments. The meeting was which asked for an amendment of Section 11 of the Bombay Medical Act in such a way as to enable the Municipalities to support dispensaries conducted by ayarvedic medical practitioners. This incidentally led to a discussion on the merits rer a public street holding that the Bill awing in contradiatinction to the Western system from the principle of excessive compensation. The discussion was led by the Hon. Surgeonto the other extreme. The Hon. Mr. Orr General Lyons supported by the Hon. Collaboration the other extreme principle was Jackson, whose articlesms of the approach of the principles of the Town tem elicited strong protests from various Indian Planning Act, they had somethed the present in the members, or demerits of the ayurvedic system of medicine

The Madras Legislative Council.

During the year 1915, the Council had not to consider many Bills or Acts of importance but subjects of very wide interest rasing large questions were discussed in the shape of reso lutions. The Tirupati Devastanam Schools Act the Hindu Transfer and Enquests Act the Madras Medical Practitioners Registration Act and the Decentralisation Act became law

The Bills brought in by the Government and hy some of the non official members for amend ing outsin provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act were not considered or taken up

The Madras Irrigation Bill which roused stout opposition from the non-officials was also not taken up in deference to the wish expressed at its introduction by some members and at its introduction by some members and acquitesed in by the (oun-il as a whole that no subjects of a highly controversial character should be dealt with durings war time. The Post Puberty Marriage Bill is still as atling consideration it was introduced in 1914 by the Honourable Mr. 8 Empiyasa sastrifor the purpose of declaring that marriages amongst Hindus after the girls attain the age of puberty are not invalid and are kgal. A sharp controversy is still raging and the Coun-cil is daily receiving communications from vari-ous centres in the Presidency regarding the Bill On the whole it may be said that it has met with the disapproval of the public at large, and the Honourable Mr V S B Sastri is expected not to press for its consideration for some time longer. The Hindu (oparceners Partition Bill) and the Hindu Limited Owners Bill introduced by the Hou Mr M Rama handra Rao are yet to be considered and discussed. The latter Bill is intended to afford greater protection to pur chasers of properties from ilmited owners under Hindu law like widows mothers, etc. who suc-ceed by inheritance to the estates of makes

definition of Deuathration amended in the Madras Abkari Act in view of a decision of the calcutta High Court so as to make it clear that the process need not result in rendering the Houor effectually and I permanently unfit for huntan consumption

The Madras Port Trust Amendment Act gave the South Indian Chamber of Commerce a right to elect two trustees to the Port Trust Board The financial powers of the Board were increased by the provision that the Board could sanction, without reference to Government the construction of works the cost of which does not exceed Bs 50 000 A Bill was introduced by a non-official member to amend and define the law of intestate unccession among the Moplaha governed by the Marunakkatayam or Aliya santana Law of Inheritance There appears to be a feeling among the enlightened members to the Moplah Community that the system of suc-comion by sister a sons in preference to one a own colliders is radically visious and opposed to the very laws of nature, it is to effect this desired planue that the Bill has been brunght forward from standing for election to prohibit efficies and the Bill has been brunght forward from standing for election to prohibit efficies.

The growth of factories in certain industrial centres of the Presidency has necessitated slight amendments in the Madras District Etunisian lities Act and a Bill brought forward by the Government for that purpose was referred to a Select Committee It is proposed to enact that whenever a person wants to erect a steam boiler or machinery by the use of which smoke noise or vibration would be caused he should get per or virtation would be caused he mount see per mustion of the Municipality within the local limits of which such factory is to be started Municipal bodies will further be empowered to prohibit the working of such makinery between 9-30 pm and 300 am A Bill perspect to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act by conterring larger pecuniary jurisdiction upon Distarct Munsifis the quality of whose work has on the whole carned the appreciation of both the public and the Government

By far the most important Bills brought for ward during the year were the three Bills to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act which were introduced into the Council by three different non-official members. The immediate cause of these bills was the striking off temporacame of these bills was the attriking off temporarily of the name of Dr M Krishnawami Afyar a woll known private medical practitioner in Madras from the Medical Register on the ground that he covered an Ayurvetic Physician This conduct on the part of the Medical Council created great sensation throughout the Presidency Lond protests were heard on all sides Some newspapers bad no other theme but this for days together. There was an agitation of almost upprecedented severity against what was termed the monstrously unjust" act of the Medical Council. The members who brought forward the Bills complained that this action on the part of the Committee of the Medical Council til amounted to contempt of the Ayuvvedic system of modicine and that it was contrary to the pk iges given when the Medical Registration Act was passed into law to the effect that the Act would not be worked so as to mean disrespect to the indigenous system of medicine. The proposed Bills may roughly be said to provide for four things —(1) be action should be taken or fur things—(1 of Jayun signer in large spinist any registered practitioner because of his association with Unani or Ayurvolio Systems of medicine (b) whet would amount to unprofessional or infamous conduct within the meaning of the Act should be clearly defined, (c) the committee of the Medical Council about have power only to investigate charges of un-professional conduct. The right of passing fine) orders should reat with the Medical Counc-ell. (c) the Medical Council should have a Judi-cial Assessor to assist them to prepare their dead home. The Government in view of the volume of feeling roused in connection with Dr Krishnaswami Alyar's case gave leave for the intro-duction of these Bills without committing themselves to give their support to them

did not meet with the approval of the Government, but His Excellency gave an under taking that the auggestions thrown forward in the discussion of the subject would be consider ed when the question of amending the Local Boards Act would be taken up by the Govern ment. A resolution on the extension and improvement of the Criminal Settlements to the Presidence elected a speech from Su Harold Stuart who stated that the Government were a anxious for progress in this dir ction a the man-official members. The Gov rum ut was saked to introduce the fixed fee system in tend of the auction system in the disposal of xone shops but the Government argued that no case was made out for a change and the resolution was lost. The request for fixed recurring grants to District Boards to mupove the sanitary condition of, and a kerd Medical relief to rural areas was met by the Governm nt with the could in this respect consistent with its Snaprial capacities. A member asked for the creat on of a library for the trimell at 1 cost of 8 = 10 000 but there was the Council Reading Room where Acts Departmental Codes and Books of reference were available. The Boerteriat divary had also been thrown open to Council Mambers. For these reasons the Government was not willing to accept the resolution. The Hon. Mr V S S Sastri withdrew his re-olution recarding the move of the Government to the Nilgiris during summer on an appeal made to him by His Excellency who considered it in the

With reference to a proposal to increase the pay of District Manuiffs and Subordinate Judges, the Government states that the subject was being o suddered by them The Covernment had no objection to the formation of more Talue Boards by reducing the area of their jurisdict on wherever desirable in the interests of administration. The resolution that local bodies in selected areas should be given the exclusive power of determining the number and location of arrack and toddy shops within theirs limits subject to revision by the town nor in Council did not command the approval in-touch did not command the approval of the Government as the proposal was not a suitable remady for the evil of i crase in community on of it quor Au attempt was made to introduce the Civil Procume tode for the Ageny Tracta in the I reddingly but was defeated. The Government promised to issue presentations of the contraction of the instructions to the effect that wherever possi ble, without inc avenience to the work of admi istration clerks and revenue inspectors admi istration clerks and revenue inspectors appointed as sub-Majistrates should not be posted to places within whose jurisduction they had previously served as such cierks or revenue imprectors. In framing rules under the District Einschalttes Act the Government assured the Council that the number of voters would not be reduced but that higher quantications would be insight so; of most of serve on Municipal Councils. A public inquiry was eaked for into the instructions of multi-particular in the formation of the process of multi-particular in the later and the formation of the process of multi-particular in the later and the formation of the process of multi-particular in the later and the process of multi-particular in the later and the process of multi-particular in the later and the process of multi-particular in the later and the process of multi-particular in the later and the process of multi-particular in the later and the process of the proces the secretary with a view to score second the of the percentage with a view to score second the offens the decreasemt opposed this request and made in contented, that the inquiry would serve no removed.

the purpose as admittedly there was no extravag ance in public expenditure. The Council was asked to approve of the appointment of a committee to advise as to the masures necessary for the proper the masures necessary for the proper catallishment of willage pencharats as suggested by the Decentralisation Commission, with larger fudicial functions a purer system of elections and increased fluories proper to this request first Harold Stuart asnounced that he Government had under contemplation the bringing in of a Bill to create contemplation the bringing in of a Bill to create williage panchaysts with judicial powers in petty elvil and criminal cases. Pive seven or nine villa rers commonating confidence would at as a Beneb with three as quorum Their civil jurisdiction would be appreciably increased though the system of the village munsiffs sitting though the system of the vinage phonome stating shorty to hear certain clauses of cases would not be abolished. The village magnitudes a powers would be transferre I to these rancheyate which would be set up in each village or convenient group of village. The announcement of the intention of the Government to propose in the lumedaste future legislation o these lines was received with satisfaction by the whole council A resolution to make primary education free ard compulsory in certain selected Mandarpal areas wa rejec ed at the opposition of Govern ment who atrongly unged the financial aspect of the question The Government was not of the question. The Government was not unwilling to consider when er opportunity permitted the question of making research into Anguis curing summer on an appear made to permitted the question of the value of indigenous light of past evenus, a highly controverstal indian drugs. It was also urged that the subject which was likely to create sharp devernment should choose non-official Presidents of the control of the c Boa d should be reorganised and its functions on a groun or recognized and he inhemon-en arged so as to include the non-ordical ele-ment as in other provinces of India. The Ceylon Quarantine i egulations for passesques going from India to Certon which made invid lous distinctions between Europeans and Indiana and subjected third class passengers to numer out hardships and rodicatives wer criticised by a number of members. The Government announced that they had opened up negotiations with the teylon dovernment on the subject and they expected to arrive at a satisfactory settlement

The Council debates brought to light some legis ation that may be introduced by Govern ment in the coming year. The Village Panchaya! Bill has already been referred to There is every chance of a Bill being brought forward to probable smoking. The Could be the control of the c to prohibit smoking by Children The Local Boads Act would be amended in several Boa ds Act would be amended in several (impo tant respects so as to extend further the elective praciple. Wadras Regulation XI of 1916 which deals with the punishment to be awarded to villagers for the commission of petty offences, such as using abusive language, minor assaults and affrays, would come in for much modification. The entire question of punishment would be revised and a scheme would be devised to make the punishments autiable to people that are generally brought up before such village Courts. In all probability, the punishment of putting the offender in stocks, if he belongs to one of the lower castes of the people, would be done away with and the offensive distinction between castes and caste made in the present regulation would be

Bengal Legislative Council.

Mr Hornell pleaded that the delay was in evitable that it had resulted in a better scheme and that the work would be taken up as soon as an opportunity offered Perhaps the topic which was most frequently mooted was that of the industrial development of Bengal, Ur. of the Industrial development of Behaul. It Radha Charan Pal especially ured the necessity of taking action on the report prepared by Mr Swan. In his reply Mr Beatson Bell said that Government were willing and anxious to do what was possible and that they had saked the Government of Indua to obtain an expert Director of Industries The question of industrial development was again raised to a bitting on the Lorentzia Company in Page at a aitting on the Legislative Council in Dacca when r Surendra Yath Banerjee moved when r Surendra Yath Banerjee moved that this Council recommends to the Covernor

The greater part of the sittings of the Bengal | Mr Swan in his report on the industrial development of Bengal ' He urged that the enwith discussions on the Budget during which attention was drawn to a great variety of the couragement of Government might take a first of the improvement of primary education and another for the pronotion of female deducation in Calcutta In both cases the resolution was refused by Government on the ground that funds were not available. The question of Mahomedan education was vigorously pressed by Mantyl A b Fazal 1.01 and others a complaint being made that un necessary delay had to urred in providing an Arts college for Mahomedan students and Arts college for Mahomedan students and Arts college for Mahomedan students and Arts college for Mahomedan students and Arts college for Mahomedan students and Arts college for Mahomedan students and Arts college for Mahomedan students and Arts college for Mahomedan students and Arts college for Mahomedan students and Arts college for Mahomedan students and Arts college for Mahomedan students and Arts college for Mahomedan students also in erecting a hostel in College Square Mr Hornell pleaded that the delay was in the had been accuptomed to the providing by many the place in India certain silk handkerchiefa were made which he had been accuptomed to the providing by many the place in India certain silk handkerchiefa were made which he had been accuptomed to the providing by many the place in India certain silk handkerchiefa were made which he had been accuptomed to the providing by many the place in India certain silk handkerchiefa to the providing by many the place in India certain silk handkerchiefa to the providing by many the place in India certain silk handkerchiefa to the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the providing the pro in what place in Indua certain silk handkerchlefa were made which he had been accustomed to huy in Edinburgh. If Beatson Bell then reterred to various industries and urged that thy should be dealt with in a more practical spirit those expruments being abandomed which had apparently been proved to be unsuitable for Bengal such as the manufacture of glass and posed inaking in Beatson Bengal and referred to the application made by the flowerment of Bengal or a Biractic of the again referred to the application made by the dovernment of Bengal for a Director of In-dustries. He would like to see an expert appointed with large funds and a free hand.

motion by Wr Surendra Nath Roy that a City Civil Court, separate from the Cal utta.

High Court be stablished in Cal utta for
the trial of suits valued at Rs 10 000 or under that this Council recommends to the Covernor was strongly opposed by the barrister mombers in Council that the necessary measures be laken as soon as it may be convenient to by 13 votes to 10 the official members abstain give effect to the recommendations made by log from recording their votes.

The United Provinces Legislative Council.

The Council met at Lucknow on 1 th Feb in their sad bereavement roary 1915. Sir Jam's Meston presiding. After mover other members s a resolution moved by the Hon bk Khwa a Empire had sustained by Ghulam us Saqlaln Ghulam us Saqlain expressing deep regret at the death of Lieutenant the Hon ble Edward Hardinge and submitting the respectful condobences of the Council to his Excellency the Viceroy the following resolution was proposed by the Hou bie Raja St Sheoraj Singh This

In addition to the mover other members spoke on the loss the Empire had sustained by the death of Field Marshal Roberts The Hon Khwaja Ghulam-us Saqlain then proposed In view of the Puropean War and rumours connected with the War this Council recommends that his Honour the Lieutenant Govern w may be pleased Vicercy the following resolution was proposed by the Hono be Rajs &B Sheoraj Singh This to take such urgent measures as may be possible Council places on record its sense of deep sorrow for the less that the Empire has suntained by the death of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, that great veteran of India who raised an undying name by his splendid in reply said it was well to examine what services and heroto character and requests the Leutanant-Governor to offer its heartfelt commenced. The war started when the Proymembers of the late Field Marshal's family Steeks were at a low level in August and its

is of the kharif. Then was broke out and prices were affected. There was a steady rise since July, except in November but the rise was in wheat 55 per cent and retail 40 per cent barley where some and retail 40 per cent warry only 8 per cent gram 11 per cent dhal 12; per cent. The mover's figures for England were not in accordance with those given by the secto that in accordance with those given by the Frince Minister. The pures of four was about equivalent to 6 seems to the ruppe. The short age of wheat owing to several causes was a reality almost every distract in India reported shortage till the kharil was reaped Most distates reported that it was not bunyas who destrets reported that it was not burjas who had hosarded stocks but cultivators. High prices assisted the cultivator in paying his debts and he needed help A good kharif had been followed by an easing of prices and the recent good rain it was hoped would further reduce rates. The mover had said that action by floverment was necessary Mr. Pin called attention to the attempt by Gyrmany. to fix prices the result was disastrons and the German Government had been formed to attempt an organisation of the supply of good grains for the nation. The resolution was lost

At the session on 15th March, the Hon Mi Pim in introducing the provincial binancial statement for 191-16 said entirely un precedented conditions had introduced an even larger share of guess work into the estimates and the seked for cheerful co-operation with the Government of India in securing economy and thereby taking a share if a small one to the financing of the war. Frature of the is the interior of the war resture or the Bridget were the unusually heavy expenditure on establishments caused by the restriction of leave and the heavy expenditure which twas expected to continue for a part at any was expected to continue for a pert at any rate of the year under all heads affected by the prices of grain including more cape ally grain compensation allowance and dietary expenditure of all kinds. A preliminary provision of Rs 2,20 000 was made for grain com penantion allowance, and a workerine feature was the provision of Re 70 000 for assistance to indigenous industries which have been badly hit by the war

At the meeting on 19th July the Municipalities 310, the object of which is to consolidate the Municipal law which is at present contained in four separate enactments and ave amending Acts, was introduced by Mr Pim Before the Bill, which has been a considerable Refore the Bill, which has been a conskirable time ender preparation was referred to a falcet Committee one or two members referred to its proposels. Mr Raza All trusted that the question of Mahomedan representation would be settled in select committee and hir Motilal Nebru speaking for himself was in agreement with the suggestion. He said there was not a Council meeting at which meeting at when the proposely were not not relating to this muttee. questions were not put relating to this matter and he thought if the questions were decided once for all, both communities would be able

was natural that prices would rise till the taking | non official chairman, but even in those of the second class the experience has been that a non-official chairman can only carry on the non-official charman can only carry on the saministration at a great sacrifice of his private interests. Public spirited gentlemes have been found willing to make this sacrifice, but as a permanency such a system cannot work and in the larger municipalities it would ex-clude from the field of possible chairman nearly all the abject citizens who mustic other wise look forward to this goal of their ambitton but who would not be able to give up all their other interests. Further relief in dealing with the current details of executive work must therefore he afforded it as we all wish the best available talent may be enlisted in sel of local self government. The Lieutenant Governor is strongly of opicion that this assistance can best be afforded on the lines recom mended by the Royal Commission on Decentrainsation namely that in the larger name!
palities the details of executive administration should be vested in a full time officer subject to the control of the board. Even in the manifoldity bowever the Local Government does not consider it necessary or desirable to introduce the complete separation of deliberative and executive functions which characterize the Bombay (orporation Act and still less does it desire to give such powers to the executive officer as would render him uble to dominate the board or the chamman or to take up any other position than that of the right hand of the chairman in carrying out the details of municipal administration. The Bundelkband the chalman in control The Bundel Europe in unicipal administration

Estates Law Amendment Law of Land Encumbered Estates Law Amendment Bill and the Bundelkhand Algenation of Land Law Amendment Bill, extending the application of these measures were passed. In reply to a resolution it was amounted that the Lieuten ant tovernor was considering the representation of the Lumbon Division in the Council.

At the meeting on 5th October the Kaswar Raja Bill, a non-controversal measure con cerning the land trong laws in the prigama of haswar Raja (a portion of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benarra outside the bound ary of the State in which the Maherana has ruling powers) was passed. A proposal by the Hon Lala Sukhbir Singh that the Government should be recommended to take steps to improve horticulture and arborculture as well as fruit and vegetable culture was passed and accepted and vegetable culture was pessed and accepted by Government. The resolution suggested the organisation of a separate Government department to deal with the subject but Mr. Burn the Chief "correlary gave adequate reasons why the Government could not approve of such a course. The Honble Lala Sukhbir Singh nevived the question of the organization of village parchayate to settle petty civil and crimmal disputes and to look after sanitation on the subject was passed and Mr. Burn gave the assument that trovumment had not been once for all, both communities would be able to actic down to work for the country's good overlooking the metter and that in the cold Mr Fin, in reply to the discussion, pointed out closely the contract would not be appointed to the bright executive officers would only be appointed to the bright where work was heavy. He forths to the burden of administrative dictable for the conduct of the business of the forths to the burden of administrative dictable; (ound, if were passed on the motion of Mr Burn, residue on the chalmens in the bright municipalities, he wall "As Members know, none have to give two months notice of Bills they wish to introduce.

Punjab Legislative Council

The proceedings of the Punjab Legislative Council during 1915 reflected the influence of the war in that all legislation of a definitely controversial nature was postponed and even in the discussions which arose there was little of the usual controversial element. At the first meeting of the year on March 13th the Hom Mr. Mant presented the revised financial stituents for 1915 16. It divised a financial stituent for 1915 16. It divised a financial stituent for 1915 16. It divised a financial stituent for 1915 16. It divised a financial stituent on which was more satisfactory than might have been expended in the or fall the cheumstances. For 1914 16 the revenue was larger and the expendence smaller than had been estimated. The Budget anticipated a deficit of 4½ lakes which was to be met from provincial balances. These balances amounted to over 49 lakes of which only six were hypotheseated to special purposes. The Budget had of course be a influenced by the war. In dislocation of trade land depressed the price of cotton to the disadvantage of agricultural land had been affect all by the financial depression caused by the war whill each of partity owing to the absence of a considerable number of troops from the Punjak

On the expenditure std the high price of foodstaffs had made a strious drain on provincial resources the grant of grain compensation allowance baving cost mearly five lakls in 1914 15. In the new Budg t if lakls was put down for this item. Mr. Mant explained in detail the urrangement by which a crorrect rupers had been taken from the provincial returness and surrendered to the Government of India in return for a recurring assignment of I lakls. In the fifth the Previncial Government owing to abnormal receipts from the sak of land had mor money than it could profitably spend at the moment and had in effect purchased a permanent annuity from the Government of India set in reflect purchased a permanent annuity from the Government of India set the red of per cent. The premanence of this assignment had heat carefully adecuarded and would represent assume of income to the province that would not be affected by tuture revisions of the financial arrangements between the Government of India and the Punjab The 31 lakls would represent interest on Invested capital and the province instead of spending lavially for a few years had acquired a permannt source of theome for the be not to operating a source of the one for the one fit to posterity.

At the moving of the Council on April Lind the main business was the discussion of the Budget. An unusual and interesting point of etiquette arose at the comment ement of the session. The Hom Mr Barron (11d) Secretary called attention to the conduct of a non-ontial member who had caused the pull leation in a newspaper of a list of quest our which land here disallowed by Ris Homour the President. The member in question applicated for his breach of etiquette and Hishonour naccepting the apology said a stop must be put to this undestrable rackles. The Hon. Mr Barron also introduced amounted rules for the conduct of business in the Council. The main provision of the new rules was to the effect that a non-official member and the last of the two months notice of his

intention to introduce a Bill. Two months was the period that must elapse between the submission of an official Bill and any further submission of an official Bill and any further proceedings in connection with it in order that the Secretary of State might have tune to peruse the Bill and make any observations that he considered desirable The Hon Mr. Thompson Revenue Secretary introduced the Punjab Military Transport Bill which was referred to a select committee. The Bill was referred to a select committee. The Bill was referred to superseit the Punjab Military Transport Animals 4ct of 1903. The main difference between the new Bill and that 4ct were (1) the abolition of the system of registering suppose and arts 21 the introduction of were (1) the another of the introduction of more expeditions methods of acquisition (3) provision for the sate custody of loads which of the transmission of the of taining trained sarwans, when the latter is nally went with their unlined when hired but not when purchased). The Hen Ral Buladur Pain Suran Dass mov I a resolution to the effect that at Fast 20 per cent of the total sak proceeds of Government waste lands in provision of more effective equitary arrange ments for drainage water supply communi cations and model dwellings in the new colonies In the course of his spe ch the mover dwelt on the defective san tary arrangements in the canal Colonies. The Hon Mr Muhammed Shall pointed out that it was more important to introduce an tary improvements in the old towns and villages thin in the new colony area. The Hon Sir Mehall Lenton opposed the resolution on the grounds that earmark ng revens was opposed to financial rules that experience in the old solution did not justify the as unnition that tovernm at neglected or would neglect the interests of the new colonley that district fund resources in the new colonles were far in excess of these of non-colony distru f und finally that the g ographical principle in the dichution of contributions from the public excheque had never been recognised by Government Be also pointed out that the local government only received 50 precent of the sale proveds of waste land so that the 20 per cent ment oued in the resolution would nical 40 per cent of the local government's The Hon Mr Munt Financial Secretary also criticised the resolution as unwound in principle and as bound to be futile in its effects, His Honour the Presid at pointed out that it was not the case that manitary arrangements in the new colonies were so defective that it was necessity to make special arrangements to n move those of first. The mover then with draw his resolution

A kingthy discussion then ensued on the Budget for 1915 16 in which most of the nonofficial members took part. In general the Financial Secritary was congratulated on his Budget and approval was expressed by most numbers of the suggested of one error to Imperfail resumes to return for a permanenal assignment of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ label. The Ron Mr Rubam

mad fihal and other speakers returned to the aspirations of the province in the matter of a Bagh Court and an Executive Council in straining up the debate Sr Michael O'Dwyer dwaft on the prosperous state of the provincial frances and on the many calls that were being made on them for larger expenditure in all directions. He spoke of the far reaching effects of the war and of the economic d stress caused by the rise in the prices of food grans Dealing with the organ sed corsp racy of returned em grants to subvert the Government and the outbroak of lawleneness n the Western Punjab he described the measures taken to Punjab he diser bed the meanife taken to cope with lawlessness Government he affirmed could face these outbreaks with squan mit because they had proof that the overwhelming majority of the people of all changes and circula were determined to support them in quelling the disorder. Finally his Honor declared that the most temper of the Mahomedans Sikhs and Hindus alike had ralked to the call of the Empire and were shedding their blood in its defence

At the bimla meeting of the Council on September 25th the amended rules for the conduct of business introduced at the last meeting were passed The Military Transport Bill was also passed The Hon Mr Thompson introduced the Medical Practitioners Regis tration Bill. The man feature of the Bill was the institution of a Medical Council of twelve half to be nominated by Government and half half to be nominated by Government and half to be elected by registered practitioners. The j main duty of the Council would be to keep a register of practitioners who in its opinion were properly qualified in western mediane and surfery and it would have power subject to an appeal to Government to remove the names of those who had been convicted of offences or have been found guilty after aquity at breamons conduct in any professional general of infamous conduct in any professional respect of manness counter is any processional respect.

It would also be made a punishable offence for a person talsely to proteen that he was a regardered practitioner. The Bill did not interfere with hakings and walds and did not prohibit practice by unregistered practitioners. It was referred to a Select committee. The Lieut Governor closed the exaction in a representation to the beautiful to a representation of the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of the seco

the condition of the province. He said the season's moreoon had been the worst known since 1877 Fortunately timely rain had fallen all over the Province except the Rawablodi and Multan divisions and had saved the attn and multan diversus and had alved use says ation at a most critical time. Turning to the question of public security he referred to the measures taken to meet the sudden outburst measures taken to neet the sudden outburst of disorder in the south west and reviewed the revolutionary movement of returned configurates. He said that the crim a committed all over the Central Punjab from November 1914 to July 1915—and they had not yet ceased created a state not only of alarm and inscentity but in some cases of terror and even panic and if they had not been promptly checked by the firm hand of authority and the active co-operation of the people would have produced in the province as was intended by the comspirators a state of affars similar to that of Hindustan in the Mutmy-paralys s of authority widespread terrorism muting of troops whole sale robbery and murder not only of the officers of Gov rament but of loval and well-di posed He went on to point out that though eu bjecte most or the comp rators were 9 khs they were in no way representative of the sikh community which had given such signal proofs of its valour and devotion in this war. The conspirators had been publicly disconded and repudlated by that community and it was the active help given by Sikhs throughout the province and by the author ties of Sikh states that enabled so many of the criminals to be brought to justice Of 6000 returned emigrants. His Honour said 250 believed to be the most dangerous had been temporarily interned as civil prisoners 1 700 had been restricted to their civil prisoners 1 700 had been restracted to their villages or put on security and 4 000 had been allowed complete liberty of movement in conclusion 8r Mcheel O Dwyer spoke of the grat part the mart al races of the Punjah were taking in the war Almost half the troops sent overseas were Punjable and of 89 000 recruits added to the Indian Army since the beginning of the war 44 000 were from the Punjab

During the year the Council lost a valued mofficial member through the death of Bir Arthur Ker and another member Sirdar Dalit committee. The Lieut Governor closed the Singh relinquished his seat on appointment session in a powerful speech in which he reviewed to the Council of India

Burma Legislative Council.

The legislative harvest for the year was ; very small. This was natural in the special very small. This was natural in the special circumstances caused by the war sud the impending retirement of the Lieutenant covernor in the interval between the end of the financial year and the departure of Sir Harvey Adamson at the end of October the period covered by the extension of Sir Harvey's service no many contractions of the state of the covered by bill was introduced though there was a certain amount of preliminary work carried out in connection with measures to be discussed

in Bombay Madras and Bongal The Bill provide for the registration of duly qualified medical practitioners abject to the control of a medical Council made up of five members elected by the resident registered practitioners and four including the President nominated and four including the President nominated by the Local Government. The Council will have full control over the Registrar to be appoint ed and an appeal lies to it from any refusal of the Registrar to register an applicant. The Council has also the power to strike off the regist or any member who has been convicted of a cog nizable offence or who has been found guilty The first meeting of the Council took place or any member who has been convicted of a cog on March 13th when the Hon. Mr. Bleen introduced the Eurran Heefical Bill, which of intensors professional counter after due follows the Boss of similar measures enacted inquiry by the Council An appeal is allowed

from the decision of the Council to the Local he took a reasoned, hopeful view of the Government Persons eligible for registration prospects of the allies and regreted the success those registered or of German machinations in stranging our From the decision of the Council to the Local Government Persons eligible for registration tall into three classes those registered or qualified to be registered under the Medical Acts these holding metical degrees of one of the five Indian Universities and those who lave been trained in a Government Ancies School and are qualified as military sassistant surgeons or sub-assistant surgeons or Hospital saistants. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee

Then the Hon Mr Ketth presented the Revised Financial Statement, He raminded the Council of the Revised Financial Statement for the previous year and stated that an esti not the previous (13) and search olds an estimate based on the income and expenditure of ten months four of peace and six under war conditions showed a defect of Rs. 38 85 war conditions snown a centre of no. 30 co.
lakhs This defet was to be met by a reduction
la expenditure of Rs 31 'S2 Is he said the deple
ten of the balance by Rs 7 53 lakhs As the
original estimates provided for the expenditure of Rs 47.70 lakhs out of the opening balance of Rs 186.75 lakhs the balance was thus to be lowered by Rs 55.23 lakhs in all and would stand at Rs 84 13 at the opining of the vent stand at Rs 84 13 at the opining of the view 1915-16. The proposels for that year unvolved an expenditure of Rs 582 27 lishis with an income of Rs 568 4. lakis This expenditure was less than the original estimat for the previous year of Rs 527 v3 lishis by Rs 59 50 lakis and Hs 14 31 lishis her than the Revised Estimate of Rs 596 80 lishis but hearly lishis more than the actuals of 1.413 14. The defect was to be one of the proposed to the company of the proposed to the company of t lakin more than the actuals of 1313 14. The defected was to be into out of the opening balance which was thus reduced by a tu ther Ba 13 85 lakins to Rs. "O 28 lakins of which Rs 26 49 lakins were our marked for special purposes. The province was to be congratus lated on not having been completed to adopt more rigorous retrenchment and on the per manent addition of Rs 15 11 lakhs to its income in the form of a recurring assignment from the Imperial Budget

As this was the first meeting of the Council since the outbreak of the war the Hon Mr Hosein moved that this Council records trades moved that this country is cords its deep conviction of the righteonsness of the cause of Great Britain in the present war and assures His Majusty's Government of the unswerving loyalty and devotion to the Briti h throne of all communities and classes in Burma unswerving loyalty and devotion to the Briti in throne of all communities and classes in British in his speech the mover of the resolution mentioned the great disappointment and paus caused to the Mussalmans by Furkty's participation in the war on the side of Germany and Austria, and expressed the opinion that this course of action was the work of a small minority of the officials and that the majority including the Sultan and the Crown Frince were averseful to the officials and that the majority including the Sultan and the Crown Frince were averseful the Sultan and the Crown Frince were averseful the Sultan and the Crown Frince were averseful to Mr. Cowasjee who pointed out one redeeming feature in connection with the war It had caused a tremendous wave of loyalty to sweep over the whole Empire of Eccially India, and Illustrated to the whole world the innatense solidarity of the British Empire The homourable gestleman expressed his sense of deep obligation to the British Navy for the officiency with which it had cleared the seas of the enemy's sline and enabled commerce to proceed without interruption almost as asalay as in time of peace. His Honour the Fresident supported the resolution in a speech in which supported the resolution in a speech in which

old ally Turkey

The meeting of the Council on April 3rd considered the report of the Schut Committee on the Burna Medical Bill No amendments of a drastic nature were suggested. In the discussion on the Bill the Hon Mr Du Bero proposed that the proceedings of any inquiry under this Act into the conduct of a resistered practitioner should be reduced to writing and contain a full statement of the charge documents and evidence in support and in refutation of the charge the defence and the Council's decision. This amendment was accepted A proposal by the Hon Mr Douglas to compel those registered under the Medical Acts to register under this Act also was not approved

The bill was then pas ed

The Hon. Mr Keith presented to the Council
the santtioned Budget Estimates of the Proof the Budget took place at the third meeting of the Council on April ath 1315. The Hon Mr Hosen noticed the backward state of Mahomedan education which he said had been made the thome of a good deal of platform ratory and hterary offusion of popu iarity hunters all over India as a means of selt advertise ment, but no progress commensurate with the magnitude of the actiation had been achieved. The Hon Mr (owasje pointed out that while the price of tubber had risen in the wars by more than 80 per cent the forest kerme had is a in the same period by the than 30 per cent As a ready he suggested an extension of the sperations of the Forest Department in the extraction of timber which at present is mainly in the hands of private firms holding leases. The Hon Haung Performed to the increase of crime in Burma and suggested a return to the village system The police he said were not beloved of the people the people themselves should be taken nto the confidence of the Government and should be given powers within their respective village tracts to preserve pear and order said to bring offenders to instru

The Hon Mr Du Ern droused the expuditurion education for the past ten years He suggested that it would be interesting to know how much of the heavy annual expen diture from various sources was divided amonst Primary Vernacular Primary Anglo-Vernacular Secondary and Higher University Education. and also on various forms of Technical Edu cation He expressed dissatisfaction with asked whether it was not time to fix a maximum expenditure from publi funds on higher educa-tion and apply the available balance to pri-mary v rascular education. The Hoa. Ar Eke pointed out that under the Eurma Village Art the headman had ample powers and the duty of assetting him was imposed on all in habitants of the village-tracts. It was the consistent policy of the Government to encour age headmen to exercise these powers and they age heathing to exercise these powers and they did in fact give invaluable assistance in the prevention and detection of crime. The Hoa, Mr Keith explained the system under which forests were leased to rulyate firms at a fired rate of royalty for fifteen years with the right of

renewal on revised terms for another fifteen years Thus Government did not get the brack at same of a rise in the price of timber but on the other hand it was guarded against a loss when the price fell. A scheme for the strengthening of the forest establishment was under preparation

His Honour the President brestly nakeed the effects of the war on the inclusives and finances of the province and found cause for congratulation in the fact that the durance that effects had been far less serious than might have been anticipated. The worse sufferers from the war had been the ruby miners of Mogak many at whom had been compelled to migrate and find substitutere clawb re The chit meony-more to the province as a who k was the shortest of hipping and the high rates of fright. But Burnus hard this inconvenience with other parts of the Luppin as the inevitable consequence of a great war

The Council then adjourned shie die

Though the Burms Medical Bill, No. 1 of touncil a discussions there are several meaning in course of preparation including a Water Hyachith Bill an Excise Bill a State Bill, and a Prevention of Incoulation Bill The Hill Bill will deal with the extinction of a weed introduced it a said by Chinamen to Burna in nearly and which threat us to thoke canaly sud navigable crocks in thany parts of the Delta for last is designed to put a stop to an old and dangerous Burmese practice which erree no useful purpose since the discovery of vaccination as a presention of small por

A Burma Wolfram Ordinary is under con skieration. This is a war measure intended to fullitate the supply of labour to the mines and men sa the output of the tungsten one that in a pured in exceptional quantities for the purposes of the war

Bihar Legislative Council.

The Council met on Japuary the 19th when His Honour the Leutenant Governor reterred to the splendid loyalty of the Province The Hon Mr Bishun Presad moved a resolution ex pressing to the hing Emperor the unqualified loyalty of the people of the Province and the sense of full support to the just and right-ous war which Briton had been compelled to under take also of gratification at the employment of Indian troops The resolution was unanimous ly carried Replying to questions it was stated that the main buildings under construction for New Capital are Covernment House and Coun of Chamber the Secretariat the Post and Tele graph Offices and the High Court The tounds tions of these buildings had been finished and work on the superstructures was well advanced

Ou March 13th the Hon Mr Galt presented the revised financial statement. He said that owing to the war they had been asked by the Government of India to restrict their expendi ture as much as possible whilst next year they had been permitted to draw on their balances only to the extent of 33 lakes. The greater part of this expenditum would be on the erection of buildings in the new capital. Year reforms which they were on the point of introducing, in cluding the scheme for the reorganisation of the MEAN LANDER excise department and a more liberal system of acholarships in schools and olleges had thus neces arily been postponed. Owing to the discostion which had thus been caused it had been decided to postpone for the present the revision of their provisional financial settlement which would otherwise have been made with a view to the introduction of a permanent sett ement with effect from the commencement of the coming official year On April 7th the Hon Mr Brikishore Prasad moved a resolution ask ing for the appointment of a committee to in quire into the strained relations between plan turn and prots. The Hou Mr Levinge said that forestment were wrating reports from the forestment were wrating reports from the forest of flevence and the forrey flettlement officer on the subject. The resolution was nega-tived. The Hen Mr Brijkishore Presad drawd

that the privilege of electing the chairman might be axtended to some of the municipalities where it had not existed and that Hovernment should issue instructions encouraging the election of non-officials as chairmen. The Hon the Maharaja of Durbhanga accepted the first part of the resolution but apposed the second portion

When the (ouncil reassembled on September 8th the Hon Mr Levinge moved for leave to in troduce the Bihar and Orisea Coes (Amendment) Bill 1916 He said the primary object of the Bill was to give effect to recent orders of the Scoretary of State placing the proceeds of the Public Works Cess which have hitherto been paid to (lovernment account in district treasur mes at the disposal of district boards and dis trict committees The Hon Mr Lavinge next asked for have to lutroduce the Bihar and Orissa. Excise Bill 1915 He said that early in 1912 the Government of India remarked on the increase in the number of excise procedutions reported from the United Provinces in 1911 and in the number of convertions for offences rela ting to ocain in Bengal which then included Bihar and Oriesa and they drew the attention of the tian ramunts at the United Provinces and It is need to the inudequacy of the penalties pro-vided by the local acts in force. The question of amending the Act in the manner suggested was taken up and it was n affect that if would be more opvenient that the Province should have an Facise Act of its own. The Bill was introduced and referred to a select committee The Hon Str Edward Galt introduced the Putna Administration Bill 1915 and it was referred to a Select Committee The Hon Bir Edward Gait also moved for leave to introduce the Bilar and Orisea Madical Rill, 1916 which was referred to a Select Committee Several mem bers then addressed farewell speeches to His Honour the President who is leaving India In his reply the President referred to the need for co-operation which would be manifested during the next year or two in this as in every other province owing to the period of financial strip gency which was in store

The Public Trustee.

The Public Trustee of Ragiand is a Govern a ment Official created by Statute (Public Trustee Act, 1906) whereby the State sets as an executor or as a trustee under Wills and as a trustee under wills and as a trustee under settlements whether these instruments are new or old and in other offices of an analogous character

The office has been a great success in the seven years that it has been open the value of the trusts in course of administration have amounted in round figures to 550 900 000 will be estimated value of Wills lodged in the Department which have yet to mature is purit at some £59 000,000 showing a total value of business of all kinds negotiated at \$110 000 000

Fees chargeable—The office is now entirely self supporting and is no charge upon the tax page. A provision of the Statute declares that the Office is to make no profit but to charge only such fees as may provide the working expenses and constitute a reserve fund against the flabilities assumed by the fater for breach of trust. In accordance with this mutual principle the fees have already been reduced from their original scale and the cash surplus of fees over expenses regarded as the nucleus of a reserve fund for all contingences is now 144 588.

The main fees are of two kinds—a fee on rapital and a fee on meome. The less on capital are taken in two instalments—an instalment of half taken at the beginning and an other instalment of half taken at the end of a trust—each instalment being calculated at the indicating rates—

On the first ±1 000 fifteen shillings per cent.

On the excess of 11 000 to 120 000 five shill lings per cent

On the excess of £20 000 to £30 000 two shillings and mx pence per cent

On the excess of £50 000 one skilling and ithree pences per cent. The Fee on income is one per cent if as is usual the income be paid direct from its source to the person entitled on any income in excess of £2 000 a year the fec is only † per cent where the income is paid through the Depart ment then the fee is two per cent. up to £500 a year and † per cent on any excess of £500 a year and † per cent on income in excess of £500 a year and † per cent on investment is † per cent. the Public Trustee, out of this fee paying the brokerage. There is priver to vary these fees to meet the peculiar circumstances of special cases but owing to the low range of the fees and their mutual obstacter the power of reduction is but seidom exercised except perhaps in the case of large trusts

The Department has been organised upon lines followed by commercial organisations. Forms are avoided wherever possible the methods of the Offsee prescribing prompt attention to all matters within the day.

The particulars of any trust in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview and upon his assent being obtained, his appointment should be effected in the ordinary way as in the case of private trustees. In the case of a Will about to be made his appointment can be secured by the simple provision I appoint the Public Trustee of England as the executor and trustee of this my Will

One of the forms of trustceship which would appeal to Legish people residing in India is a scheme known as a **Declaration of Trust** An official pamphet cyclams that the Public Trustes sorvices have born requested by people who either because of professional or business pre-occupation or from want of experi business pre-occupation or from want of experience in dealing with money matters or from the disadvantages which might attach to Governmental professional or business disabilities abroad, are not well placed to select and supervise their Investments It would appear that the services of the Department in this matter were first regulationed by officers taking up appointments in India and foil we got their revuest for Individual satisfance. ing out their request for individual assistance this scheme of trust came to be devised, and has been found to commend itself to the circum as been found to comment need to the circum stances of a very large circle of persons similarly disadvantaged. A Declaration of Trust is an inexpensive form of trustesship by virtue of two in the owner practically retains full control over his capital. The property is made over to the Public Truster either in the form of money to be invested or specific accurities transferred into his name and thereupon the Public Trustee executes a short "declaration setting out that be holds the money invested or the secruties in trust for the transferor The result of this is that income as it accrues. is paid to the owner or to any beneficiary as he may direct A wide field of investment is permissible as the trust provide that the permissible as the true provide that the runds may be invested as the owner may from time to time direct. As the pamphlet sets out interest at the rate of at least 4 per cent, is to be looked for under the scheme from investments of a non speculative character. It should be understood that this form of trustceship is not analogus to a bank, doposit, where the return of the capital at pur given the solvency of the bank is expected investments are selected bank is expected Investments are selected with the greatest ear in consultation with the owner but it must be understood that the Public Trustee does not accept responsibility for any functuation of any of the investments chosen. The fees payable for this scheme of trusteeship so far as the capital fees are concerned are half those payable in the case of an ordinary bettlement. The other fees are the same as the ordinary fees.

The appointment of the Public Trustee secures certain definite advantages inasmuch as he is by Art of Parliament a Corporation Sole and thus it is said the Public Trustee never dies, so that the expense of appointment of other Trustees is permanently avoided His

integrity is guaranteed by the State while the vides that strict source shall be observed in measure of his success would indicate that he respect of all trusts administered in the Departis necessarily experienced and skilled in his ment duties

Close personal attention is given by the Public Trustee and his senior officials to the details of every trust and as regards the work of investment a large organization has been set to to give the best consideration not only in the scholar of th to the selection of investments but to the duty of keeping them under frequent observation

An Advisory Committee of men of recognised authority has in the past year been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to assist the Public Trustee by a quarterly review of the investments made. In the last Annual Report the Public Trustee speaks of having secured a return of £3 19 4 per cent upon his trustee investments and a return of £4 10 1 per cent upon his non trustee investments

The success of the Department would seem to show that there is a widespread public need in England for such an Office, and the energy and efficiency with which the Department has sand emergery with which the Department has been constituted and conducted has been a great factor to commending it to the public. The State truarantee is also doubtless a factor of great importance. A statutory rule pro

The administration is subject to an audit by the Controller and Auditor General (the covernment Auditor) while the internal orga nisation has been built up upon the principal ministration

An important section of the Statute gives the Public Trustee power to direct an audit and investuation of the condition and accounts or any trust

Officials in India will doubtless tend to make an increasing use of the Department. As a Government Office its stability will commend tirell to them as a medium to safeguard their interests under Wills or Settlements which can be entirely relied upon and free from the raks and expense attendant upon any other forms of trusteeship

Further information upon details and copies of the official pamphlic riports and rules etc. can be obtained of the official agents to the Department ter —Mesers King Hamilton & Co Celoutta and in Bombay Messis King King & Co whose head office is Messis King 8 King & Co 4) Combill London, F C

PROVING OF WILLS.

In British India it a person has been ap [2] pointed executor of the will of a deceased person it is always advisable to prote the will as early as possible. If the will is in a viria cular it has to be officially translated into Raghah A pertuon is then prepared praving for the grant of probate of the will All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be sancyed to the pri tion. The values of immoveshle properties are usually succeed at 16; year, purchase on the nett Municipal assessment. For estatuoder Rs 10 000 the probat duty payable as 2% between Rs 10 000 and Rs 50 000 the 27, between its 10 km and Rs 50 000 the duty payable is 24°, Over 50 000 rupers the duty payable is 4°, In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purpose, of probate duty the following stems are allowed to be deducted —

Debts left by the deceased including mort gage encumbrances

The amount of funeral expenses

Property held by the doceased a trust and not beneficially or with genera power to conter a beneficial intere t

The particulars of all these items have to be stated in a separate schedule. It is the prac-tice of the High Court to send a copy of these tree of the High Court to send a copy of these achedules to the Revenue suthorities and if the properties particularly immoveable pro-pertius have not been properly valued, the Revenue department require the pedition to be incended accordingly in certain cases the Court then regulars citations to be just tished and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no objection is ledged by any person so interested within 14 days after the publication or service of citation and if the will is shown to have been properly executed and the petationer entitled to probate is ordered to be granted

THE INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

The third annual Indian Science Congress will be held in Lucknow on January 18th, 14th and 15th 1915 Many of the papers are of purely technical interest but several deal with matters of direct public importance. Such are Education in its riston to Agriculture," by Mr B Coventry The Re-alignment of Hold ings," by Mr B C Burt The Application of Bottsman Seience to Agriculture, by Mr A Howard, and Winds at various Cloud Levus and their relation to the Monsoon by Mr W

A Harwood Plant and animal life in water come in for a good deal of attention, as may be seen from the papers Seasonal Conditions son from the papers Seasonal Conditions governing Fond Life in the Punjab by Mr Batal Parshad A Butter of flotative Adaptations of certain Water Plants," by Mr M S
Ramaswami and 'The Aquatic Weeds of the
Codarant and Pravara Canals a Study in
Appeled Roology ' by Dr W Burns Dr J C Bose is to deliver a public lecture on Invisible Light

Freemasonry.

In an Institution so universal as Freemas my . Dubrict Junior Grand Worden Maharaja of Kuch the growth of that body in any particular part of the world is usually similar in all respects to the development in other parts. When Freemasonry was first established in Bombay and became strong enough to have its own Provincial Grand Lodge, the Grand Master of English Freemasons appointed James Todd a Lieutenant of Police, as the first Provincial; Grand Master in 1764 This office he held until 1798 when the Provincial Grand Lodge until 1798 when the Provincial Grand Lodge seems to have gone into abeyance A revival apparently set in in 1833 and Lodge Orizin in the West was founded at Poons. This was followed in 1844 by Lodge St. Andrews at Kamptee and in 1948 by Lodge St. Ceorge in Bombay in 1861 the Provincial Grand Lodge was revived and George Payfor was appointed P G M.

In 1870 a fresh warrant was I sued by which the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bombay was silered to Dictrict Grand Lodge with James Gibbs as D G M The nort D G M was Ed ward Tyrrell Leith who took charge in 1879 and he was followed in 1897 by H R H the Duke ne was followed in 1887 by H. R. H. the Duke, of Connaught. The ten alnder of the District Grand Masters were H. E. Lord Sandhurst 1895 1899 H. E. Lord Northcote 1400-1902 Hon. Str. Lawrenco Jenkins 1903 1907 and G. Owen W. Dunn 1808-1911 The present D. G. M. being, W. Absur Haig Brown who was appointed in 1912.

Under the skillel management of these illustrious men the District has grown until now there are under the District Grand Lodge of Bombay 40 Lodges with a total membership of over 2 000

At the same time the Royal Arch and Mark At the same time the ROYal Arch and Mark degrees have also prospered and there are 18 Chapters with a total membership of over 600 and 11 Mark Lodges totalling over 300 One of the principal objects of Masonry being charity it is unteresting to know that from January 1884 to December 1912 the Lodges and chapters subscribed over Ra. 82,700 to the Bombay Masonic Association and individual brethren over Rs 22,800 of these amounts practically Rs 53000 has been speat on school ing, stc., of children of deceased or indigent masons and it is hoped that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to form a fund the interest on which will be sufficient to clothe feed and school more of such unfortunate children than hitherto has been possible

The Lodges in the District also have to pay every year a small fee for each member to the Board of Benovolence and these contributions have enabled that Board to disburse to widows, distressed masons and to famine relicf inude ete a rum of nearly Rs 48,000

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE E C List of Principal Officers, 1915 CALCUITA

R W District Grand Master Right Hon Baron Carmichael of Skirling GOJE, KCM C Deputy District Grand Master, Hon Sir James Muston K.O.I B

District Senior Grand Warden, D. Johnston.

Reher

Dutrict Grand Secretary J A Dolton BOMBAY

R W Dutrict Grand Master W A Haig Brown JP

Deputy District Grand Master C B Robinson. JP Pub (Eng.)

District Senior Warden, Khun Bahadur F N Suntook

District Junior Grand Warden, Dr. F. Efford District Grand Secretary J F Pennock, V D IAUDO (Eng)

MADRAS.

R W Dudgiet Grand Master Hon Mr Ll B Burkley

Deput i District Grand Master C J Riggs District Senior Grand Warden, Col D W. B bington Dutrict Junior Grand Warden, A. L. Hannay

District Grand Secretary J H B Brougham

RANGOON

R W Dudged Grand Master The Hon. Mr. Justice E W Ormand,

Deputy Dutrict Grand Master Col H W Sunfor

District Senior Grand Warden W Kendali District Junior Grand Warde 1 G H Evalle Dutrict (rand Secretary A Blake

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA

Installation-November (St. Andrews Day) COMMUNICATION-4th Saturday in January, April July and October

PLACE OF MEETING -Freemasons Hall, Eavelin Street Bombay

Grand Master The Hon ble Mr Justice F C O Beaman, 149

Grand Master Depute P C Set has Substitute Grand Master P R Cadell, C.I R.

ICS Honorary Substitute Grand Master T Srini vasacharya.

thand Superintendent of Northern India, Lt -Colonel J E Barry

Grand Superintendent of Central India, Col. P W P Macdonald.

Grand Superintendent of Southern India, J. Pr rrow

Grand Superentendent of Eastern India W. R. Courier TCS

Senior Grand Warden E (Tements L. 9 Mirra All Mahone d ďо ďσ Khan

Junior Grand Warden C H. Stophing C W Ives Do do ďα

U Scordary-ARTHUR W WISE, Elphinstone Building, Murzban Road, Fort Bombay

BENGAL MASONIC ASSOCIATION

for

Educating Children of Indigent Freemasons.

Registered under Act XXI of 1860

Instituted in 1869

President — The Right Hou ble Baron Carm chael of Skirling, Gulle, Kolk H., District Grand Master

This Association is supported by capitation assessments from the Lodges in the Di trict of Bengal and by voluntary contributions.

- 1 A donation of Rs 500 made in on or more parments of not less than Rs 0 each constitutes the donor a bac President for Life with the privilege of five votes
- 3 A donation of Rs. 100 constitutes the donor a Georgeof for Life with the privilege of one vote and one vote for each additional donation of Rs. 100
- 3 A subscription of Rs 16 per amount entities the subscriber to one vote for the year and an extra vote for every additional Rs 16
- 4 The conditions of the abo e are the same whether the donor or sub-oriber or an individual or a Lodge, Chapter or any other society
- 5 A general meeting of substribers is held twice in the year at Freemasons Hall Calcutta
 19 Park Street
- 6 The general conduct of the affairs of the Association is extrasted to a committee composed of the President. Tressurer and Secretary, and of his Members to be elected at the February Half yearly becomed Nectlug.
- 7 The funds of the Association we devoted solely to the board and education of children
- 8. Cluddren are admitted into the Association at the age of seven years and continue therein till they have attained the age of seventeen years

Thus rule applies equally to children of both sepes without any distinction of religious denominations

- 9 Kiections take place at each Quo at Meeting of Subscribers according to the number of vacancies and capabilities of the fund
- 10 No child is eligible to be placed on the Lust of Candidates unless his rather has bron a Registered Mason for five years and bibschiing Member of some Lodge for at least three years of that period

Subservations and donations are received by the Durick Grand Secretary and by the Secretary of the Association (Herbort E. Kers, Freemasons Hall 19 Park Steet)

> W J Bradshaw Bonorary Treasurer Herbert E Kent Secretary BENGAL MASONIC FUND OF BENEVOLENCE.

GRAND COUNTTEE President

The Right Honourable Baron Carmicha); of Shirhing 6012, h C x G., District Grand Heater

The Hon ble Sir James Meston ECIE, Deputy District Grand Marter

- (D Stewart PDdW
- S A Fairweather Deputy Crand Treasurer
- J A Dolton. Deputy Grand Becretary
- H L Kent Deputy A Crand Secretary
 SCOTTISH MASONIC FUND OF
 LISTED OLENCE.

For the purpose of affording temporary relicity and got breemsons and their families

(rand Secretary—Arthur W Wisi Elpida tone building Murrhan Road Fort, bombay

THE SCOTTISH MASONIC BENFVOLENT ASSOCIATION IN INDIA.

- (a) For the purpose of granting Angustiss to old and destitute I reemssons and their widows.
- (b) (lanting allowances towards the mainting name and education of the children of the crused or indigent Freedmasons
- (D Furdonjee Honorary Secretary and Treasurer
 - J. C. Mistry. Honorary Assistant Secretary Diphristoni Building Murzban Road Fort Dombay

THE SIND M 150NIC DENENOLETT
ASSOCIATION

Registered under Act % Mf of 1800 (Established 1873)

Patron.

Right Wor Bro H I the Right Han ble Lord Lamagton acm a gold Late Grand Mastr of A Y F., Indus and Governor of Bombay

L H Chetham President

Servetory - Framroze L Punthakey, Victoria Street, Tredy Quarter Karachi

Indian Architecture

I ANCIENT

The architecture of India has proceeded on lines of its own and its monuments are unique ancient civilization a natural bent on the part of the people towards religious fervour of the contemplative rather than of the fanatical sort, combined with the richness of the country sort, combined with the richness of the country in the sterner building materials—these are a few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was while a stirring history gave it both variety and glatmour Indian architecture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly and a really cum preheadive treatise on it has vet to be written. The subject is a vest and varied one and it may be such a treatise never will be written in the form of one work at any rate. The spidt of Indian art is so foreign to the European in a ret clearly that it is only one European in of art culture that it is only one European in of an equate that it is only one European in a hundred who can entirely understand it while art criticism and analysis is a branch of study that the modern Indian has not as yet sundy that the month indian has not as yet rentired upon to any appreciable extent the upon to any appreciable extent the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the only recognized anti-ority on the subject the best known examples of the style has been Fergusson, whose companious work is that which will find most ready acceptance by the general reader. But Fergusson acceptance of the nearly impossible task of covering the control of the control of the covering the control of the covering the control of the covering the control of the covering t ground in one volume of moderate dimensions and it is sometimes held that he was a man of too purely European a culture albelt wide and effectle to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction. Fergus maight in this partirular direction fergus by stand confessed Amongsta wat number son a classification by racce and religions is bowever the one that has been generally accepted hitherto. He asserts that there is no stone architecture in India of an earlier date stand the architecture in India of an earlier date in the architecture in India owes the Introduction of the war of the India was the Introduction of the war of the India and India owes the Introduction of the war of the India Raja. ian era and that India owes the introduction of the use of stone for architectural pur poses as she does that of Buddhism as a state religion to the great Asoka who reigned B C 272 to 286

Buddhlat Work.

Hergusson's first architectural period is then the Buddhlst of which the great top. at Banchi with its famous Northern gateway is pechanis the most nursel example. Then we have the Gandharan topes and monasteries Perhaps the examples of Buddhlst architecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chattva halls or nock-cut caves of Karh Abrits. Nath Elicas and Kasheri. access to the general student are to be found of activity and underwent remarkable modifications the chaitva halls or rock-cut caves of Karling and Kanberl A point of the Gandhara work may be development while the arch, at no time a salinded to in passing This is the strong favorite constructional form of the Hadu Kuropean tendency variously recognized as Roman Byzanline but most frequently as the predictions of the ruling class. The folkago seen in the capitals of columns bears. The requirements of the new religion—the strong results in the archive the first account which is was now forced on their attention by the predictions of the ruling class. The folkago seen in the capitals of columns bears. The requirements of the new religion—the strong resemblance to the Girek account. tollago seen in the capitals of columns bears are requirements of the new religion—the strong resemblance to the Grock acanthus mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Grock influence particularly in the treatment of organized congregational sets of worthing-gave opportunities for broad and spaceous common assumption amongst some authori that indian art owed much of its best to European hifuence an assumption that in European hifuence an assumption that in streamously combated by others.

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwara temples near Mount Abu and the unique
Tower of Victory at Chittore Toner of Victory

Other Hinda Styles.

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. the hearts residency and the sound of themselves the seen in many rock-cut temples as at Ellora, where the remarkable Kylas is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior It is as it were a life-size model of a complete It is as it were a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings several hundred feet in length not built but sculptured in solid stone an undertaking of vast and, to our modern ideas unprofitable industry The Pagoda of fanjur, the temples at Seringham, Pagoda of radjort the rempies at commission, Chidainbaram Vellore Vijayanagar &c and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the stylo

the Chalkvan of South-emtral India, and the Vorthern or Indo-Aryan style."

The differences and the similarities are apparently so intermixed and confusing that he is fain to fall back on the broad generic title of Hindu -how ver unscientific he may thereful architectural examples in India So also are the palaces of Amber Datlya, Urcha Dig and Udaipur

Indo-Saracenic

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally called the Indo Saracculc which deve-loped after the lightwinedam conquest Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh leave of activity and underwent remarkable modifiof other decorative forms Great ingentity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament. This Moulem trait further turned the attention of the besiders to a greater extent than before to proportion and mass as means of giving beauty mere richness of sculptured surface and the aesthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the NAMES OF THE PARTY OF

The art was thus the gainer by the new con-The art was thus the gainer by the new con-ditions. It gained in power and variety much as "Classic architecture gained under the Romans. But it equally lost sometiting too The Indo-Sanceauk is apt to appear cold and hard. The writer was impressed by this on his first view of the Gwallor palace already mentioned. Though a Hindu building that palace has yet much of what might be called the more sombleticated quality of the Indothe more sophisticated quality of the Indo-Sersecule work as well as some similarity of detail. It has, being Hindu, a certain amount of sculptured ornament of animated forms and the general effect of roundness richness and interest thereby imported seemed eloquent in suggestion as to what is lacking in so many

treatment to which allusion has been made the smilarities to be found between the Maho the smannia to be found between the state pretan buildings of India and those of North Africa and Europe the introduction of the minaret and, above all the instrucial evidence that exist of the presence in India of Europeans during Mogul times, are cited in support of the theory. On the other hand those of the epposite school hold the foregoing view to be due to the prevailing European preconception that all light and leading must rome by way of Europe and the best things in art by was Graco-Bactrian sculptures and point to those of Borobuste in Tays the work of Buddhist colonists from India wonderfully preserved by reason of an immunity from destructive instances given by the immun position abowing the best examples of the art extant

of other decorative forms threat ingenuity but contend that the art, though modified, came to be displayed in the use of pattern and yet remained in its essues what it had always of geometrical and foliated ornament. This been, indigenous Indian The minaret the Modified traits further turned the attention of done the arch they contended though develop benifiers to a greater extent than before keped under the Modem indicesce, were yet to proportion and mass as means of giving so far as their detailed treatment and crafts manship are concerned, rendered in a manner distinctively Indian Fergusson is usually regarded as the leader of the former school while the latter and comparatively recent while the latter and comparatively recent school has at present found an eager champion in Mr E B Havel, whose works, on the subject are recommended for study side by side with those of the former writer Mr Havell practically discards Preynsons racial mothod of classification into styles in favour of a chronelogical review of what he regards to a greater extent than did his famous precursor as being one continuous homogeneous. Indian mode of architectural expression though subject to variations from the influences brought to bear upon it and from the varied purposes to which it was applied

Agra and Dalhi.

and interest thereby imported seemed eloquent in suggestion as to what is lacking in so many of the Mahometan buildings.

Foreign Influence.

There would appear to be a conflict between archeologists as to the extent of the effect on Indian art produced by toreign influence under the Mahometans. The extreme view on the one hand is to regard all the best of the arch self-buildings at the Agra fort. At Dally we have the great Jumma Musild, the Fort, the tombs of Humayon Suffaz Jumg &contract to the foreign importation. The Game to foreign importation. The Game to foreign importation. The fact tendency the development of new forms and modes of the style there found from the varieties of the indo Qaraccoule style—the former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for the Mahometan Suffaz former to the Agra and Dellin may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo Qaraccoule style—the former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for the Mahometan Suffaz former to the Agra fort. At Dally we have the great Jumma Musild, the Fort, the tombs of Humayon Suffaz Jumg &contract may be mentioned because in each the unique Quité Minar Two other great centres may be mentioned because in each the development of new formes and modes of the style there found from the varieties of the Indo Qaraccoule style—the former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for Makhar's deserted capital of Eachpur Slkrip has tomb at Secundra, the Moti Musild and patch the Agra fort At Dally we have the great Jumma Musild, the Fort, the tombs of Humayon Suffaz Jumg &contract may be made to the sufface and the unique Quité Minar Two other great the trong the sufface and the unique Quité Minar Two other great the trong the sufface and the unique Quité Minar Two other great the trong the sufface and the unique Quité Minar Two other great the trong the sufface and the unique Quité Minar Two other great and the sufface and the unique Quité Minar Two other great the trong the former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for the former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for the former for the renowne at Delhi and Agra as well as that of one from that of the other These are Ahmedahad in cinc of the other These are Ahmedahad in Gujarat and Bijapur on the Dokhan both in the Bombay Presidency 4t Ahmedahad with its neighbours Sirkhej and Champanir there seems to be less of a departure from the older Hindu forms, a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to have rethe inter and nucker rather than to have re-course to the arch while the dome though constantly employed, was there never deve-loped to its full extent as elsewhere or carried to its logical structural conclusion. The Ahmedabad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone jail

Bilapur

of Boroducet in sava the work of Buddhest colonists from India wonderfully preserved by reason of an immunity from destructive influences given by the huniur position athewing the best examples of the art extant it is probable that a just estimate of the merits of the controversy with respect to sculpture at any rate cannot be formed till time has objitterated some of the differences of taste that exist between East and West

To the adherents of the never school the configuration of the influence in the configuration of The characteristics of the Bijapur variety

that of the provalting material the hard un choice of materials available—the local red compromising Dekhan basak. In a similar and white sandstones combined with access manner the characteristics of the Ahmedabad to matrie and other more costly materials manning use consequences of two americans to manner the way no doubt income more costly materials work with its greater richness of ormanicate was no doubt largely responsible for the many tion are bound up with the nature of the Gujarat saily recognizable characteristics of the architectors, while at Delhi and Agra the free! tecture of these centres

II MODERN

The modern architectural work of India a building it was always an cogineer who built divides itself sharply into two classes. There it is still indicated by the architect in some is first that of the indiagenous Indian Master cases deeming it advisable to style himself builder to be found chiefly in the Native States, particularly those in Kalputans Second there is that of British India or of all those parts of the peninsula wherever Western ideas and methods have most strongly resum nees and methods have most strongly spread their indicence chiefly, in the case of architecture, through the medium of the Department of Public Works. The work of that department has been much animal-virted upon as being all that building should not be better entitled by the control of the control o but, considering it has been produced by men to whom it was admittedly not the water and who were necessarit contending with lack of expert training on the one hand and with departmental methods on the other it must be conceded that it can shew many notable build ocaceaed that it can shew many notable build ings. Of recent years there has been a tend ency on the part of professional architects to turn their attention to India and a few of these have even been drafted into the service of Government as the result of a policy ini-tiated in Lord Curson's Vicerovalty. In time therefore, and with the growth of the influence following, not only amongst the artistic public of these men, such of the represent against of highest and India but even within the building of the British in India as was just dovernment services. The controversy is and was not merely thoughtlessly maintained as a corollary to the popular jape against every thing official may gradually be removed. If this is so as to Government work progress should be even more assured in the trear atmosphere be even more assured in the irear atmosphere outside of official life. Already in certain of the greater cities where the trained modern architect has established himself in private practice, there are algue that his influence is beginning to be felt. He still compliants how cutting of official life at ready in cottain of may see good examples of the master build the greater cities where the trained modern ers work in nearly every native town and architect has established himself in private basear in India. The town of Lashkar in practice, there are signs that his influence is Gaulior State may be cited as peculiarly rob beginning to be feit. He still complains how in instances of picturesque modern indian ever, that the general public of India needs at rect architecture while at Jaipur Udaipur, much educating up to a recognition of his Benares &c this class of work may be studied value, both in a pecuniary sense and other in many different forms both civil and religious the last of the other world that the article of the sense of the content of value, both in a pecuniary sense and other in many university from so that the sur glous and the extent to which the alleged when of a relic of the popular idea of the time introduced the surface of the popular idea of the time introduced to the traveller who is architect might occasionally design enough for the purpose

builder public attention has recently been drawn with some prominence and the sug gestion is being pressed that efforts should be directed towards devising means for the preservation of what is pointed out to be a remarkable survival—one of the tew in the world—of living art but which is threat ened with extinction by reason of the spread of Western ideas. The matter has assumed of western access the matter mas assumed the form of a contriversy centring round the question of that much discussed project the building of the Government of India a new capital at Delhi It is urged that this project should be utilized to give an impetus to Indian for the preservation of the art appear for the most part to be adherents of the indigenous Indian school of archaeogists aiready men indigenous Indian school of archaelogists aiready men-tioned They have mustered a considerable however too strictly one of the moment and too purely technical for its merits to be judged by the general reader or discussed here Ita olaim on our attention her in the fact that it afford an added interest for the tourist who may are good examples of the master build

Archæology.

The archeological treasures of India are an varied as they are numeous. Those of the pre-Muhammadan period may roughly be divid ed into (1) architectural and sculptural monuments and (2) inscriptions. No building or sculpture in India with any pretentions to be considered an example of architecture or art can be ascribed to a time earlier than that of April (2012) 250 Poly Verbal (2012) 250 Poly Verb Asoka (circa 250 BC) In the pre-Asoka ar chitecture of India, as in that of Burma or I hins chitecture of India, as in that of Burms or 1 lima at the present day, wood was solely or simost solely employed. Even at the close of the 4th century B C Mgrasthenee the Grock Ambas sador at the court of Chandragupts, grand father of Asoka, describes Pataliputra, the capital of the Indian monarch as surrounded by a wooden wall plerced with hop-holes for the discharge of arrows. If the capital that self was thus defended we can easily infer that the architecture of the period was wooden And long long after stone was introduced the bthic styles continued to be influenced by or copied from, the wooden

Monumental Pillars. - The first class of MOREMEGNAI PHIRTS.—The first class of works that we have to notice are the monumental pillars known as lots. The oldest are the monolithic columns of Aboka, nearly thirty number of which ten bear his finscriptions. Of these the Launya Mandangarh column in the Character Divided Theory is proceeded. the Champaran District Turbut is practically uninjured. The capital of each column like the shaft, was monolithic and comprised three nembers 22. a Percepolitan bell, abacus and crowning sculpture in the round By far the best capital of Asoka time was that exhumed at Sariath near Benares The four items standing back to back on the abacus are carved with extraordinary precision and accuracy of the post Asokan period one pil lar (HC 130) stands to the north-east of Bes nagar in the Gwahor State another in frost of the cave of Karl (AD 70) and a third at Eran m Central Provinces belonging to the 6th Cen tury A D. All these are of stone but there is one of iron also. It is near the Qutb Minar at Delhi and an interliption on it speaks of its having been erected by a king called Chandra identified with Chandragopta II (A D 375 413) of the Gupta dynasty It is wonderful to fur the Hindins at that are torquing a bar

of our core minute as that are torque a very of iron larger than any that have been forged even in Europe to a very late date and not frequently even now Pillars of later style mare found all over the country especially in the Madras Presidency Ko less than twenty exist in the South Kanara District A particularly elegant example faces a Jaina temple at Moda little and the property of the country of the count bidri, not far from Managalore

Topes.—Stupus, known as dagabas in Cevion and commonly called Topes in North Inda, were constructed either for the safe custody of relics hidden in a chamber often near the base or to mark the scene of notable events in base or to mark the scene of notable events in Briddhist or Jaina legends Though we know that the ancient Jainas built stapes no specimen of Jaina stapes is now extant. Of those belong ing to the Buddhists, the great Tope of Sanch in Bhopal, is the most intact and entire of its class. It equalities of a low circular dram sup-porting a hemispherical dome of less diameter, howed the dram is an open passage for circum

ambulation and the whole is enclosed by a massive stone railing with lofty gates facing the cardinal points. The gates are essentially cardinal points, wooden in charac wooden in character and are carved, inside and out, with elaborate sculptures. The staps itself probably belonged to the time of Asoka. but as Dr Marshall s recent explorations have osnolusively shown the railing and the gate wave were at least 150 and 200 years later res wave were at least 150 and 200 years later res-pectively. Other famous Buddhats sugar that have been found are those of Bharhut between Allahabad and Jubbilport. Amrayati in the Madras Presidency and Piprahwa on the No-pelees frontiar. The tope proper at Bharhut has entarely disappeared having been utilized for building villages and what remained of the rail has been removed to the Calcutta Museum. The bas reliefs on this rail which contain short inscriptions and thus enable one to identify the scenes sculptured with the Jalakas or Birth The scenes scuipoured while squares of the stories of Buddha give it a unique value. The supa at Amravati also no longer exist, and portions of its rail, which is unsurpassed. In point of elaboration and artistic merit, are now in the British and Madras Museums. The stupa at Piprahwa was opened by Mr. W. C. Peppe in 1898 and a steatite or soan-stone rebquary with an inscription on it was unearthed The inscription according to many scholars, speaks of the relics being of Buddha and en shrined by his kinemen the Sakvas And we have thus here one of the stupus that were erect ed over the ashes of Buddha immediately after his demise

Caves -Of the rock excavations which are one of the wonders of India nine-tenths belong to Western India. The most important groups to Western India. The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaja Bedsa, Karli kanheri, Junnar and Nasik in the Bombay Presidency kilora and Ajanta in Nizama Dominiona Barabas I o milra north of Gaya, and Udayaguri and Khandagiri 20 miles from Cuttack in Oris.a The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was di vided viv the Buddhists, Hindus and Jainas The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar which were excavated by Aboka and bls grandson Dasantha, and dedicated to 41 vitas a nahod teet founded by Makkhali Gosala This refutes the theory that cave architecture was of Buddhist origin. The next ear liest caves are those of Bhaja, Pitalkhors and cave No 9 at Ajanta and No 19 at Nauk. They have been assigned to 200 BC by Fergusson and Dr Burgess But there is good reason to suppose from Dr Marshalls recent researches and from epigraphic considerations that they are considerably more modern. The Buddhist caves are of two types-the challens or chapel caves and piliarus or monasteries for the residence of monks. The first are with valited roofs and borns-shoe shaped windows over the entrance and have interiors consisting of a nave and side sides with a small super at the inner circular end They are thus remarkably similar to Christian basiliess. The second class consist of a hall basilicas The second class consist of a hall surrounded by a number of cells. In the later scharge there was a sanctum in the centre of the back wall containing a large image of Buddha. Hardly a charge is found without one or more subarge adjoining it Of the Hindu cave temples that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps the most frequented. It is dedicated to Biva and is not earlier than the 7th century A D But by far the most renowned cave-temple of the Hindus is that known as Kallasa at Ellora It is on the model of a complete structural temple but carved out of solid rock It also is Realizable to Sive and was excavated by the Realizable to Sive and was excavated by the Realizable to Sive and was encavated by the who may still be seen in the peintings in the ceilings of the upper porch of the main shrine Of the Jaina caves the earliest are at Khand girl and Udayagirl, those of the medieval type in Indra Sahha at Ellora and those of the latest period at Ankal in Nasik Tie ceilings of many of these caves were once adorned with fresco or knees caves were once saomed with iresco paintings. Perhaps, the best preserved among these are those at Ajanta, which were ere cuted at various periods between J50-650 A D and have eletted high prasse as works of art and have elected man place as were form of them perished by fire at the Crystal Palac. In 1866 The lost once were again opened by John Griffiths of the Arts School, Bombay half of whose work was similarly destroyed by a fire at South Kensington They were last copied. by Mrs Herringham in 1911

Gandbara Monuments -On the north west treater of India, anciently known as Gandhara are found a class of remains, rumed monastaries and burded supus among which we notice for the first time representations of Buddha and the Buddhist pantheon. The free use of Corinthi an capitals, friexes of nude Erotes bearing a long an capitals, friesce of nude Erotes bearing a long garland, winged Atlantes without number, and a host of individual motils ricarly establish the hönence of Helkenistic art The mound at Peshawar locally known as Shah ji ke Dheri which was explored in 1909 brought to light several interesting sculptures of this action together with a reliquinty casket the most remarkable bronze object of the Gardhara period. The inscription on the casket left no doubt as to the mound being the swap raised over the bones of Buddha by the Indo Scythian king Kanishka They were presented by Lord Minto a Government to the Buddhists. of Burms and are now enshrined at Mandalat

Structural Temples.—Of this class we have one of the earliest examples at Sanchi and another at Tigowa in the Central Provinces in Bouth India we have two more examples out.

Lad Khan and Durga temples at Albole in

Bijapur All these belong to the early Gupta
period and cannot be later than 500 A D • The spires of any kind. In other respects they are entirely different and already here we mark the beginning of the two styles. Indo Aryan and Dravidian whose differences become more and Drawidian whose differences become more and the birth place of Eudding which was for long more pronounced from the 7th century onwards disputed. Another noteworthy record is the In the Indo-Aryan style, the most prominent inscription of the Besnagar pillar. The pillar lines tend to the perpendicular, and in the bat beach known for a long time but Dr Mariball Drawidian to the borksontal. The salient was the first to notice the but Dr Mariball Drawidian to the borksontal. The salient was the first to notice the but Dr Mariball Drawidian of the claim is the cut records the records of this domain which was vilinear steeple, and of the latter the pyramidal at Garuda pillar in knonur of the god Vasudova tower. The most notable examples of the first by one Heliodores, son of Dion who is desorthing the temples of Brut et al. Aprenovo of King Antialkidae of Taxila.

teneswar in Onesa, Khajarah in Bundelthaad, Oda in Jodhpur, and Dilwara on Mount Abu One of the best known groups in the Dravidisa style is that of the Mamaliapuram Raths of Seven Pagodas on the seashore to the south of Madras. They are each hewn out of a block of granite and are rather models of temples than raths. They are the earliest examples of typical Dravidian architecture and belong to the 7th century. To the same age has to be assigned the temple of Kallsarath at Conjecveram, and to the following century some of the temples at Aihole and Pattadkal of the Bilapur District Rombay Presidency and the mono-lituc temple of Kailava at Ellora referred to above Of the later Dravidian style the great temple at Tanjora and the Strangam temple of Trichinopoly are the best examples

Intermediate between these two main styles Intermediate between these two main styles comes the architecture of the Decean called Chalulyan by Forgusson In this style the plan bronnes polygonal and star-shaped instead of quadrangular and the high-storeyed spire is converted into a low pyramid in which the borzontal treatment of the Dravidian is combined with the perpendicular of the Indo-Aryan. Some fine examples of this type exist, at Dambal, Rathhali Tilliwalli and Hangal in Dharwar Bombay Presidency and at Ithar and Warangal in Nizame Dominions. But it is in Mysore among the temples at Hallebid. it is in Mysore among the temples at Hallebid, Belur and Somnathour that the style is found in its full perfection

Inscriptions —We now come to inscriptions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahml and Kharoshihl. The Brahml was as Brahmi and Kharoshthi The Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern vernacular scripts of ludis. The kharoshthi was written from right to left and was a modified form of an auctent Aramaic alphabet introduced into the Punjab during the period of the Persian domination in the 5th century BC It was provalent up to the 4th century AD and was supplanted by the Brahmi The sufficie dateable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka One group of Burms and are now construent of manusars, the 4th century A D and was suppinance by the attypes of the same age belong the attypes at the Frankin! The earliest dateable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of asoka. One group to 1830 Some of them contained coins of other on pillars. They have been found from Shahbarganh 40 miles nor beast of Peabawar te Kigilya in the Nepal Tarai from Girnar in Kathawar to Dhauli in Orless, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Siddapur in Mysore abow ing by the way the vast extent of territory held by him. The reference in his Rock Edicts to the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antio period and cannot be later than 500 A D * The chus 11 of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and one of the characteristic is flat roofs without is of the secondary in the cannot be later than 500 A D * The chus 11 of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and see "spires of any kind In other respects they are B C 2.0 as the cadingly the Coronation His Rummindei pillar inscription again, discover ed in Nepal Tarat now settles, beyond all doubt, the birth place of Buddha which was for long

Hebodorous is herein called a Basquesta, which were a great building lace. Their style first shows that though a Greek be had become a began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar thanks and presumably a Vaishnava. Another in a combination of Hindu and Hindumandan inscription worth noticing and especially in this connection is that of Cave No 10 at Nasik buildings are the tomb of Humayum, and the The donor of this cave, Usbarvadata, who calls palaces at Fatchpur Sixt and Agra Of bimself a baka and was thus an Indo Scythian Jehangir a time his mosque at Lahore and the is therein spoken of as having granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmans and as having annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmans Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced

Sarscense Architecture—This begins in ladis with the 18th century after the permanent occupation of the Muhammadans Their first mesques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jama temples, and some times with comparatively slight alterations. The mosque called Adhas-din La phompra at Almer early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time was characterised by claborate richness of ornamentation. The Quito and we have have the Jam Masjid Hoshang's; tomb Jahas Mahall and Hindols Mahall as the most notable instances of the secular and sectedastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The mays rerusson, that of Almeonian may probably be considered to be the most elegant It is notable for its carved stone work and the work of the perforated stone windows in 81d1 Bayyids mosque, the carved niches of the manages of many other mosques the soulptured Militabs and domed and panelled roots is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu. In complete con trast with this was the form of architecture

in a combination of Hindu and Munammanan, leasures. Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Rumaym, and the palaces at Fatchpur Sixri and Agra Of Jehangir a time his mosque at Lahore and the tumb of Itimad cul-dagla are the most typical structures The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail And It was during his reign that the most splendld of Hinduism Thus for the political, social, eoc the Moghul tombs the Taj Mahai at Agra the nonneal and religious history of India at the tomb of his wife Mumtax Mahail was conditioned penods the morriptions are invaluable structed the Moghul tomb of his wife Mumtax Mahail was conditioned penods the morriptions are invaluable structed the Moghul tomb the Taj Mumtax Mahail was conditioned to more than the most spine of the Moghul tomb the Taj Mumtax Mahail was conditioned to more form and are the only light but for which another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of blus time.

Archeological Department—As the archeological monuments of India must attract the attention of all intelligent visitors they would naturally feel degrous to know something of the Archeological Department The work of this Department is primarily two-fold, concernation and research and exploration None mosque cause. Anna-aus La paompra at Almer servation and research and exploration from and that near the Quit Minar are matance of but spasmode chorde appear to have been made this kind. The Muhammadan arobitecture by Government in these directions till 1870 when of India varied at different periods and under they established the Archwological Survey of the various dynastic, imperial and local. The Lindia and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sur) Alexander Cunningham who was also the first Director General of Archeology The next advance was the mitiation of the local Sur classorate richness of ornamentation. The Quite mest advance was the initiation of the local Bur-Minar and tumbs of Altement and Als-ud-did veys in bombey and Madras three vears after Kinih are typical examples. Of the Sharqi The work of these Surveys, however was res-style we have three mosques in Jaimpur with tricted to notiquation research and descrip-several tombs. At Mandu in the Dhar State a tion of monuments and the task of conserving third form of Sancenic architecture spring up old buildings was left to the fitful efforts of the veys in bombay and Madras three years after tricted to autiquarian research and descrip-tion of monuments and the task of conserving old buildings was left to the fitful efforts of the local Governments often without expert gold ance or control. It was only in 1873 that the Government of India under Lord Lytton awoke with the runs of the huidings of this type, the conservator Vajor ole who did useful work for important of which are the Adma Masjid of three years. Then a reaction set in and its Standard, and so forth The Bahmani abolished. The first vitematic step towards redynardy of Guibarga and Bidsr were also great cognizing of Guibarga and Bidsr were also great cognizing official responsibility in conservation builders and adorted their capitals with important buildings. The most standing of these is the great morque of Guibarga and Guibarga of these is the great morque of Guibarga and Standard of the Director Guibarga with important buildings. The most standing of these is dynamy of an adorned their capitals with impor-tant buildings. The most sinking of these is who established the seven Archeological threes the great mosque of Gulbargs, which differs that now obtain placed them on a permanent from all mosques in India in having the whole footing, and united them together under the con-central area covered over so that what in others, but of a line to the footing, and united them together under the con-central area covered over so that what in others, but of a line to general, provision being also would be an open court is here rovided by six in made for subsidiating local Governments out of three small domes. Of the various forms in the first line of the sevent Archeological three would be an open court is here rovided by six in the form the sevent archive, and the sevent archive of the sevent archive definition of the sevent archive of the sevent archi the protection of historic monuments and relice especially in private possession and also for flate control over the excavation of ancient attes and traffic in antiquities. Under the direction of ancient attes and traffic in antiquities. Under the direction of Archeology a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair has been protectied, and the result of it is manifest in the present attended conditions of the buildings. One has only to see for example the Moghul buildings at Agra, Delhi Labore and Ajmer, in order to be convinced how the work of careful reconstructrass with this was the form of architecture at Agra, Deini Labore and Agmer, in order to employed by she Adil Saahi dynasty of High is convinced how the work of created reconstructure. There is here relatively little trace of thou and repair has converted these decayed and Hinda forms or details. The principal buildings descented monuments with their modern exhaus left at Higher are the Jami Maspid, executed into editions of invivaled leveli Gagua Mahall, Mihtar Mahall, livraism Maura in the Another notworthy feature of this work and moneys and the Gol Gumbar. Like their has been the resce of many of these buildings predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuis from professe and as arrilegious uses. It is well-

known that the superb Pearl Mosque of Jahangir in the Lahore Fort contained a Government trea sury and the Steeping Hall of Shah Jahan served as a Church for the British troops At Blia pur two mosques have been recovered, one or which was used as Dak Bungalow and the other as Post Office The local Autoberry has now been expelled from the lovely musid of Bidi died. Saleth Malett the ancient Srasyasti Sayyid at Ahmedabad. The Cave temples at Taxila or Takahadla, the seat of the ancient Trichingoly are no longer godowns. Nor has Rimdu University and so forth.

research work been in any way neglected under the new order of things A unique feature of it for the first time introduced under the guidance and advice of Dr Mar shall has been the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Sarpath where Buddha preschod his first sermon Kasia or Lusinara where he

Indian Art.

Within the last few years there has been a | in it at present but it may be said in passing Within the last few years there has been a most interesting and promising, though some what narrowly confined revival in Indian Art For this, it is to be feared scant credit is due to British educational policy in India, though the impetus has come mainly from a few Bnish and other Luropean enthusiasts who have reminded cultured India of the value of its ancient artistic heritage and indicated the possibilities of revival. Each year between 6 000 and 7 000 students pass the various examinations of the four Schools of Arts mun. to tool and to too betteen a pass the various reaminations of the four schools of Arts muntalned by the State but until very recently those institutions have been in some respects reaffoulty mistaken in ideal and method. View perfously mistaken in ideal and method view ing their work over half a century it may be said broadly that they have paid very hade quate attention to the traditions of Indian Art and that in consciously or unconsciously eucouraging Western influences which the Indian student could not thoroughly assimi late, they have not even been particular to choose good examples of Western art Nor have the Schools of Arts been altogether free from the taint of commercialism indeed for some years one of them was in effect some thing between an industrial workshop and an designed to meet the taste of tourists In factors to the Schools 't should be added that they have seldom been able to attract into class. The material they have had to work with has been unpromising Further even for students who might attain to conspicuous still there have been two openings in after life. All this is now changing but the improvement began only some fifteen years ago and it is mainly due to agencies more or less independent of the schools.

A Notable Revival.

The revival which has aiready produced one notable artist Mr. Abanhotranath Tagore is the direct outcome of the study of the work of the best periods of Indian art. In order to comprehend it, it is therafore necessary to game back over the history of art in India. With woult have a re here not particularly that they are here not particularly that they are the their more perceptible revival.

that its golden age in India was the period which produced the sculptures of Ellora and blephants that in its finest examples this art was genunely Indian for the Gandhara sculp-tures which show strong Greek influence, are inferior enough to make the contention that India owed much to Greece abourd, and that perhaps the finest Indian sculpture is to be found in Java, where at Borobudur, in the cighth and minth centuries A.D the desthe cigath and minth contraries a.D the des-candants of Indian emigrants wrought a long series of mights masterpieces. As regards paintings we begin with those at Ajanta, pro-duced at intervals between the first contary before Christ and perhaps the seventh century before Chost and perhaps the seventh century of the Christian era 4 typical example, in which a mother and her child supplicating Buddha are presented not only with much technical skill but with tendence of feeling, may be found reproduced in Griffith a book on Ajanta and in hir Harell s Indian Southture and Painting Those paintings are true frescoes differing in method from the Italian in little but the use of mechanical as well as chemical combination of colours.

Practically all the work of this time has perished and of the secular art of the period before the Noguls there is scant vestige. With the Moguls for the first time painting becomes trankly secular Whereas a Hindu philo-sophe had kild "down that it was acquitous to represent natural objects when the divini-ties could be made the artists subjects the Islamic dislike of idolatry naturally conduced manic using or molary naturally conduced to the development of scular painting. These Mogul artists were Persians of others, more or less under the influence of the Persian school. Akbar patronsed them liberally and Abul Fazi his histriographer records the triumpha of Mir Sayyid All a Persian and Daswanth, a Hindu of humble origm whose life, dark ened by insanity ended by suicide. The work

impercy was himself a consumate comois sour, espaid it is recorded, of descriminating meaningly between the work of the artests of the same school Sheni Khan Mansur and Abdul Halsan the chief artists of his time. were by him highly honoured the tast in fact, were by him highly honoured the last in fact, owed his training, as well as distinctions and rewards to the imperor libese and several other painters of the period excelled in por rath-ministures, of which happily in consequence of "he pract of of olding up publishings like MSs and only occasionally exhibiting them to view we have many examples in good condition. These artists are markedly superior to their predecessors influency and grace of line and show that they benefited by the closer observation of natural facts much as the first many of the product of the control of the predecessors influency and the control of the predecessors influency and the control of the predecessors influency and the control of the predecessors and the predecessors are not the predecessors and the predecessors and the predecessors and the predecessors and the predecessors are not the predecessors and the predecessors and the predecessors are not predecessors. the closer observation of natural facts muni-cated from about 1600 onwards Many of the outline drawings done with lamp black over a prelim nary sketch fainty carried out with a fine brush displed in Indian red are of exquisite quality It is notes orthy that though in some cases landscape is well ren-dered as a mire background, there are no ex-amptee in I dian painting of the classes age of nore landscape, here the Indian manters of of pure landscape here the Indian painter of to-day has to develop an ideal with hardly any suggestion from predecesors the purl tanical and higoted Aurangers was naturally hostle to art and by the middle of the aight earth, and the filter had deposted deposted. eenth century all the glory had departed from Indian painting though a measure of skill in traditional methods long survived and for a traditional methods long survived and for a time was not unappercated by Englishmen in Isda. By the early years of the inheteenth in the bowever Indian painting had in taully cassed to exist At length a painter stoke to be much admired by the worst judges among those Indians whose Western education had made them indifferent to indigenous art had made them indusered to indusenous any without giving them any real interest in Buropean art This man Ravi yarma, depicted Indian legends as if he were painting figures in smatter tableaux of Indian art fractions there is not a trace in his work which is three trical, sentimental and of poor quality tech nically. There have been others who have interest, except in so far as it exhibits a deulor able submissiveness to second rate we term teaching. The movement of to day which arouses high expectations is that in which Mr Abanindranath Tagore is the leader artist member of a Bengal family noted for rulture and common of the poet Rabindranath Pagore has made a close and most profitable study of the work of the Mogal and other smay of the work of the morni and other locophoids in painters of India, but he has seen in the experts as are n amples of their work not something to be and he has starbilly copied but certical principles which observe and he applies freshly in his own way. He has occasion for interpretable of the material sense of colour and much though as yet per the material

of to-day and to-mornow mast look for the laps not quite source, command of the technical best produced for all work of theirs which is not irecources of his art. Above all he is sincers inspired by Hindu philosophy or rehignon. The nowhere is there in his work any deliberate exploitation of the fact that he is an Eastern artist who must at all costs exhibit National ism in his painting. One of his pictures representing the spirits of the air is mathy famous, and his admirable illustrations to Omar Khay am issued by the Studio have found appre custion in England as well as in India Among those more or less associated with this painter, who as Vice-Principal of the Calcutta School of Art, is exercising a strong influence within narmy limits man be mentioned Mr. Surendranath Ganguly and Mr. Vanda Lall Bose the latter of whom has a vein of true poetic feeling and both of whom work in intelligent but not abject obedience of the old tradition of Indian painting. If there is no fourth name at present to put besides those mentioned there is every reason to believe there soon will be several

Modern Interest.

At the present time there is a marked development of interest among educated Indians in arts indigenous to their country, but it must be recognised that there is little real knowledge and taste in the public to which the Indian artist of to-day has to address himself. Work is e-termed rather as proof of Indian capacity than for its strict artistic merits Among those Indians and Europeans who have de-voted special attention to the matter their is an unfortunate tendency to exaggerate the value of old Indian art and thus to encourage the behef that the Indian artist of to-day can the benef that the indian artist of to-day can find no higher task than the repetition of old and narrow conventions. It is perfectly true that we must accept the convention of any art without a prior, objections but it by no means follows that one convention is as good. as another The question arises what limits a convention sets on those working within it and it is plain that the conventions of Indian art have compiled the exclusion of a vast amount of the Western panters best material On the other hand, it should be recognised that his traditions have made it almost im possible for the Indian artist to fall into the more successfully assumilated something of common Western error of taking a mere re-Western ideas of art but their work is without presentation of fact to be the aim of art. It i must describe that the Indian artist of to-day should revive the old traditions that he day spount revive the our traumous that he should be genuinely indian but it is not de strable that he should needlessly cramp him self because certain enthumasta assure him that the defects and limitations of classic Indian art are positive merits. The Indian artist has a vast treasure of religious and philosophecal matter to draw upon for such and contract are more towards to the Mindia entry. perts as are most congenial to the Hindu genius and he has the whole range of Indian life to observe and create over again. There is no occasion for an unwise saccticism on the ground that ancient conventions ruled out most of

Manners and Customs.

Rest to the complexion of the people, which aries from fair to black the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal descration. In its simplest form a Hindu stress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a lutury wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the wast and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourists eye Children either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna with all the jewels on his person, is nucle in his pictures and images

Drass.—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu drees brings the loincloth nearly down to the feet. On the Melabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are lett loose in front. In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder or cound both the shoulders like a Roman togs. Under this garment is often worn a cost or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his tull indigenous dress, he wears a long robe reaching at least down to the calves the sleeve may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the clow. Before Europeans introduced buttom, is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his cost to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawi is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt in which one may carry money or a weapon if allowed free may carry money or a weapon if allowed free greatest variety is shown in the head dress. More than seventre shapes of caps. However, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevall. Cones and oplinders domes and truncated pyramids, burth and low with sides at different angles, folded bruns, projecting brims long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways lagenulty culminating perinaps in the parroit shead "of the Marshis turbas—and is different angles, folded bruns projecting brims long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways lagenulty culminating perinaps in the parroit shead "of the Marshis turbas—and is different angles, folded bruns projecting brims long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways lagenulty culminating perinaps in the parroit and in different places, so that a tranned eye can tell from the head covering whether the heals from Poone or Dharwar Ahmedabad or Bharvangar.

Fashion Variations.—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fasherman may wear a short cost and a cap and may carry a watch in his pocket yet, as he must work for long hours in water he would not cover his legs, but suspend only a coloured terobial from his water in rond. The Pathan of the cold north west affects locae baggy

trousers, a tall head-dress befitting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as it to keep of cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except what they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes, notably the Indian Christians and Partis. Most Parsis however have retained their own head dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes those who can afford them wear sandals, allypers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public

Women's Costumes—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth taed round the wast with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head The folds are sometimes drawn in and theked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodiee on the Malabar coast many do not but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petitioats, or drawers or both are worn. Many Mussalman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The tast majority of Mahomedan women are goods and their dress and persons are hidden by a well when they appear in public a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the outstom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of secin sion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not

As a rule the hair is daily clied, combed, parted in the middle of the head, piatted and rolled into a chignen, by most women. Among high caste Rindu widows sometimes abave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do nut, as a rule completely shave their heads, Mahomedams in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck and grow it in the centre the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Norwadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parris and Indian. Christians. Most Mussalmans grow heards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and claewhere, where the Mahomedan infinence was parsmount in the past Paris's and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics known as Sadahus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not city their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a creet, in mutation of the god

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society fornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, ingeer, the waist-until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the tops. Children wear canklets. Each community affects its pesuitar mannents though imitation is not uncommens serpents with several heads, and flowers, like the lottes, the rose, and the champaks, are among the most popular objects of representation in gold or silver

Caste Marka.—Caste marks constitute a mode of pursual describin pountar to Mindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the ferchead. It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in morning and on fact-days. It may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandawood paste. The worshippers of Vishmu draw a vertical line across the spot and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity it is said to represent her. A more claborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V generally with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishmus foot. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines made with sandalwood paste or sakes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishmus come and disc other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay. To smear the arms and the chest with asndalwood paste or sakes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples near the arms and the chest with asndalwood paste is a favourite kind of foliot, cepecially in the hot season. Brads of Tuisi or sacred Basil, and berrier o Budrakaha care even penaltras, strung together are worn round their necks by Vaihnavas, a Shaiva sect suspend from their necks a metallic carket containing the Linga or phalius of their god. Bairagis, ascetics besides wearing Radrakaha remedicants stupend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horisontal line. High casts widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, as also to deck themselves with nowers or crasments. Flowers are worn in the chignon lindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turneric, so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. In many other cases this colour has no such associations. The Muslim deviated affects green, the likin Akali is fond of blue, the Sanvasi adopts crange for his robe, and no reson can be assigned with any degree of certainty

Skivs.—India is a land of temples, more open and shrines, and the Hindu finds at every term some supernatural power to be appeased Shiva bas the largest number of wordilipers. He has three eyes, one in his foreback, a moon a crescent in his matted hair and at the top of the coil a woman a face representing the river Ganges. His shode is the Mount Kallas in the Himalayas, from which the river takes it is source. Round his neck and about his ears and Himbs are serpents, and he also wears a necktace of skulls. In his hands are several weapons, especially a trideoit, a bow, and a themistrioti, and also a drum which he sounds while fancing for he is very fond of this axer time. He sits on a tiper's skin, and his vehicle as white build. His with Parvati and his son lass with things. An exoteric in an analysis of the last on a tiper's skin, and his vehicle as white build. His with Parvati and his son lass with the last on a swell and his son lass things. An exoteric in an

ing is attached to every part of his physical personality. The three eyes denotes as insight into the past, present and future the snoon, the serpents, and the stude denote months, years and cycles for Shiva is a personification of Time the great destroyer. He is also worshipped as a Linga or phallus which represents creative energy

Gaupat —Ganeah or Ganpati the controller of all powers of evil aubject to Shiva, is worshipped by all sects throughout India. Every undertaking is begun with a prayer to him. He has the head of an elephant, a least abdomen, serpents about his waist and wrists, several weapons in his hands, and a ploce of his track in one hand. He is said to have broken it off when he wanted to attack the moon for reducing him. The different part of his body are also esoterically explained. His vehicle is a rat.

Parvati—Parvati, the female energy of Shiva, is worshipped under various names and forms. She is at the head of all female super natural powers, many of whom are her own manifestations Bome are benign and hean tiful others terrible and ugly Kall the tuterierce manifestations In this form she is black a tongue smeared with blood projects from her gaping mouth besides her weapons, she carries corpses in her hands, and round her neck are skulls. Bombay also take, its name from a goddess, Kumbadevi Gouri, to whom offerings are made in Indian homes at an annual festival is benign On the other hand the pidemic diseases like the plague and small pox are caused by certain goddesses or mothers.

Vishbul, the second member of the Hindu trinity is the most popular deity next to Shiva. He is worshipped through his several incarnations as well as his original personality. His shome is the occan or milk, where he reclines on the coils of a huge, many headed serpont. At his feet site Lekkhunt shamponing his legs From his navel issues a lotta, on which is seated Brahms the third member of the trinity. In his hands are the conch, which he blows on the battlefield, and the disc, with which the heads of his reternies are severed. Round his neck are gariands of leaves and flowers, and on his breast are shining jewels. As Shiva represents breast are shining jewels. As Shiva represents destruction, Vishuu represents protection, and his son is the good of love. To carry on the work of protection, he incarnates himself from time to time, and more temples are delicated nowadays to his most popular incarnations, Rama and Krishna, than to his original per sonality. Rama is a human figure, with a bow in one of his hands. He is always accompanied by his wife Sits, often by his brother lanking and at his feet or standing before him with joined bands, is Hamuman, the monkey chiertain, who essisted him in his expedition against Ravans the abductor of his evit represented as playing on a finte, whit which he charmed the damsets of his city esoterically explained to mean his devotees.

Brahma is seldom worshipped only a couple of temples dedicated to him have yet been discovered in all ludia. Minor Deities —The minor gots and god desses and the daifed beroes and heroines who fill the Hindu pantheon, and to whom shrines are erected and worsh p is offered, constitute a legion. Hany of them enjoy a local reputation, are unknown to sacred literature, and are worshipped chiefly by the lower classes. Some of them, though not mentioned in ancient literature, are celebrated in the works of modern saints.

The Jains in their temples, adore the sacred personages who founded and developed their sect, and venerate some of the detitles common to Hinduism But their view of Divinity is different from the Hindu conception, and in the opinion of Hindu theologisms they are atheists. So siso the Buddhists of Burma pay almost the same veneration to Prince Siddharths as if he was a god, and indeed elevate him above the Hindu gods, but from the Hindu standpoint they are also atheists.

Images —Besides invisible powers and dended persons, the Hindus venerate certain animals, trees and inanimate objects. This veneration must have originated in gratitude, fear wonder and belief in spirits as the cause of all good or harm. Some of the animals are vebicles of originated in godiesses—the eagle of Vishnu the swan of Brahms the peacek of Baraswall Hanuman, the monky of Rama one serpent uphoids the earth, an other makes Vishnu s bed elephants support the ends of the universe, beddes one such animal being Indra s vehicle the godiess. Drugs or Kall rides on a liger one of Vishnus incarnations was partly man and partly lon. The cow is a meetin animal to the Brahmun vegetarian her milk is indispensable and her coid, who often subsisted on milk and truts and coots. To the agriculturist cathle are indispensable. The snake excites fear Stones, on which the image of a serpent is carved, may be

seen under many trees by the readile. The principal trees and plants worshipped are the sacred Fig or Pipal, the Banyan, the Bacred Basil the Bliva or Wood Apple the Asoka, and the Asoka. They are in one way or another associated with some delty. The sun, the moon and certain planets are among the heavenly bodies venerated. The occar and certain great rivers are held sacred. Certain mountains, prharse because they are the abodes of gods and Rushis are hely Pebbles from the Gandaki and the Narmada, which have curious lines upon them are worshipped in many households and temples.

Worship—Without going into a temple, one can get a fair idea of image worship by seeing how a serpent-stone is treated under a tree it is washed, smeared with sandal, decorated with flowers food in a vessel is placed before it lamps are waved and the worshipper goes round it and bows down his hearl, or prostrates himself before the image. In a temple larger bels are used than the small ones that are brought to such a place jewels are placed on the idol and the offerings are on a larger scale. Idols are carried in public procession in planguline or care. The lower classes sacridee animals before their gods and goddesses.

Domestic Life —Of the delly domestic life of the people a tourist cannot see much. He may see a martiage or funeral procession. In the former he may notice how a bridegroom or bride is decorated the latter may shock him for a Hindu dead body is generally carried on a few pieces of bamboo leshed together a thin cloth is thrown over it and the body is tied to the frame. The Mahomedan bier is more decent and resembles the Christian common forme fundus however carry the dead to the burial ground in a palangum with great pomp. The higher castes cremate the dead others bury thom. Burial is also the custom of the Muslima and the Parals expose the dead in Towers of Elienc.

Indian Names

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour or quality an animal, a relationably, or a deity The uneducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child father brother unde, or mother at sister as the case may be This practice survives among the higher chases as well Appa Saheb Anna Rao Esbail, Bapu Lai, Ehai Shankar Tatacharya, Jijibbai are names of this description, with honorifo titles added It is possible that in early society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinamen lent popularity to this practice. Hothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black or red gold or silver gem, diamond, ruby pearl, or needy a stone small or tall, weak or strong a Hon, a smale, a pairty, or a crespor Thus, to take a few names from the spice, Pandu means

white, and so does irjuna Krishna black Bhima terrible Nakula a mongoose Shunaka a dog Shuka a parcot whinga a horn. Amog the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond Ratma or Ratan a jewel Sonin or Chinna gold Velli or Bolli in the Dravidian languages, means white metal or silver Mem are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies con cerned Whom they begin to assume the names of the seven heavenly bodies con cerned Whom they begin to assume the names of the draided spirits worshipped by them. To pronounce the name of a davil it to invite him to do harm. If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings, the reason seems to be that they were originally human.

High-casts practices.—The high casts Hudu on the other hand, believes that the more colven the name of a delity is on his lips, the more ment he carns. Therefore he deliberately names his cipidren after his gods and goddorsees, so that he may have the opportunity of pronouncing the holy names as from a produced as possible. These are also sonorous and picturesque. Shiva is happy vishua is a pervader Govinda is the cowherd Krishna Keshava has fine hair. Rama is a delighter Lakahman is hucky Narayana produced the first living being on the princeval waters cannot be the control of the short binakars in the luminary that makes the day. Subrah manys is a brother of Ganesha Sita is furrow Baitri a ray of light. Tara a star Radha prospective Bukinini is she of goiden ornaments. Bhains of the glowing heart shirts and vishum has each got at least a throward names, and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in narring one's children, and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large. When a mother loses several to make her off-spring unsattractive to the powers of darinness, ahe gives them usty names, such as Kert, rubbish, of Uking dunjill, or Martoba, the mortal. Women are named after twen, as Sarasvati Ganga, Rhegirathi, Goda vari, or Kaveri, just as men are sometimes exclude after mountains. Manu connels young men not to choose a wife with such a name of stability. But the names of rivers have and been discarded. The Burmans have a curious custom if a child is born on a Monday its name must begin with a guitural, on Tuesday with a pedazal, on Thursday with a lable, on Saturday with a dental

Family names.—When a person rises in importance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name. It was once the rule that the title Sharma might be added to a framman s name, Verma to a Kabartyas, Gupta to a Valshyas and Dasa to a Shudra s This rule is fairly well observed in the case of the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. Dasa means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot diedain to call himself the servant of some god Thus, although Railies, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous gour of Shival, was a Brahmin The Vaish navas have made this fashion of calling oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add Das to their names. The Brahmans of Southern India hid Alyer or Alyangar to their names. The Brahmans of Southern India hid Alyer or Alyangar to their bame Shastif acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Muchopadhyaya, changed in Bengal Into Brahmansical profession of studying and teach mit the sacred books. Among warlike classes, like the Rajputs and Shis, the title Singh (Ras) has become more popular than the sacrest Verma. The Sindhi Mal, as is didwind, phaspid into Baya, Rao and Bai was a polifical title, and is not confined to any caste

Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the casts of a family or clar cannot be changed. Shot chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty a Vaishya title, in Southern India. Mudaliyar and Nayudu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers. Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar. Ram, Lai, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India Suffice like Ji as in Ramji or Jamshedlj, the Kanarese Appa, the Telugu Garu, the feminine Bai or Devi, are houndire Prefixes like Babu, Baba Laia, Sodhi Pandit Raja, and the Burmese Manna er also honorifer.

Professional names — Family names sometimes denote a profession in some cases they might have been conterred by the old ruleva. Metita kulkarni Deahpande, Unitnavia, Mahai navia are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller another a cane-soller and a third a liquor seller. To insert the father's name between one s personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is a rare elsewhere When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix kar or wallah is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India. Thus we may have Chiplunkars and Suratwallahs, or without these silikes we may have Bhavnegris, Malabaris and Bilimorias, as among Paralis. Thus Vesued and the suffer of the control of the

Conversions.—As a rule, a child is named aoon atter it is born, and in the case of males the appellation is not changed. The higher Hindu caster have a separate ceremony called the name-giving ceremony performed on the twelfth day after birth. When a girl is married in these castes, the husband a family give her a new personal name. When a boy is invested with the secred thread and is made a twice-born, his name is not changed, but when a man joins an order of accessing his lay name is dropped, and he assumes a new name. So also when a Burman joins an order of monks or muss, the lay name is superseded by a Pariname. Christian coverts change their original

Big Game Hunting.

From the earliest times India has been famous as a land affording ample pastime for the mighty hunter before the Lord. No country not even Airles has afforded a greater variety of desirable game. The great or as of India the gam, the buffalo and the yak found upon its northern confines are unequalled by the bowine animals of any land. The big horn and the write goat of the Rocky Mountains are beyond all measure interior to the fine theep and goods that inhabit the precipitous tastness of the Himsiayss and the Tibedan plains beyond, which though not within the limits of our Eastern Empire, are accessable to sportemen from India. The tiger has been adjudged by experienced observers to be the greatest and most imposing of felines, to whom even the maned flom must give place, both as regards beauty size ferceity and offensive armsture nor is the flom unknown in India, though as did diminished in numbers and he range of habitat. The Indian elephant is perhaps interior in aire though an perior in point of utility to his African con gener and India possesses four species of bears which find no counterpart in the Dark Continent Africa again, although abounding in a vest variety of antelopes, can show no stag equal to the bara singh, the sambar and these poted deer whilst summy all its tripe of antelopes can beave and beauty

Although the quantity of big game in India has decreased considerably during recent years, there is still no lack of sport for those who have the will to travel far in search of it. The sportsman from Europe, unsequanted with the language and country will find great difficulty in carrying out expeditions in pursuit of big game ruless he is provided with suitable in troductions. But with the aid of friends among the officials it is still possible for the keen hunter to obtain good sport, although for the best of it he must remain in india during at least a portion of the bot season of the year. It is then that the tigers, which have been wandering over extender areas during the cold weather, may be more easily brought to bag, for the jungle has thinned out, and the great beasts, impatient of thirst have to frought to bag, for the jungle has thinned out, and the great beasts impatient of thirst have to frought to bag, for the jungle has thinned out, and the great beasts impatient of thirst have to frought to bag, for the jungle has thinned out, and the great beasts in the game or bison, perhaps the early part of the rahy season is best, when the leaves that in dry seather crackle so loudly under foot have been softened by the fall of the rain. But they also and buffalloos, bears and kopards may well be sought for in the hot weather may well be sought for in the hot weather when the forces, stripped of its leaves, afforde them little concealment. The stage which east their antiers annually must of course be hunted at the proper season the spected deer in the hot weather and other species during the cold season of the year. The great horned game of the Himalayas, the ibox, markher and the fins sheep to be found in the mountain fastnesses and in the trans-Himalayan regions must be looked for when the mow admits of the spectrume reaching their habitat. Eashmit may well be revisited in March but its passes that lead to the roof of the world, where evis

ammon and oris poli are to be found will probably not be open before June or July

Runting grounds are to be found throughout the length and breath of India. Mysors and Borms produce the finest bloot, but these splendid animals, though strictly preserved, are to be found also in the forests of the Satpura Hills that paradise of big game. The sportamen with a year at his disposal, provided he has suitable introductions and is prepared to work hard should be able to secure specimens of most of the game atimals of India. He has suitable introductions and is prepared to high which should be spin in January in the Central Provinces, where he would find black bunk, gasella, Kilgal, and a variety of small game in the open country and where there should be no difficulty in securing some partners and alott bears, sambar, spotted deer and swamp deer In the hills also he will find barking deer and four homed antelope, while tigers are not uncommon, and in remoter parts buffallo may be met with the middle of March the sportman could go on to Kashmir and find there brown and black bears, thest markhor and shapoo or cortal before crossing mo Tibet. He might be formate enough to come across a stag that had not yet cast its antiers and falling this, he could get his stag on the return journey towards the end of October or in November II he has more time at his disposal, Burnas might well be visited for there are found several species not to be obtained in India such as the taine, not to be obtained in India such as the taine, not the twith but this would probably entails an attension of the tweer months,

It is not advisable to lay down the law as to rifle and equipment, but the sportsmen may be recommended not to use small bore rifles for dangerous game. A 450 cordite rifle should suffice for big game, and a smaller bore for antelope and gazelle, while a 12-bore gun will be found most useful for feathered game.

The regulations as to the importation, etc., of arms include in Bombay the following —

A dealer in arms and ammunition intending to import the same into Bombay must first obtain from the Commissioner of Police a license on payment of Re 10 Arms and ammunition may be sold by dealers to Europeans (excluding Remans, Austrans and Turks), Anglo Indians (Eurasians) Volunteers (not exempt under item 13, Schedule I, Indian Arms Act Rules) title holders etc. In reasonable quantities or in such quantities as Government may lay down, and for the personal use of the purchaser During the war no dealer can soil arms or ammunition to any person without a pass to be obtained from the Commissioner of Police Bombay Non-elempted persons may be illerased by the Commissioner of Police

pass to be obtained from the Commissioner of Police Bombay Non-elempted persons may be licensed by the Commissioner of Police to possess certain arms and animunition. They can possess such arms and animunition only as are mentioned in their license. Exempted persons may jusport arms and animunition in reasonable quantities without a license but the waspons, etc. must be declared before the Customs Officer on duty

Routes between India and Europe

The Indian port for the direct journey to sullings each way are direct in of seamers by which the journey to and from the West was Bombay can be performed where it connects with the Australia with the to make the way or—and in some cases. only—by see a part of the way and by rail across.
Europe. They are the P & O, the Anchor
Line the City and Hall Line, and the Marittima
Italiana (Italian Mall S N Co) The Natel line steamers are available for Western passeges only the steamers sailing round the Cape on their Hastward voyages. There are other services between Calcutta and the West by steamers between Calcutta and the West by steamers asking round Ceylon and several lines connect Colombo with Europe. Of the latter the Orient the Messageries Maritimes (which also before the war) and the Bibby Lines are the chief besides the P & O The Bibby service extends to Rangoon. The new railway between Valley of Corter. India and Ceylon greatly increases the importance of the Colombo route for Southern India. The shortest time between London and Bombay is 14 days.

sailings each way are direct in other weeks a special steamer runs from Bombay to Aden where it connects with the Australian Homeward had and similarly, for the outward vo-yage, passengers and bagpage and mails are transferred on alternate weeks to a steamer at Aden which proceeds thence direct to Bombay The P & O carry the postal mails The steamers call at Adec Port Said, Mar seilles and Gibraltar Passengers are not usually allowed to land at Aden but there is ordinarily time for them to spend some bours ashore at Port Saki and Marsellies and a shorter time at Gibraltar Passengers may travel west-ward from Port Said by any of the following methods

By the liner to Marsellles, thence by special P & O express to Boulogne and so by Falkestone

to London or By Liner to Tilbury Dock The arrangements for the eastward voyage are similar in reverse order

nne war has in some cases seriously interfered with the regularity of the services

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The Before the changes necessitated by the war

The following are the Ticket rates from Bombay to Europe -

 	9mgh Ticket						Return Ticket (vahd 2 years)			
Prom Bombay (or Karachi)	1st Sakon		2nd Saloon		1st Saloon		_nd Saloou			
	A	В	۲ ا	4	- – В		.в	(В
	Re	$\mathbf{R}s$	Rя	Re	Ra	Rø	Ra	R4	Rs	R8
To London by sea	900	810	720	660	>70	1 350	1 215	1040	990	85.
To Marsellles Malta or Glb	8401	7 x0	660	650	∍4 0	1,260	1 125	990	945	810
To London via Marseilles with ordinary rall ticket	942	852	7 6 2,	* 00	610	1 464	1 329	1,194	1 0%	950
To Marseilles and returning from London by sea	1	I		1		1 305	1 170	1 035	967-8	832-8
To London via Manseilles and including Special Express (rail and sleeping car ticket)	984	894	804	774	684	1,548	1 413	1,278	1 233	1 008

Free tickets are issued to Karachi passengers by B I E K Co s steamers between Bombay and Karachi for either eastward or westward voyage. The transfer from the B I steamer to the P & O steamer or vice-sers is made in Bombay harbour by issued, without going ashore.

The first saloon inside cabins on the Main dock of the Mail Steamers are let at a

padaned rate The Salom passingers are allowed 3 cwts. of personal Baggage free of Freight Sacond Salom passingers and servants 1; cwt. each; Children over three and under 12 years of age half there weights, Apals and other native servants 1; owt. each free

Anchor Line.

The Anchor Line steamers run between Bombay and Liverpool and there are ordinarily two steamers each way per month Westward bound steamers call at Marwellès, so that passengers can leave the ship there if they wish Other calls are at Port Said and Gibraltar Eastward bound steamers do not call at Marsellies Free tlakets by B I S N Co s steamers are issued to Karachi passengers to and from Bombay The passenger rates westward from Bombay are as follows—

	Single	Licket	R turn Ticket (valid 2 years)		
From Bombay (or Karachi)	Saloon	Nativi Servant	Saloon	Native Servant.	
	Rs.	Re	Rs	Ra	
To Marseilles , Liverpool , London overland from Marseilles (1st	ია5 600	245 261	900	495	
class rail) and returning from	(Jul)	2∂8	V42	434	
, New York sur Liverpool and Glasgow	867	i ird ralli	1 433	(3rd rall)	

Some sailings an made homeward rea tienos fares by this route being Single fare to tienos. Its Job and to tilasgow Bs 30% Passenars an allowed to take fire or charge 40 could feet of bagings coroses being charged at the rate of a shilling per cubic foot. Dogs are carried and the charge for them is Rs 50 per animal—arrang ments must be made with the ships butcher as to reeding

The voyage Bombay to Liverpool occupies approximately 30 days Bombay Agents W & A Grabam & Co

Ellerman's City & Hall " Lines

The City and Hall Liners sall westward for the most part from Karachi rea Bombay Some ships go direct from one port and others direct from the other. They sail to Liverpoot and passengers can be booked ear Marssilles and Overland either Eastward or Westward Most of the steamers have both first and second class accommodation. Others have one class only Passengers booking their boths in Karachi for steamers sailing from Bombay are transferred immediately on arrival in Bombay to the Ellerman liner if she is sailing the same day otherwise they are landed and at the same time informed as to when the steamer for Europe sails.

Adult 1st class passengers are allowed 3 cwt of luggage free subject to a limit in measurement of 40 feet. Children and European servants travelling first class are allowed half that quantity Children and native servants travelling 2nd class are allowed 60 lbs. Bicycles in crates or cases are specially charged for

Fares from karachi or Bumbay -

	• 9	ւոբև Ղա և	ct _	Return Ticket (valid 2 years)		
From Bombsy of Karachi	l 1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	Native Servant	1st Saloon	2nd Satoon	Native Servant.
	Ra	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
io Marselles Ulverpool London vm Marselles (with rail) Marselles returning from Liverpool	089 009 009 009	420 450 480	248 26 29	833 900 1,053 867	630 675 790 668	375 396 434 385

Robettina

Monthly sailings from Bombay for Catania, Mestina, Naples Leghorn and Genos, Messina ordinarily being reached on the 14th day Naples on the 15th and Genos on the 17th. The usual baggage allowances are made and baggage is conveyed free by see from Port Said to London.

		Single		Return (valid 2 years)		
FARES FROM BOMBAY	First* Saloon	Second Saloon.	Indian Servant	First • Saloon	Second Salcon.	Indian Servants
	 Re	Rs	Re I	Rs	Ra	Re
To Catania, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa	450	8ა0	180	675	5 2 ა	277-8
Do (Protestant Menjonary rate) Do (European Hospital Kurse) To London em Genoa, Turin Paris	427-8 400	J25		600		
Calais and Dover To London ma Genoa, Turin Paris Disppe and Newhaven	580-8	427		896	678	
	546	417		867	659	

*Rs 50 is charged for borth in a single borth cabin. Rs 75 on a return ticket.

1. Messagories Maritimes and Maritimi Itahana have a joint arrangement by which passengers taking return tackets may travel one way by one line and back by the other.

Natal Line.

The steamers make their eastward voyages round South Africa Westward sallings from Bombay to Weymouth usually once a month during the season

Fares, Bombay to Weymouth (25 days) —First class, Rs. 376 to Rs. 420 according to class of steamer and position of berth. Cheap first class tackets are issued for bertha in 2 3- and 4 berth cabins.

Blbby Line.

Two (in the season, sometimes three) sailings monthly from Rangoon, via Colombo and Marselles, to Liverpool. Fares from Rangoon and Colombo —

	Str	igle	R≏tunn			
	1st (Dasa.	1st Class, available	1st Class, avail able for 2 years		
	From Rangoon	From Colombo	for 4 months from Rangoon	From Bangoon	From Colombo.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
To Marsellios	675	550	900	1 050	8 2 5	
To London by see returning from Liverpool	625	576	1 000	1 100	875	
To London by see returning from London	l	}	1,025	1 150	926	
via Mazzelles. To London via Mazzelles	650	625	1 080	1 200	975	
To Marseilles returning from Liverpool by sea			950	1 075	850	
No London by see returning from Marseilles		ļ	960	2,075	650	

Free lat class tichets, Teletreamer-Colonic are given to passengers from South India.

Orient Line

Fortnightly sallings (Australian Mail) on Thursdays from Colombo to Port Said, Naples, Marsellies, Plymouth and London Fares from Colombo —

	1st Se	aloon	2nd Saloon		Native Servants	
From Colombo to	Single	Return 2 yeurs	Single	Return 2 years	Single	Return 2 years
	Ba	Re	Rs	Rs	Ra,	Rs
Suez and Port Sald	600 660 780	900 } 990 } 1 170 J	51 0	76J 900	} 210	315
Naples Marseilles and Gibraltar	660 720 840	990 } 1 080 } 1 260	640 630	810 945	210	315
Plymouth and London	690 750 900	1 035 1 12., 1 350	570 660	855 990	240	360

Concessions for tickets Talaimannar—Colombo, are given to South India passengers Tickets are issued for native servants.

It used to be possible to obtain cheap passages, eastward or westward, in cargo ("tramp") steamers. These are now next to impossible to scenre, because as the steamers are not licensed to carry passengers, passengers have to sign on as members of the crew and the recent extension of the Employers Liability Act then involves the ship s owners in liability to compensation to them for a variety of causes.

Indian Train Service

The distances and railway fares from Bombay to the principal centres of other parts of India are as follow --

	Miles.	1st Claus	2nd Class.	
	'	Rs. a	Ra. a.	
Delhi, B.B. & C.1 Railway, on new Magda-Muttra direct route	860 (28 hours)	86 4	33 8	
Deihl, G L P Railway vss Agra	957 (28 hours)	66 €	83 8	
Simla, via Delhi	1 137	103 6	52 11	
Calcutta, G.I P from Bombay sia Jubbulpore & Allahabad	1 849	99 1	49 9	
Calcutta, G I P from Bombay, me Nagpur	1 223	91 1	45 9 1	
Madras G I. P from Bombay via Raicher	794	68 6	84 4	
Lahora, sic Delhi	1,202	H 2	47 2	
	1	1	(

THE SUEZ CANAL

The annual report of the Succe Canal Com | for the same period of 1913 The receipts many published in July 1915 states that during however fell after the outbreak of war but the year the number of abips peaced through the loss occasioned by the dimutilion of the Canal was 4802 the net tumage for the mercantile traffic was partly compensated by year showing a decrease of 624 889 tons as increased movement of military transports compared with that of 1913

The percentage of British versels and their The reduction of the transit dues to 6 25 for per ton from the lat January 1913 together they as compared with 68 and 60 2 in 1913 with the reduction of tonnage had the effect, and 62 1 and 63 4 in 1912. The percentage of reducing the gross receipts which amounted in 1914 to 122,248,658 fr as compared with 124,650 334 fr in 1913 and 136 423 831 fr in 1912.

During the first seven months of 1914 the During the Canal was in excess of that compared with the preceding year transfer through the Canal was in excess of that

Below are shown the 12 principal users in point of tonnage of which six were British, three (in spite of the war) were German, two were Dutch, and one was French. Premior place which in 1913 was held by the Filerman Lines is now given to the Peninsular and Orental and British India combination though actually the fusion between these two companies only took effect in October 1914 ---

Owners	¦ ጥ	mn E ge	¥ovag(p
Penincular and Oriental		99 ()(X)	460
British India	970 000 J		
Hall Line	025 000		<u> </u>
City Line	36, 000	39 OOD	302
Bucknell Lines	341 000	28 000	302
Others	56 000		
Affred Hoit & Co (Ocean and China Mutual)	11	159 000	241
Hansa Line		3 42 00 0	106
Nederland Stoom vaart Maatschappij	;	831 000	135
Messageries Maritimes	' j !	590 00u	163
Botterdam Lloyd		584,000	140
Hamburg Amerika		587 000	120
Cayner, Irvine and Co	} .	486 000	140
Norddeutschez Lloyd		424,000	78
P and J Harrison		408 000	82
Orient	<u> </u>	888,000	40

Improvement Schemes—It was announced in 1914 that from and after January 1st 1915 the meximum draught of water allowed to ships going through the Sues Canal would be increased by 1st, making it 30tt English

The maximum permissible draught of ships using the Canat was 24 4 feet in 1870 in 1860 ships drawing 25 4 feet could make the passage and during the following 24 years the increase has been at the average rate of about 1 foot every six years, thus brioging the maximum draught authorised to 29 feet.

The scheme of improvement adopted by the Company on the recommendation of the International Consultative Committee of Works the British representatives on which are Sir William Matthews and Mr Anthony Lister is a comprehensive one, and the details engest that it will meet the needs of the big ship.

A 40 lest Channel —The declared policy of the Canal Company in regard to the deep using of the Quant is to offer a slightly greater depth of water than that available in ports east of Suz. It is claimed that with the exception of Sydney there is no eastern port which at low tide has a greater depth of water than that now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 105 miles. In any case the work in hand should meet the needs of any ship likelt to be built for the eastern trade during the next few years.

When the Lanal was opened in 1866 the width was , 2 feet and the depth about 28 feet 2 Inches in June, 1913, the width at a depth of 32 feet 8 inches had been increased to a minimum of 147 feet 6 inches over a length of about 25 miles and to a width of 328 feet over a distance of about 20 miles. The latest themm makes provision for a depth of 40 feet throughout said for a widening up to 190 feet 8 inches in the south section, and the enting of an appropriate number of sidings in the north and central sections, where a unimum width of 147 feet 6 inches is believed to be sufficient for the resulternents of the unnediate future.

The work of enlarging the capacity of the Canal presents no special difficulty on the engineering side. A good deal of sand is occasionally driven into the channel at Port Said during storms but a remedy for this will be found in extension of the west breakwater by about 2700 yards at a cost of over £0,000 000. The construction of this extension which has been in hand for the past two years is making satis factory progress. The burst Roads are being adequately dredged in accordance with an agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Company.

The Canal in war time—On October 22 1914, the British Government issued a notification in the following terms to the represen

tatives of foreign maritime Powers in London, and saked them to communicate it to their Governments

Since the outbreak of war certain ships of enemy countries have remained in the Suez Canal.

Some of these vessels were detained by the Egyptian Government on account of hostile acts committed in the Canal some because there was reason to apprehend that they contemplated hostile acts others though perfectly free have refused to leave the Canal in spite of the offer of a free pass, thus discosing their intention to use the ports of the Canal merely as ports of refuge, a measure which is not contemplated by the Suzz Canal Convention

His Majesty's Government do not admit that the Conventional right of free access and uses of the Canal enjoyed by merchant vessels implies any right to make use of the Canal and its ports of access for an indefinite time to escape capture, since the obvious result of per noliting any such course must be greatly to morninode and even to block the use of the ports and Canal by other ships, and they are consequently of opinion that the Egyptian Government are fully justified in the steps which they are taking to remote from the Canal all enemy ships which have been long enough in the Canal ports to show clearly that they have no intention of departing in the ordinary way and that they are putting the Canal and its ports to a use which is inconsistent with the use of the canal in the ordinary way of the shipping

Canal Rates—Speaking at the annual menting of the P & O Company in December 1915 Lord Inchespe chaliman said —

The advance of the Suer Canal Company's receipts had been checked by the war. For 1914 the d'vidend had to be reduced by 45 manes per share the shareholders accepted the reduced uncomplaintingly and dues were not not assert and it could only be maintained at the 1914 rate by wiping out the reserve set avide in the previous year. For 1916 the outlook was not bright and the Canal Cumpany proposed to raise their charge by 50 on times per ton from April 11 ext from 6.25 to 5 or frames per ton. This would involve the P and 6 and Brillsh India Companies in a considerably larger expenditure for passing through the Canal It the trail decreased further these might have to face another like but if the trail did not further decrease or improved as they hoped it might the 6.75 rate would romain. When normal conditions returned they hoped the Canal Company would be able to revert to the 6.25 rate, and the looked forward to a gradual reduction from that figure to the 5 france which they true ind might be ultimative stabilished.

Travel in India.

Twenty years ago, a tour in India was possible the ancient Moslem capital of the Province, only to the wealthy, the leisured and those containing fine examples of Mahomedans and who had friends in the country. The cost Jain architecture thence to Abn for the of the Journey was very high, the methods of famous Jain temples of Dilwars and on to transportation were very slow and the fact Htles for travel were so indifferent that it was a bold man who consigned himself to the mer cles of the country without a sheaf of letters of introduction. Yow the mall which in peace, time is posted in London on Friday night reaches Hombay in thirteen and a half days, and the passenger can travel by the same route and with the same speed as the mail. A dozen lines have covered the sea route between Europe and India and Ceylon with a plexus of regular services. The Indian Railways provide fact services. The Indian Hallways provide fact littee on the trunk lines unsurpassed by the home-de-luss of Europe and the Indian hotel has grown into a really comfortable caravan evrat^{*}

In the touring season which extends from November to March there is the attraction of a perfect climate. It is never very hot in the North indeed it is really cool it is always fine and fresh and bracing. If there is one country in the world to which that elusive term applies here we have at the season when the tourist arrives the real Indian summer" the townst arrives the real indian summer. Then there is its infinite variety India is in no sense a nation and never will be. Its peoples are wide as the Poles asunder each has its own art, its own architecture its own customs and its own civilisation. A certain super ficial resemblance runs, through and beneath hes a never-coding variety which age cannot wither nor custom stale

The Grand Tour -People coming to India for the first time so often ask -" Where shall I go !" Well wherever else the tourist may go,

tamous Jain temples of Dilwara and on to Ajmere, Jaipur and Agra The other by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway carries the tourist over the Western Chat's by a superb mountain railway to (twalfor whose rock fortress rises like a giant battleship from the plain and so on to Agra. Of the glories of the Taj Mahal Agra Port and the deserted city of Fatebpur Sikriti were supercogatory to speak. Another easy stage leads to Delhi, that amazing collection of cities, dominated by the little Ridge where Britiah valour kept the mutinous hordes at bay and finally drove the mutinous hordes at bay and finally drove them from the city by a feet of arms unsur-passed in history. Then from Delhi the East Indian line leads comfortably to Benares Lucknow and Calcutts with the opportunity of an excursion to Cawapore if the split moves. or an excursion to Campore it the spirit moves. The great charm of the Grand Tour it that it reveals the best that India can show This route has the additional advantage that it fits in with any digressions which the time and purse of the traveller may permit. No one who can spare the time should fall to push northwards from Delhi to Pesbawar northwards from Delhi to Peshawar where the flower of the army keeps watch and ward over the Khyber and up the dread Pass to the cyric where the fort of All Marid bers the way to all invaders Calcentra is the best starting point for Darjeeling though unfor tunately the magnificent mountain panorama visible from there is often obscured at this assess by mists. Then from Calcutta two after natives open. A fine service of mail steamers leads to Burnasa and one of the unforgettable memories of the East is a voyage down the memories of the East is a voyage down the Irrawaddy from Bhamo or Mandalay to Prome. go "Well wherever else the tourist may go, whatever else he should leave out he should count nothing on The Grand Tour It is the count nothing on The Grand Tour It is the process of the should custom nowadays to sneer at those who foolish custom nowadays to sneer at those who follow the beater tracks, but the visitor who estate the beater tracks, but the visitor who estate the state of the orthodox journey across India missos what nothing else can repsy Beanley is by far the most convenient point of departure, for here the world end steamers wait, here is one of the finest cuites in the British Rimpire, and here the traveller can best complete his owelf and arrangements Prom Borabsy stretch sortiwards the two great trank Borabsy stretch sortiwards the two great trank British Rimpire, and here the progreat trank British Rimpire, and here the trank British Rimpire, and here the country distance from Puri the one indian temples because the possibilities of expanding this tour are endless. Bombay Bardes of Elsphanta Kenheri, Karlinda Hongard Archive the best centre for the possibilities of expanding this tour are endless. Bombay Bardes Tourish Tuleorin to Colombo But nices the possibilities of expanding the tour are endless. Bombay Bardes Tourish Tuleorin to Colombo But nices the possibilities of expanding the bost centres Hindu temples between the head

Specimen Tours

A number of specimen town in India are given below. They are taken from one of the publications of Thos. Cook and Son, from whom further information may be obtained. The travellet

will also find he can obtain sesistance from the principal Shipping Agents and Railway Companies, or from Mesers. Cox & Co , Mesers. Grindlay & Co and Mesers King & Co

	Ist CL	136.	2nd C Rai lat Ch Steam	11, 124
FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA	H.	L.	Rs.	BH.
Via the North-West Propiness to Calouta (including side trip from (alcutta to Darjeeling)				
COUR 1—From Bombay per B B & C I Raiway of Ahmedabad Abu Road (for Mount Abu) Ajmer Jaipur Delhi Agra, Cawapore Lucknow and Benares to Calcutta, thence to Darjerling and back to Calcutta	210	в	105	5
Four II — Prom Bombay per G I P Rallway old Itardi Gwallor, Agra, Delhi Tundia Junction, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares to Calcutta, thence to Darjoeling and back to Calcutta	213	9	108	15
FROM BOMBAY TO COLOMBO	}			
Via the North West Provinces Calcutta and Southern India to Colombo (including side trip from Calcutta to Darjesting).				
Tour III — From Bombay as in Tour No I (see B B & C I By Jaipur and the North West Provinces) to Calcutta side trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta thence our Khurda Road for Puri Jugga nath Madras Tanjore, Trichinopoly Madura, Danushkodi and Talai mannar to Colombo	320	2	164	14
TOUR IV —From Bombay as in Tour No II (see G I P Ry Itarai Agra and the North West Provinces) to Calcutts, side trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutts, thence as in Tour No III to Colombo (wa Southern India)	882	5	166	8
Frathe North-West Provinces O'doutta (including Darfeeling), Burma and Southern India				
FOUR V-From Bombay as in Tour No 1 (ris B B & C I Ry, Jaipur and the North West Provinces) to Calcutta, side trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta, thence British India Steamer to Eangoon Rail to Mandalay Irrawaddy Steamer to Prome, Rail to Bangoon British India Steamer to Madras Rail vs. Tanjore Trichinopoly Madura to Danushkodi Steamer to Talaimannar and Rail to Columbo	1	15	364	. 14
TOUR VIFrom Bombay as in Tour No II (via G I P By Itansi Agra and the North West Provinces) to Calcutta, thence as in Tour No V to Colombo		2	866	В
FROM BOMBAY TO RANGOON				
Via the North-West Provinces and Calcutta to Annyron (including a truer in Aurms also including a sale trip from Culcutta to Derjeeling)				
TOTA VII — From Bombay as in Tour No I (vio B B & O I Ry Jaipur and the North West Provinces) to Calcutta aids trip to Darjeeling and back to Calcutta, thence British India Steamer to Rangoon Rail to Mandalay, Irrawaddy Steamer to Prome, Rail to Rangoon	!	2	261	ם
Tour VIII—From Bombay as in Tour II (pig G I P Ry Itaral Agra and the North West Provinces) to Calonita, side trip to Darjechin and back to Calonita, throne British India Steamer to Rangoon. Rai to Mandalay, Irrawaddy Steamer to Prome, Rail to Rangoon	886	. 5	262	10

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	1st CL	AM,	2nd C Rai 1st C Steam	i,
FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY	R 4	1.	Rs	۵.
Via the North West Provinces				
TOTR IX — From Calcutts via Benares Lucknow Cawnpore Tundia, Agra Delhi Bewari Jaipur Ajmer (for Udaipur) Abu Road (for Mt. Abu) Ahmedabad and Baroda to Bombay TOTR X — From Calcutta via Benares Moghal Beral Cawnpore Tundia,	148	1	71	10
Agra, Delhi Rewari Jaipur Ajmer (10r Udalpur) Abu Boad (for Mt Abu) Ahmedabad and Baroda to Bombay	133	14	67	0
Tork XI — From Calcutta con Benares Moghal Serai Cawnpore Tundla Agra, Gwalior and Itaru to Bombay	118	8	59	2
Tour XII — From Calcutta via Benarca, Moghal Serai Cawnpore Delhi Muttra, Agra, Gwallor and Itarai to Bombay	193	8	66	14
CIRCULAR TOUR FROM CALCUTTA				
TODE KIH -From Calentia via Benares Lucknow Cawapore Tundia Agra, Bandikul Jaipur Delhi and Allahahad to Calcutta	167	7	83	13
Extensions Via Southern India to Colombo	ļ		1	
Tour XIV—From Bombay ria Poona, Hyderabad Wadi Raichur Madras, Tanjore, Trictinopoly Madura Dannahkodi and Talai mannat to Colombo Tour XV—From Bombay ria Poona Hyderabad, Wadi Guntaka Bangalore Erode, Trichlinopoly, Madura Danushkodi and Talai	130	Ċ	-	10
mannar to Colombo	122	7	58	8
Extensions to above Tours	Į,			
From Almer to Udalpur and return From Abu Road to Mount Abu and return one seat in Tongs (This excur	31	5	15	10
sion is strongly recommended the scenery being very beauthful) From Delhi to Labore and return ris Umballa and Anritsar From Delhi tra Bhatilanda Feroscopor to Labore returning cus Amritsar	41	0 13	20	15
Umballa to Delbi From Calcutta to Darjeeling and return (14 days)	41	13 5		15 11
From Colombo to Kandy and return	9	Ö	6	10
From Kurda Road to Puri (Jagganath and return)	5	4	<u> </u>	: 10

(All fares subject to change without previous notice)

An Indian Glossary

ARKARI —Excise of liquors and drugs

ARK—A timber tree, TERMINALIA TOMERTOSA

Alf I ARBARI —A comprehensive account of India under the Mughal Emperor Akbar, (compiled in 1590 by Abul Pazl)

ANIL.—A subordinate executive official un der native rule in Sind the name is still applied to Hindus of the elected class

ARROTT —A dam or weir across a river for trigation purposes Southern India. Abs.—The carly rice crop, Bengal syn Abu, Assam,

AVATAR .- An Incarnation of Viebnu

BABUL—A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, ACACIA ARABICA BACHER.—A native boat (Buggalow)

BARRAGI —A Hindu religious mendicant
BARRA.—The bulrush millet a common

food-grain, Pennishtun typhoideum sy cambu, Madras

BAND —A dam or embankment (Bund)
BANDA.—A dam (Bund.)

BANYAN -A species of fig tree, Figus in Dica

Basti—(1) A village or collection of huts, (2) A Jain temple, Kanara.

discount, and hence allow BATTA -Lit ances by way of compensation

Baran -(1) A street lined with shops, India proper (2) a covered market Burma

BER -A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a

small phum ZEXPHUB JUJUBA.

BEWAR.—Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides syn taumgya, Burma from North Eastern

BHADOI - Early autumn crop, Northern India reaped in the month Bhadon

BHANG -The dried leaves of the hemp plant, CANNABIS BATIVA, a narcotic

BHANWAR -Light sandy soil syn bhur

BHARAL -A Himalayan wild sheep, Ovis NAHURA.

BHUSA .- Chaff for fodder

BIDH —A class of ornamental metalwork in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver named from the town of Bidar Hyderabad

BIGHA —A measure of land varying widely the standard bigha is generally five-eighths of an acre

BLACK COTTON BOIL -A dark coloured soil, very retentive of moisture found in Central

BOARD OF REVEYOR -The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal the United Provinces and Madras.

Box.—A thorny tree producing a fruit like a small plum Zuarraus Julius

BRIKJAL - A vegetable, SOLANUM MELON GENA syn egg plant

BUNDER, or bander -A harbour or port. CADJAN -Paim leaves used for thatch

CHABUTRA —A platform of mud or plaster ed brick used for social gatherings Northern India.

CHADAR .- A sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women (Chudder)

CHAITTA .- An ancient Buddhist chapel

CHAMPAK -- A tree with fragrant blossoms, MICHELIA CHAMPACA

CHAPATI - A cake of unleavened bread (Chanpatti)

CHAPRAN -An orderly or messenger Northern India syn. pattawala, Bombay peon Madrox

CHARAS.—The restn of the hemp plant CARRABIS SATIVA used for smoking

CHAUDHRI —Under native rule a subordi nate revenue official at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild

CHAURIDAR -The village watchman and

rural policeman CHAUTH -The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marsthas in subject terri

tories. CHELA -- A pupil usually in councilon with religious teaching.

OFFACET -A collection of thatched huts or barracks , hence a cantonment.

CHHATRI -A dome or carola hence a domed building such as a conotapti.

CRIEF COMMISSIOVER .- The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India

CHIMOR.- A kind of partridge, CACCARDA CHUCAR.

CHINAR -A plane tree, PLATANUE ORIER TALIS.

CHIRKARA -- The Indian gazelle BHANATTI often called ravine deer

CHITAL -The spotted deer CERVUS AXIS.

CHOLAN -Name in Southern India for the large millet, ANDROPOSON SORGHUM 10war

CHOLI -A kind of short bodice worn by WOMED

CHURAM chuna - Lime plaster

CTRULE—The area in charge of—(1) A Conservator of forests (2) A Fostinaster or Deputy Postinaster General (3) A Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department

CIVIL SURGEON -- The officer in medical charge of a District

COGNIZABLE —An offence for which the cul-prit can be arrested by the police without a WAITANT

COLLECTOR -- The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces corresponding to the Deputy Commissioner in non regulation

COMMIST OVER —(1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise etc

CONSERVATOR —The Supervising Officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest Department

COUNCIL BUIS - Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council

COUNT —Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's etc. counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avourdunois

COURT OF WARDS -An establishment for managing estates of minors and other discould fled nersons

CROW karor -Ten militors

DACOUT, DAKAIT -A member of a gang of robbers.

DATFADAR-A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police

DAH OR DAO -A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword and also as an axe Assum and Burms

DAKAITI DACOITY -- Robbery by five or more nertons

DAL -A generic term applied to various nuites

Dan - in old copper coin, one fortieth of a rupee

DARBAR. (1)—A coremoulal assembly especially one provided over by the Ruler of a State hence (2) the Government of a Native State

DARGAE.-A Mahamedan shrine or tomb ed

Dani Dhurle—A rag or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.

DAROUM —The title of officials in various departments now sepecially applied to subordinate controlling Officers in the Police and Jail Departments.

DARWAH -A door-keeper

DARWALL-A gateway

DESCRIPTION.—Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.

DEODAR.—A cedar CEDEUS LIPARI OF C

DEPUTY COVMI-SIGNEE—The Administrative head of a District in non-regulation areas cor responding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces

DEPUTY MACISTRAYE AND COLLECTOR —A subordinate of the Collector having executive and indicial (revenue and criminal) powers equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non regulation areas.

DESAL —A revenue official under native (Maratha) rule.

DESH—(1) Native country (2) the plains as opposed to the hills Northern India (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghats.

DESHAUR —A petty official under native Maraths) rule.

DEVA .-- A deity

DWAK—A tree BUYEA FRONDOSA with brill list salmon-coloured flowers used for dyeing and also producing a gum syn. palas Bengal Chilul Central India.

DRAEMSALA.—A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers syn till Northern India

DHATURA.—A stupetying drug DATURA PARTUGA.

DEVOKU.—Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water syn picottab

Drown.—The loincloth worn by men

Dissipior —The most important administrative unit of area

DIVINIOR.—(1) A group of districts for ad ministrative and revenue purposes under a commissioner (2) the area in charge of a Doputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District (3) the area moder a Superintendent of Post Offices (4) a group of (revenue) districts under an Executive Raginery of the Public Works Department.

Drwan -The chief minister in a Native

DIWAM —Civil, especially revenue administration now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and Courts.

Doas -The tract between two rivers, capecially that between the Ganges and Jumna.

DRY GROP —A crop grown without artificial prigation.

DAY RATE.—The rate of revenue for unirri-

DUN -A valley Horitiera India.

BEXA.—A small two-whoeled conveyance drawn by a puny, Northern India.

EXTRA ASSISTANT CONFIDENCE See Deputy Magistrate and Collector

FAMILE INSURANCE GRANT—An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt.

FARMAN —An imperial (Mughal) order or grant

FAUJDARI —Under native rule, the area under a Faujdar or subordinate governor, now used generally of Maglatrates Criminal Courts.

FINARCIAL COMMISSIONER.—The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab Burma and the Central Provinces

GADDI Gadi -The sushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty

GANIA—The unfertifised flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA used for smoking

GAUE —Wild cattle, commonly called blace , BOS GAUBUS

GAYAL —A species of wild cattle BOS FROM TALLS domesticated on the North East Fron tier, syn. mithan

GHAT Ghaut (1) A landing place on a river (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank (3) a pass up a mountain (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats

GHATWIL—A tenure holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghats) Bengal

GHI Chee - Clarified butter

GINGRELY -An olbood SESAMUM INDICUM

DATURA to the great temple gateways in Southern India,

one who restrains his passions

GOSHA — Name in Southern India for caste

women lit one who sits in a corner syn. pards.

Gram — A kind of pea Cicra Arismmum in Southern India the pulse Dollichos Envious R

is known as horse gram

GUARARTEED -- (1) A class of Native States

GUARASTEED -- (1) A class of Native States in Central India , (2) A class of railways.

Gua, Goor — Crude sugar syn jaggery south ern India tanyet Borma.

GURAL —A Himalayan goet antelope, Craus GORAL

GURU --(1) A Hindu religious precepter (2) a schoolmaster Bengal

HAKIN.—A native doctor practising the Mahomedan system of medicine.

HALAIREOR.—A sweeper or scavenger Ht one to whom everything is lawful food."

Half -- Current Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderabad

Huga —A kind of fish, Curras missa.

Hug.—An iron pinnacie placed on a pagoda
in Burna.

HUKKA .-- The Indian tobacco pipe, incorrectlyapelt hooksh

IDAAH —An enclosed place outside a town where Mahomedan services are held on festivals known as the Id., etc.

IDAY -- Lit reward Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service.

INUNDATION CANAL -A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level which conveys water only when the river is in nood

JACGERY lagri-Name in Southern India tor orade sugar syn gur

JAGER—An amignment of land or of the revenue of land held by a Jagirdar

JEMADAR .-- A native officer in the army or police.

JHIL.—A natural lake or swamp Northern India syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam

JIHAD -A religious war undertaken by Musel mans.

JIRGA.-A council of tribal elders, North West frontler

JOWAR.—The large millet a very common food grain Andropogon Schonium or Rorg-Hum volgars syn cholam and jola, in South ern India.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER -An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudb and Sind

KACHERI, kachahri —An office or office build ing, especially that of a Government official

KAKAR .- The barking deer CREVULUS MUST

KALAR, kallar —Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efforescences Northern India RAMARHAND Cummerband -A weistcloth, or

KARGAR —A kind of portable warming pan carried by persons in Kashmir to keep them selves warm

KANKAR.-Nodular limestone used for metal ling roads, as building stones or for preparation at lime.

KARS-A coarse glass which spreads and prevents cultivation especially in Bundelkhand, BACCHARUM SPONTAREUM.

KARUNGO - A revenue Inspector

KARAIT —A VETY VEROMOUM SURKE, BUN CARUS CANDIDUS OF CAMBULAUS.

KARRHARI -- A MRDECCT

KARES -- Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface for irrigation, especially in Batuchistan

KARKUR -A clerk or writer, Bombay

Karma.—The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of the good and evil actions in past existences.

KARHAR - A village accountant, Madras syn patrart

KAN—Under native rate, a judge admi nistering Mahemedan law Under British rule, the hari registers marriages between Maheme-dans and performs often functions, but has no powers conferred by law

KHALASI -A native froman miler, arti-Heryman or tent-pitcher

Kraisa—Lit. pure. (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikins, the word Khalsabeing equivalent to the Sikin community (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land altensted to grantees etc., Northern India.

KHARAB -A gravelly poor soil, Bombay

KHARIF -The harvest reaped in late autumn KHA- - Special in Government hands. Khas tahasildar, the manager of a Govern ment estate.

KHARADAR.--Local levies of foot soldiers. Afghanistan.

KHAS-KHAS, Kus Kus —A grass with scented roots used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation ANDROPOGON MURICATUS.

KHEDDA kheda—A stockede into which wild elephants are driven also applied to the operations for oatching

KHILAT -A robe of honour

KHUTEA.—The weekly prayer for Maho-medans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular

KINOOB kamkhwab -Silk textiles broomd ed with gold or silver

Kudali-The implement like a hoe or mattock in common use for direing evamamut! Southern India

Kos—A variable measure of distance, usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minars or milestones on the Mughai Imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs 150 yards.

Kotel -A large house

Korwal -The head of the police in a town, under native rule. The term is still used in Hyderabad and other parts of India.

KOTWALL-The chief police station in a head-quarters town

KULKARNI -A village accountant, Bombay, Deccan syn patwari

KYAUNG -- A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma.

LAKE lac.-A hundred thousand.

LAMBARDAR.—The representative of the co-sharers in a ramindari village, Northern India. LANGUR -- A large monkey Semmontheous entellus.

LAT -A monumental pillar LATERITE — A vestcular material formed of disintegrated rook used for buildings and making roads also probably valuable for the production of aluminium.

LINGAR.—The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Shiva.

LONGYI -A waistcioth, Burma

LOTA .- A small bress water-not.

LURGE, loongi-(1) A turban worn by women

MADRARA.—A school especially one for the higher instruction of Mahomedens.

MARLIAR .-- A ratity o marchant or banker.

MARAL—(1) formerly a considerable tract of country (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue partment of reverne, eg right to catch elephants, or to take stone

MARALKARI - A subordinate revenue official Bombay

MAHART -The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

MARAJA -- A title borne by Hindus, rank ing above Raja

MARKER, mahasir—A large carp, BARHUS
TOR (iit the big headed)

MARUA.—A tree BASSIA LATIFOLIA, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor and seeds which furnish

MAIDAN -An open space of level ground the park at Calcutta

MAJOR WORKS -Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital revenue and interest

MARYAB -An elementary Mahomedan school

MALGUMAR (revenue payer)—(1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State

MANUATOLE -The officer in charge of a taluka. Bombay whose duties are both executive and magisterial syn tahasidar

MARDAP or mandapara.—A purch or pill lared ball especially of a temple

MARKHOR -- A wild goat in North Western India, CAPBA FALCOMERI

MASTID -A mosque, Jame Masiid, principal mosque in a town where worshippers collect on Fridays.

MASUAD -Seat of state or throne Mahomedan syn. gaddi

MATR -A Hindu shrine or conventual establishment

MAULY! - A person learned in Muhammadan

MAYA .- Sanskrit term for defusion

MELA .-- A religious featival or fair

MIRRAR -The piche in the centre of the western wall of a mosoue

MINEAR.—Steps in a mosque used as a pulpit MINAR -A pillar or tower

MINOR WORKS -- Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept except, in some cases of capital.

MONSOON.—Lit season, but generally applied to the rainy season, or to the regular mointure-laden current of air prevailing at certain seasons

MUTANAL, motural.—The outlying parts of a District, Province or Presidency, as distin-guished from the head-quarters (Eadr).

MUKADDAM, muccadum.-A representative or beedman.

MUNICAL (compyty multitler).—A class of local practitioner

MURRITARRAR.—The officer in charge of a taluka, Sind whose duties are both executive and magisterial, syn tahasildar

MUNG mug —A pulse, Phasicolus Radia Tus syn. mag Gujarat.

MUNRIY -- Judge of the lowest Court with civil jurisdiction

MURUM moorum -- Gravel used for metalling roads

NAGARKHANA, nakkarkhana,-A place where drums are beaten

NAIB -- Assistant or Deputy

NAIK—A leader hence (1) a local chieftain in Southern India (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (corporal) in the Indian army

NAT -4 demon or spirit Burma

NAWAB -A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding roughly to that of Rais among Hindrie

NAMAR, namarana -- A due paid on succession or on certain occamonlai occasions

Net assure—(1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord (2) in Madras and Lower Burms the difference between the assumed value of the crup and the estimate of its cost of production

NEWAR -Broad type woven across hedsteads instead of iron stats

NGAPI -- Pressed fish or salted fish paste largely made and consumed in Burma.

NILGAI - In antelope BOSELAPEUS TRAGO CLIMITER

NIM Decm -A tree MELIA AZADIRACETA the bernes of which are used in dyeing. NIZAN.-A title borne by the ruler of

Hyderabad State

VIZARAT —A sub-division of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopal

NON-COGNISABLE -An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without B WAITABL.

NON-DOGUPANCY TENANTS - A class of tenants with few statutory rights except in Oudh beyond the terms in their leases or agreements

NON REGULATION -A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the regulations of full code of legislation was not in force in them

NULLAH, VALA -- A ravine watercourse, or drain

OCCUPANCY TENANTS -A class of tenants with special rights in Central Provinces, in United Provinces

PADDY -- Unhusked rice

Paga.-A troop of homes among the Mara thes

PAGE -A tracker of strayed or stolen animals. PAIGAH - A tenure in Hyderabad State.

PAIR -(1) A foot soldier, (2) in Assum former by applied to every free male above sixteen years.

PATES -A palanguin or litter PAR -The betel vine, PIPE BETTE.

STUPA or tope.—A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.

SURIE.—(1) A province under Mahomedan rule (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderabad.

SUEAHDAB.—(1) The governor of a province under Mahomedan rule (2) a native infantive officer in the Indian Army, (4) an official in Hyderabad corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory

SUB-DIVISION—A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy Collector

SUPERINTENDARY—(1) The chief police officer in a District (2) the official in charge of a hill station (3) the official unually of the Indian Medical Service in charge of a Central Jail

SYCE, sats.—A groom.

TARSIL.—A revenue sub-division of a District syn taluka Bombay taluka, Madras and Mysore township Burma.

TAHNULDAR.—The officer in charge of a tabell syn. Mamiatdar Bombay township officer or myo-ok, Burma mukhtlarkar Slad vahl vatdar Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial

TAKAVI.—Loans made to agriculturists for sood, bullocks, or agricultural improvements syn. tagai Bombay

TALAH —A village accountant, Gujarat syn. patwari

lalav or talao.—A lake or tank.

TALUK, taluks.—The estate of a talukdar in Oudh. A revenue sub-division of a District, in Bombay Madras and Mysore syntaball.

TALUNDAB.—A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (1) An official in the Hydersbad State, corresponding to the Magnitute and Collector (First Taluk dar) or Deputy Magnituses and Collector (Second and Third Talukdar) (2) a tand holder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarat

TANK.—In Southern, Western and Central India, a take formed by damming up a valley in Northern India, an excavation holding water

Tarai — a moist swampy tract the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayss.

Taxi, toddy, The sap of the date palmyrs, or occount palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermestation. In Northern India the jules of the date is called sendink.

Table, trascre — Wild slikworms, Astribeans
PAPHIA also applied to the cloth made from
their slik.

TARIA.—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasta and Humin, carried in procession at the Matarium festival syn. tabut.

TRAK.—A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, TROTORA CRAWNER.

THEREBAPHIC TRANSFERS. -- See Council bills.

THASH, thugges.—Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

THANUX.—(1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kabatriya in some parts of Northern India (2) a title of respect applied to Breakmans (3) a petty chief (4) a hill tribe in the Western Chinta.

TRAMIN —The brow anticred deer, Burma, Chryus MLDL

THANA.—A police station and hence the circle attached to it

TIKA —(1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead (2) vaccination

Th.—An oliseed Sesamum indicum also known as gingelly in Madras.

TINDAL, tandel—A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship

Tola —A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy)

THIRE—Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward Bos sondarcus syn. hasing and banteng

UNIT — 4 term in famine administration, denoting one person relieved for one day

URIAL.—A wild sheep in North Western India, Ovis vigner

USAR.—Soil made barren by saline efficres-

VAHIVATUAR -- Officer in charge of a revenue sub-division, with both executive and magneterial functions, Baroda syn tahalidar

VAID or beldya, Bengal —A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

VARIL—(1) A class of legal practitioner, (2) an agent generally

VIHARA.-A Buddhist monastery

VILLAGE—Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey corresponding roughly to the English parish

VILLAGE UNION—An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee.

WARF—A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.

WATE.—The chief minister at a Kahomedan

WET BATE -The rate of revenue for land amound of irrigation.

YouL-A Hindu sacetic.

YUNANI.—Lit. Greek the system of medicine practised by Mahomedana.

ZAMINDAR -A landholder

EAMINDAM —(1) An estate, (2) the rights of a landholder namindar, (3) the system of tenute in which hand revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlerd.

ZARANA.—The women's quarters in a house hence private aducation of women.

Ziakar — A Mahomedan shrine, Korth-Westers Frontier

Eria-A District.

The New Capital.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durhar on December 12, 1011. The reasons for it were stated in despatches between the Government of India and the Secretary of State published at the time. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unather than the state of the Secretary of the Secretary of Severnment of India and the cost of Cantonment—(s) Cost of land and the cost of Government of India, but this ideal was unather than the secretary of the Secretary of Severnment of India and the cost of Cantonment—(s) Cost of land and the cost of Cantonment—(s) Cost of land and the cost of Cantonment—(s) Cost of land and the cost of Cantonment—(s) Cost of land and the cost of Contonment—(s) Cost of land and the cost of Cantonment—(s) Cost of land and the cost of the new city and 15 square miles for the new city and 15 square miles for the new city and 15 square miles for the new city and 15 square miles for the new city and 15 square miles for the new city and 15 square miles for the new city and 15 square miles for the new city and 15 square miles for the new city and 15 square miles for the new city and 15 square miles for the new city and 15 square miles for the new city and 15 square miles for the new city and 15 square miles for the new city and 15 square miles Durhar on December 12, 1911 The reasons for it were stated in despatches between the Government of India and the Secretary of State published at the time It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialse the Government of India, but this ideal was un attainable as long as the Government of India was located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government of seat of the Bengal Government of seat of the Bengal Government of seat of the Bengal Government of seat of the Bengal Government of seat of the Bengal Government of seat of the Bengal Government of seat of the Bengal Government of seat of the Bengal Government of the Ben or the Fronce—die seat of the Bengal Govern
erment—for several months in every year
It was also desirable to free the Bengal Govern
ment of India which had been to the constant
disadvantage of that Province. To achieve
these two objects the removal of the capital
from Caloutta was essential its disadvan from Caloutta was easential its disadvan tages had been recognized as long ago as 1868 when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change Various places had been discussed as possible capitals but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway function added to its historical associations, told in its favour and, as incre of the favour and, as incre of the favour of the benefit and consent of the proof adhject, to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the con-tinuity and promise the permanency of Bri-tish soversign rule over the length and breadth of the country

The foundation stones of the new capital were laid by the King Emperor on December 15, 1911 when His Majesty said — It is my deare that the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be can addered with the greatest deliberation and care to that the new created may be in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city Subsequently a town planning committee was

tages The area is for example upwind and upstream from the present city of Delhi. The rules and remains of the Delhis of the past do not cumber the ground. While the external do not cumber the ground While the external communications might need improvement the tract is fairly well served by existing rail ways Roads and canals and the internal communication could be made convenient without excessive expenditure, and a good deal of money has already been spent on the area. But its disadvantages were found to be overwhelming. The site is too small and much of the land is liable to flooding. Similarly, the western slope of the hills to the south of Delhi the Narakana plain was bound considered to be need to be successed to the land is shut out from all view of Delhi.

Southern site chosen—The Committee finally selected a site on the eastern slopes of the tink to the south of Delbi on the tringe of the tract occupied by the Delbi of the past. They describe it as follows—Standing a little to the Delbi side of the village of Machajust below the hills almost in the centre of the just below the hills almost in the centre of the site and looking towards the Junus, Shah pahan s Delhi on the left fills the space between the ridge and the river Following down from the present city on the foreshore of the riversin Firoz Shah's Delhi the site of Indra Prastia, Humavun's fort, Humayun's found and Nizamaddin's tomb take the eye in a cou-

Inverpool the amount of Mr. Brodie a salary for the period of the absence.

Beilli and its environs.—In their first C. P. Luxis Mr. H. Keeling, A.M. I.G.E. report, dated from Simia, 18th June 1912, the committee explain that, in dealing with the condoc of a site, they felt that the following of the northern and southern sites. Their report dated the considerations were paramount and must report, dated the March, 1913, states that Their report, dated the March, 1913, states that Their report, dated the March, 1913, states that Their report, dated the March, 1913, states that Their report, dated the March, 1913, states that Their report, dated the March, 1913, states that Their report, dated the March, 1913, states that Their report, dated the March, 1913, takes that the superior applied to advise the Government of the warlous points discussed in the above applied to the superior lines and the superior lines and the superior lines and the superior lines and the superior lines and the superior lines and the superior lines and the superior lines and the superior lines and the superior lines and the superior lines and the superior lines and lines and lines are superior lines.

northern site

Resort as Northern Site—In the same and left the roadways go and weld into one much the Town Planning Committee presented their second report, which deat with the northern site This had been elicited by the fact that in December, 1912 Sir Bradford Lesile, an engineer with a distinguished Indian career had read a paper before the Indian general buildings belonging to the Viceregal section of the Royal Society of Arts in London in which he set forth plans for building the will be seven and in the second of the Royal Society of Arts in London in which he set forth plans for building the legislation the second of the Royal Society of Arts in London in which he set forth plans for building the the northern site. This had been elicited by seen that in December, 1912 Sir Bradford. Behind Government House to the west Leslie, an engineer with a distinguished Indian career had read a paper before the Indian general buildings belonging to the Viceregal section of the Boyal Society of Arta in London estate buildings belonging to the Viceregal in which he set forth plans for building the will be a specious amphitheatre to be made new capital on the anothern alto and producing out of the quarry from which much of the affine water effect by a treatment of the river stones for roads and buildings may be cut Jumna. This paper aroused considerable at Above this and behind it will lie the reservoir tention in England, and its publication, and are the tower with will be the safety or and a fine water effect by a treatment of the river istones for voads and buildings may be out forms. This paper around considerable at above this and behind it will lie the reservoir tention in England and its publication syn chronized with some letters and articles in the break the sky line of the ridge. To the east of the india expressing a preference for the of the forum, and below it will be a spacious northern site. The latter voiced a natural lorecourt defined by trees and linked on to mittee themselves experienced on their first leads to Indrapat. Across this main axis, what to Delhi and enunciated some predelle and at right angles to it will run the avenue tions which the Committee had at one time that and later abandoned. The Town Plan and Committee therefore and ricok to review of the railway station. This will terminate fett and later abandoned. The Town Plan and goommittee therefore und ricok to review the railway station the post office and against the norther side. They came the Cathedral at its southme extremity and in the railway station the portions and the railway station the portions are the reservoir in the service of the ridge. The case of the side of the ridge The case of the side of the ridge of the for and against the northern site. They came to the conclusion that — The soil is poor on the northern site as compared with the on the northern and southern site is sireau, which is all has healthy surroundings. The northern site even after expenditure of sanitary requirements will never be satisfactory. If the northern site is to be made healthy this involves way station and towards the Jama Masjid going outside the site fiself and making the inform the principal business approach to neighbourhood healthy also. The building the information of the principal business approach to neighbourhood healthy also the building the information of the principal business approach to he present city. At the railway station a place will be laid out around which will be north to be used at all it has in places to be raised at considerable cost. There is no really concern the present city. At the railway station a place will be laid out around which will be norther site for a cantomwent in proximation of the railway station.

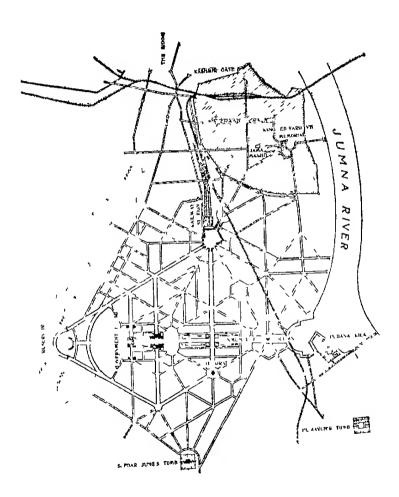
The processional route will lead down from the point of the point due south to the point due south to the point due to the point on the northern site as compared with the Jangs Makhbern and the Loui tomes the southern below the already healthy area can be developed gradually as the city and has healthy surroundings. The northern or anitary requirements will never be satisfactory. If the northern the satisfactory is the involves the involves the involves the satisfactory of the rail towards the Jangs Mastides.

Final Town Planning Report — The final report of the Town Planning Committee of the Town Planning Committee with a pian of the law-out, was dated 20th March, 1913 The central point of interest in the lay-out which gives the motif of the committee which a pian of the law-out, was dated 20th March, 1913 The central point of interest in the lay-out which gives the motif of the whole in Government House the Council Chamber and the large blocks of Secretarists that the court of the height of the hill a raised platform or forum would be built. This will be finaled behind to as to spoear a syur of the ridge itself. Behind the hill a raised platform or forum would be built. This will be finaled by the large blocks of Secretarist buildings and terminated at its western end by the mass of Government Roses and the Council Chamber, with its wide flight of steps, portice and dosse. The forum will be approached by the large blocks of Secretarist buildings inclined ways with easy gradients on both its nothed ways with easy gradients on both its wide flight of steps, portice and the main avenue can transcript due east of Government House law of the south of the cloud reground desired for a golf-course while the tract into two portions. That to the west law of the main access to this from the last. The axis of the main access to this from the last. The axis of the main avenue as parkway width of 440 feet this post in avenue centres on the north-west gate of in addition to the main avenues are those representation.

had thiness of the southern site, the medical Looking from the eastern and of the forum and sanitary advantages of which are over where the broad avenue enters the Govern mental centre and where the great failway's northern site

To the south-east will lie the park area in which stand the ancient monum ats of Saidar

gencies of fitting in the creaming and the northern site endanger the railway station out the success of a law-out as a whole and tend where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is intersected by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is interested by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is interested by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is interested by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is interested by the main east to west to make for cramping and had arrangement where it is interested by



Others form part of a system running from square miles to the east of the Jumma river to the suphithestre to the railway station and serve as a graing ground for the cattle for the Commander in-Chief's residence, and from both dity. The total area is, therefore 573 square the latter to the commemorative column, lying to the axis between Indrapat and Gov comment House is the focal point of the road and avenues on the narkway

A lake which can be obtained by river treatment is shown on the plan. The lay-out has been made independent of the water effect, but the Committee think that its ultimate creation will enhance enormously the beauties and general amenities of the new capital and it should and would become an integral por tion of the deagn now submitted

The report contains lengthy recommenda-tions concerning water-supply drainage sew age system, parks and communications it is imperative it says — that a complete scheme is impersive it says — that a complete schedule of rallway arrangements designed to serve the whole of the capital, both old and new, should be an essential feature of the lay-out of the Imperial City and this important matter should not be left to be settled when it is too hate to deal with it" The main lines of the lay-out as projected by the Committee have lay-out as projected by the communice mays been accepted by Government. The expenses of the new central station and the difficulty experienced in meeting the various railway interested concerned will probably necessitate the postponement of this part of the scheme and the needs of New Delhi will be met by a diversion of the existing Agra-Delhi Chord Railway to a line drawn eastward of Humayun a Tomb and Pursue Kills and the construction of a new through station near the site of the proposed Central station. Another important modification consists in the reservation of the area lying south of the Delhi and Ajmere Gates of the city for the purpose of the extension of Old Delhi.

Temporary Capital.—For the use of the Government of India during the five years the building of the new capital is expected to the belisting of the new capital is expected to occupy—a periad that will have to be extended ewing to the conditions created by the wanger of the conditions created by the warm on area has been selected along the Alipur Boad between the present civil station of Delhi and the Bidge The early idea that many of the officials should live under canvas had to be given up, and there are now tempo rary offices and residences. The architecture and nethod of construction are similar to those adopted in the exhibition buildings at Allaha bad in 1910, but the buildings are expected to outlast the transitional period for which they are intended. They will subsequently be an asset of some value the site they occupy becoming a suburb of the capital.

becoming a suburb of the capital.

Chief Commissioner Appointed.—On October 1, 1912, by proclamation there was constituted an administrative excitave of Delhi ander a Chief Commissioner, Mr W M Halley 2.0.3. The Delhi district of the Punjab from which this exclave was entirely takes, constituted of three tabalis or subdivisions and the stellars was formed by the central tabalitians of Delhi, and by such part of the southern tabalit, Ballangach, as was comprised within tabalities and the substitute of the police post of Mahazali. Delhi Procedures has an area of \$25 square indice to

aguare miles to the east of the Jumma river to serve as a grasing ground for the eaths for the dity. The total area is, therefore 573 aguare miles. On the bests of the Cennus of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province is 3 97 000 and of the new area 14419 or a total of 4 11 400. The population of the Municipal town of Delhi is 2,25 000

The Architects' Designs.—At the Royal Academy in 1914 there were exhibited drawings by Mr Lutyens and Mr Baker which, though by mr latyens and mr hater which though provisional and rather in the nature of what are called Warrant Designs, show how the architectural problems of the new capital are to be solved Government Home and the Secretwrist have been planned by them as one Mock, as twere a Capitol facing towards Indrapat. The Secretariat is to be built on the road of Raisina hill, the top of which has been levelled for the purpose, behind the Secretarist is to be a raised canseway forming the approach to Government House and Government House itself is to be built on a high basement constructed on an outcrop of rock The main processional route to Government House is to be along a sloping way (at a gradient of one in 224) which leads from a semi-circular plants, the "Great Court" to the level of the Secretariat build lnes.

At the summit of this sloping way is the At the summit or this stoping way is use Government Court a space of about 1100 teet in length and 400 in breadth, flanked to the north and south by the two blocks of Secretariat buildings. These buildings have been designed by Mr. Baker and the aggregate cost will be some £750 000. According to the design the casters end of each block is marked by the caster and the aggregate that the casters and the aggregate that the casters and the cast block is marked by the cast levels to the cast before the caster the caster. design the eastern end of each block is marked by deep logicals looking out over the central vists. In the centre of each block is a dome In the case of the north block this marks an entrance hall in the south block is surmounts a Conference hall with a suite of coak and reception rooms Each block contains three floors in the lowest are motor garages, go-downs, and record rooms in the middle floor are the offices of Members, Secretaries and other officers. In the ten force are device rooms an are his omes to memoers, secretaries and onder coffects in the top floor are devite rooms. An essential teature of the design, and one which sets the character of the whole building, is the provision of loggies and recessed gateways or excitae giving views through to the fountain courts situate in the interior of the blooks. The versandah so familiar in Indian buildings is attentions. altogether absent. The architect relies for control of temperature on thick external walls with an air space inside, together with the thick window shutters adopted so widely in Southern Europe, and the wide closies charac-teristic of Oriental buildings

Between the north and south Secretariat blocks is the way into the "Viceroy's Court"— the raised causeway siready reterred to-leading up to Government House The Court is about 600 feet to breadth and 1,800 feet in length it will be treated with grass and water ways and low trees and should form a digni hed approach to the final group of buildings.
At a point midway in the causeway, roads lead off to the north and south, forming alternative lines of approach to Government House.

One thus reaches the portion of Government

fact above the causeway and lifty feet above the surrounding country The house itself centres round the great Durbar Hall, a domed structure which dominates the scheme of the bedidings surrounding it. Grouped round the buildings surrounding it. Grouped round the Durbar Hall are the State rooms and great stairways from the entrance courts on the burth and south sides. In the right wing is the Chamber of the Legislative Council of the Governor General and offices for its Members In April 1912, the Under Secretary of State Indicated in Parliament the decision that this indicated in Parliament the decision that this Chamber should be attached to the residence of the Governor General. It has, therefore been included in the design of Government House but it has been assigned a separate approach through a spacions avenue of its own. The left wing contains the private suites In the rear of the thouse will be a rules of garden walled and terraced after the manner of the Moretule and being the service but the service of the course of the course of the service on the level of the service on the level of the service on the level of the service on the level of the service on the level of the service on the level of the service on the level of the service on the level of the service of the servi walled and terraced after the manner of the Moghula and behind that again, on the level of stagmin, and pendot the again, or the teve with the surrounding country a park which will contain the staff houses and quarters. The park will lead up to the rocky slopes of the Ridge which closes in the vista on the west The nouse which has been designed by Mr Lutyens will with its attached quarters sarden and park, and with the Legulative Council wing, cost approximately 2500 000

Style of Architecture—There had been prolonged battle of the styles over Delhi a prolonged battle of the styles over Delhi and if these designs gave satisfaction to neither of the extreme and opposed schools of thought, they clearly showed an endeavour to apply with due regard for Indian scattlement the spirit and essence of the great traditions of architecture to the solution of structural problems conditioned upon an Indian climate and Indian surroundings and requirements To use the language of the architects themselves, it has been their aim to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users the deal and the fact of British rule in India of which the New Delhi must over be the monu

The inspiration of these designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity. Many of the details which will be still more charac-twistically Indian cannot be displayed at the

Cost of the Scheme —It was at first tenta-tively estimated that the control the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Go-vernment of India on the subject. A revised estimate was given by H. H. the Viceroy in Cosmoli in March 1914. That estimate is as follows :--

(a) Saintha and Allowances, Ra. 70,18,700

- (h) Traveling Allowances of Officers and Retablishments, Rs. 6,80,000.
- (e) Supplies, Services and Contingencies, Rs 8,78 600
- (4) Works Expenditure, (1) Buildings.
 Bs 8,59,87,200 (2) Communications.
 Bs 29 91 300 (3) Parks and Public
 Improvements Rs. 27 34,500 (4)
 Biectric Light and Power, Rs. 43,40,700
 (5) Irrigation, Rs. 27 49 000 (5) Water Ricctric Lague.

 (5) Irrigation, Ra. 27 49 cuo (c, (5) Irrigation, Ra. 27 49 cuo (c, Ra. 28,77 900 (7) Purchase of Tools and Plant Rs. 35,50 600 (8) Survey (awara and General Preliminary 42,82,100 (9) Expenditure, Maintenance Rs. 42,82,100 (9) during Construction, Ra 20,09 U00
- (e) Acquisition of Lar Ra. 25 48 200 Other Miscollaneous taken Land ΠŌ. Expanditure. 6.000 Ra

Deduct antidipated recovery from tools and plant Ba. 10 00 000

These figures when added up make an aggregate total of Bs. 7 67 04,300 or £ 5,11 620, but sold His Excellency, "as we are anxious to face our liabilities for starting the new City to the fullest extent possible we consider it neces sary to make a special provision for contingen sary to make a special provision for contingen cles and unforessen expenditure in excess of the usual provision that has been made of 6 per cent on the works outlay by adding a sum of one and a half croces or £1 000 000. We have accordingly a very large reserve to meet future Possibilities, which we are not able to foresee at present. I should add that the expenditure of this additional croce and a half of unforeseen confuneracies will be set to on unforeseen contingencies will be strictly controlled by the Government of India and no on the other hand the project estimate con tains certain items such as land, residences, water supply electric power irrigation, oh which recoveries in the form of rent or taxes will in addition to meeting current expend) ture perilally at any rate cover the interest on capital outlay while there are other items on which some return account of the sale of leases general taxes, and indirect receipts may be expected.

the details where were the classification of the constitution of t of India may possess a Cathedral which in design and character will testify to the life and energy of the Anglican Church and be worthy of its of the Anguess Church and be worthy of its architectural surroundings both of days gone by and of those to come." His Majesty sub-scribed £100 and the Queen £50 be the fund The Indian Church Ald Association have re-ceived several contributions towards the build-ing fund for the proposed Cathadral Church, response to the appeal of the Bishop of Calentia.

Chordes Hay he sent to the botterary instant Church Aid Association, Church House, West-minster B W and crossed Lloyds Bank, St. James's Street, B W

A Roman Catholic Cathedral is also projected and Father Paul Hughes, O.M.C., has been touring India collecting money for the Cathe dral Fund.

Senitary Improvements—While the work on the new city has been going forward various improvements in the existing Delhi have been carried out and the sanitary conditions in parti-cular have been much improved. The fly nulsance which was extremely had in Dellu has been much reduced and other schemes have been formulated as the result of a sanitary been formulated as the result of a sanitary survey which embraced the whole of the city. In the past Delm's death rate has consistently arceeded the birth rate, and but for immi gration from the outlying districts the popu-lation would have gond down. In 1912 the death and birth rates were practically the same and in 1913 the figures per thousand of population were births 43 54 and deaths 43 74 In In 1914, the birth rate rose to 49 10 while the under consideration

Chaques may be sent to the Secretary Indian (deathrate fell to 42 14. There has been a Church Aid Association, Church House, Westminster S W and crossed Lloyds Bank, St. 1912 the number of deaths was 4,091 and in James's Street, S W

A Roman Catholic Cathedral is also projected and Father Paul Hughes, O M.O., has been counting India collecting money for the Cathedral Fund.

Cathedral Fund. were fever from 0,820 to 5,091 small pox 106 to 5 plague from 7 to 2 cholers from 24 to 10

> Higher College for Chiefs.—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conterence of Chiefs and Foli tical Officers was held at Delhi, in March, at which the Viceroy presided It was subsequently announced that subscriptions offered towards the college amounted to about ten and a half lakin, various recurring sums were promise ed and the Government of India also promised to recommend the Secretary of State a grant of Rs. 50 000 a year. Thus the whole capital would come to 12 lakins. The proposal is still

STOCK EXCHANGES

There are about 365 Share and Stock Brokers , Rs 500 The market custom differs very materi in Bombay They carry on business in the Brokers Hall bought in 1899 from the funds of propers stall bought in 1899 from the funds of the Share and Stock Brokers. Association formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of John Stock securities promoted throughout the Presidency of Bom bay. Their powers are defined by rules and promoted throughout the Presidency of Bom bay Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Buard of Directors and approved by the general body of Brokers The Board has the power to fix the rates in times of emergencies It is composed of Sir Kaspurji Broacha (thairman) Mr Parbhudas Jiwandas (Vice-Chairman) Mr Parbhudas Jiwandas (Vice-Chairman) Mr Parbhudas Jiwandas Mr Kaspurjiee Sorabjee Mahimvals, Mr Nasserwanji Pherozesha Karani Mr Magil Motichand Mr Hirachand Vasanji Mr Bhaldas Goceldas Mr Vadillal Punsm chand and Mr Jamundas Morarii (Secretary) chand and Mr Jamuadas Moraris (Secretary)

At first the admittance fee for a broker was At first the admittance fee for a broker was as a winch was gradually calsed to Ex. 1,000 There are two classes of Exchange Brokers Europeans and Indians, the latter being certified for recognition by the native Stock by change Business in thoverament Paper and all other Trustees Authorised Securities is carried on under the rules of the Bombay Stock Exchange, but in the street outside the half. the hall.

For many years the Calcutta Share Market had its meeting place in various guilles in the business quarter and was under no control except that of established market custom. In 1908 the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was forused, a building was leaded in Few China Bazar Street now called Royal Exchange. Banhange Piace, a representative committee
was formed, and the expeting trade customs
were formed into raise drawn up for the conduct of business. Admittance as a mamber
of the fibork Exchange is by vafe of the committee and the custome is a subject to the committee and the entrance (ee is at present

ally from that of most other Stock Exchanges since there are no settlement days, delivery is duc the second day after the contract is passed and sales of securities are effected for the most part under blank transfers. Another difference in procedure as compared with the London Stock Exchange is that there are no Jobbern in the Calcutta market. The Dealers who take their place, more or less are not compelled to quote a buyer's and a seller's rate and are themselves Brokers as well as dealers, calling upon the Banks and other clients and competing with Brokers

There are about 150 members, besides outside brokers, the former committing of Ruropean, Jewish Marwari and Bengales firms. The Marwaris predominate The volume of bona fide investment business is comparatively small and insufficient for the number of Brokers. small and insufficient for the number of Brokers. The principal business transacted on the Calcutta Stock Exchange is connected with the shares in Jute Mills Cost Companies, Tea Companies registered in India, Miscell aneous Industrial concerns (such as Paper Flour Rugar) Railway and Transit Companies and Debentures, the latter comprising those of Industrial concerns and Trustee's Investment Securities, naturely Minicipal and Fort Trust Debentures Winca special active operations are being actively engaged in, which frequently take the form of ged in, which frequently take the form of forward contracts for delivery in three months time, the value of securities changing hands may aggregate as much as a crore of Bupers may aggregate at make a secret or indeter per month but since the trade is not constant and one year differs very much from another it would be difficult to estimate what the average amount term over would amount to The association has an honorary secretary and is not at present affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

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(MOSTLY ANNUAL)

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	94-	41.	41-

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I -Industrial (Factories Part.

Mines, &c)
H —Commercial (Foreign Part Trade and Shipping, &c)

III -Commercial (Post Part Office Rallways graphs, &c) IV(a)—Finance and Tel

Part Revenue (Paper Currency Coinag Public Debt &c)

Part

Part

Public Debt &c)

IV (b)—Finance and Revenue
(Principal Heada of Revenue, Salt, Oplium &c)

—Area, Population and Public
Health (Area, Population
Emigration, Births and
Deaths, Vaccination, &c)

VI—Administrative and Judicial
(Administrative Divisions
Civil and Criminal Justice
Beginteration, Publice Link Part. Registration Police, Jails &c 3

VII -Educational (Education, Part. Presses Printing and Publications)

Part VIII -Local Funds (Municipali Local Boards, and ties, Port Trusts)

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vernment of India Rast India Financial Statement (Parliamen

tary Paper) Return of Net Income and Expenditure for eleven years (Parliamentary Paper)
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mentary Paper)

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Report on Settlement Operations, Punish Reports on Survey and Settlement Oper ations Bengal and Assam

Reports on Operations of the Land Records Settlement Departmenta, Central Provinces and Berar

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The customs revenue is mainly derived from the general import duty, certain special import duties such as those on arms, liquors, sugar, petroleum and tobacco, and an export duty or rice. General import duties, which were abolished in 1892, were reimposed in 1894, alnoe which date the general rate of duty on commodities imported into British India by see has been 5 per cent, and caloress. Cotton was exempted in 1894 when the general duties were received, in December 1894 a 5 per cent, duty of selforess was imposed on imported cotton goods and yarms, while an exceedancy of 5 per cent was imposed on all yarms of counts above 20 spun at power mills in British India, in February 1896 cotton yarms and threads imported or manufactured in India were freed from duty, while a uniform \$4 per cent of endorses duty was imposed on all yarms end from duty, while a uniform \$4 per cent of endorses duty was imposed on one work cotton goods imported or manufactured in India at power mills. The products of hand looms are exampted the duties are levied for fixed purposes and not for the protection of Indian Industries. It will be noted that machinery (excluding tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour), railway materials, gold, living animals food grains, coal, raw cotton, raw wood, cotton twist and yarm and sewing and daming threads printing materials and books for not paper) are, among others, on the free list. In 1896-97 the first year of the existing arrangements, the net custom revenue amounted to Ba. 3 45 lakhs and in 1802-03 Rs. 4 26 lakhs. Last year treached Rs. 7 87 lakhs. The gross revenue from imports, self excluded, was Rs. 8,07 lakhs—a decrease of 14 per cent as compared with the customs revenue (Rs. 0 36 lakhs) realled in the previous year

Schedule II--(Import Tariff :

No	Names of Articles.	Per	Bate per duty
	Arms, Amuunition, and Military Stores. Including also any articles other than those included in Nos 1 to 12 of this schedule which are arm within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be "Ammunition or Military Stores" for the pur poses of this Act.		Rs. a, p
2 8 4	Trearms other than pistois, including gas and air gans and rifes Barrels for the same whether single or double Pistois Barrels for the same whether single or double Barrels for the same whether single or double Burings used for firearms, including gas and air guns	Each	50 0 0 30 0 0 15 0 0 10 0 0
6 7 8	opining their for hiesens, including ger and all gains and rilles. Gun stocks sights blocks and rollers. Revolver bresches for each cartridge they will carry harractors, nippers, hed plates, pins acrews, tangs, bolts thumb-pleces triggers trigger-guards, ham mers pistous, plates and all other parts of a firearm.		8 0 0 5 0 0 2 8 0
9 10	(including a gas and air gun or rifle) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for clean ing or putting together or loading the same Machines for making loading or closding cartridges Machines for capping cartridges Exception I—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list when they		1 8 0 10 0 0 2 8 0
	appertain to a firearm falling under the lat or 3rd head and are fitted into the same case with such firearm Exception II — The following are also free, namely —		Free
	(a) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, mill tary naval or police uniform (b) A sword a revolver or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer comps, or certified by the comman dank of the corps to which such officer be longs, or in the case of an officer not attached to say corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment		Free

Schedules II and III are given without revisions which are expected early in 1916. Schedule IV has been revised.

Schedule II-(Import Tariff)--continued Per Νo Names of Articles. Rate of Duty Arms. Ammunition and Military Stores.-contd Machines for capping cartridges-contd 10 Exception II (q) Morris tubes and patent ammuni tion eta -contd (e) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge (d) Swords forming part of the equipment of native commissioned officers of His Majosty s Army (c) Swords for presentations as army or volunteer prizes (f) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Covernment of India for the use of any portion of the mili tary forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Im-perial Service (q) Morris tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native regiments or volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men Proviso 1 - No duty in excess of 10 per cent referen shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregring list when they are imported in reasonable quantity for the own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the name Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported and upon which duty 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Oustoms Collector for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent ad valorers and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects epitited to such refund or remission he shall grant the same accordingly Gunpowder all sorts

By the Commerce and Industry Department Notification No 3798—90, dated the 27th May 1911, all articles, other than those specified below liable to duty under head, 5, 6 8 9 or 10, as the ease may be, of the above schedule, were exempted from so much of the duty leviable theremedia on importation into British India as is in excess of duty of 10 per cent as culorest.

ad palorem

Ten per cent.

Main springs and Magazine springs Gun-stocks and Breech blocks. Actions (including skeleton and waster) Breech bolts and their heads

AB other sorts of arms ammunition and military

stores

Octing pieces.
Locin (for Mussia-Leeding arms).
Hacking for Mussia-Leeding arms).
Hackings for making, loading, closing or capping cariffilgs for rifled arms.

Schedule III-(Import Tariff.)

ño.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of Duty
	Liquors, Oplum Salt Fish, Tobacco and Sliver		Ra. a. p
1	Liquors (a)—		· }
	Ale beer and porter	Imperial gallon or	030
	Cider and other fermented liquors	6 guart bottles	1
	Liqueurs and sweetened spirits cordials bitters, per funded spirits, and tollet preparations containing spirit		13 0 0
	Spirit which has been rendered effectually and per manently unfit for human consumption	ad valorem	Five per cent.
	Spirit used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the Strength of Londonproof	and the duty to be increased o
	Spirit, other sorts		and the duty to be increase or reduced l proportion at the strengt of the spire exceeds or less than Lordon proof.
	WIEE-		1
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not con taining more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	3 12 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	,	180
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines contain ing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to 'Epirit other sorts.'	ı	
2	OFFUM (b) and its alkaloids	seer of 80 tolas	24 0 0
8	BAIR (c)—	Indian mannd or 823 ibs avoir dupols weight.	The rate at whice excise duty for the timber being leviab on sait manifactured in tipiace where the import take place. (d)

Schedule III-(Import Tariff)-emid

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate per duty
٠	LIQUORS OFFUM, SALT, FIRM, TOBACCO AND SILVER—concid.		
5	Balted Fies, wet or dry Tobacco-	Indian maund of 82# lbs. avoir dupois weight	
	Unmanufactured Cigan	pound	1 0 0
•	Ogarettes weighing less than 3 lb per thousand Ogarettes weighing 3 lb or more per thousand Mazonactured, other sorts	thousand pound	3 2 0 1 4 0 1 2 0
6	Suvez builden or coin, except current coin of the Government of India which is free	ounce	0 4 0

(a) Spirit imported from any port in British India, and protected by the certificate of an efficiency capowered in that behalf is chargeable with only the amount if any by which the duty leviable thereon exceeds the duty shown by such certificate to have been already paid.—(Act VIII of 1994, Section 7)

(5) Optom imported from any port in British India, and protected by the certificate of an officer empowered in that behalf is chargeable with only the amount, if any by which the duty leviable increan exceeds the duty shown by such certificate to have been already paid —(Act VIII of 1914. Section 7).

of 1914. Section 7) and protected by the certificate of an officer empowered in that behalf, is chargeable with only the amount, if any by which the duty levialls thereon exceeds the duty shown by such certificate to have been diready paid.—(Act VIII et 1804 Soction 7)

(f) By Finance Department Notificall to No. 1748-Eve dated the 20th March 1907, the chird was fixed at one rupee in the case of Birring Bengal Madras, Bombay and Sind In case of Adea the duty is one rupee for each 1401 b avoidupois

(c) The rate is six annas,

Schedule IV—(Import Tariff) GENERAL DUTIES

Tariff Names of Articles Per Valuation. Duty No. ANIMALS LIVING Rate p Honese, Carrie, Samer and all other living animals of all kinds 1 Proc. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK. owt. 42 Corre 0 Five Proper and Vegerantes (except from fruits and vege-tables not apparately enumerated, which are free)— Abnords without shell per cent. m 23 75 45 in the shall 0 (Magnet) Pension European ō n

Schedule IV .- (Import Tariff)-contd

No	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—100 ALC		Ranp	
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES confd.			
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	cwt	28 0 0	Five
	Coconute Stratta , other kernel (khopra)	thousand cut	75 0 0 76 0 0 24 0 0	per cent.
	Currents Dates, dry in bags wet , baskets and bundles	, l	25 0 0 7 12 0 5 3 0	
	in pots, boxes, tins and crates Figs, Persian dried Garite Hops	я	8 0 0 9 0 0 5 0 0	Free.
	Platachio nuts	owt⊾	40 0 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes Bussora (alu Bokhara) Baidrib black Kishmish, Persian Gulf Munakka other sorts	cwt.	ad valorem 12 0 0 ad valorem	,
	Walnuts, all descriptions All other sorts of iruits and vegetables GRAIN AND PULES including broken grain and pulse,)
•	but not including flour		1	Free.
5	MINUSAL AND ARRATED WATERS and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages) as valo rem	Five per cent
6	PROVINGES, OTLIKAN'S STORES, AND GROOMERIS— BACON Beef and Pork Beche de mer		 	· =
	Butter Cassava, Taploca of Sago Chesso	Ib cwt.	1 4 0 10 0 0 ad valorem	; ,
	China preserves in syrup dry, candled Occur Cream Transva	cwt. (net4) 10 cwt.	24 0 0 0 5 0 4 8 0	Free.
	Floor Ghi	Cwt.	70 0 0	Pive per cent.
	Margarine Perk hams Shark fins Singally and sodille		ad valorem	Prec
	Vinegar in cesk		ad valorem	Two and one-half per cent.
	not in casks			Five per cent.
	, Indian		n	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	All other norts of provisions, oliman a stores, and groceties		,,	

Schodule IV -(Import Tariff)-outd.

No.	Names of Articles,	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK-contd.		Ba. s. p	1
7	Bricas— Beteinuts, raw whole, split, or sliced, from Gos Biralts and Dutch Rast	cwi	14 0 0	Five per
	Indies whole, from Ceylon	*	9 D O 11 O O	. M 77
	, raw split (sun-dried) from Ceylon all other sorts		21 0 0 ad valorem))
	Chillies, dry	CWG ₁	12 0 0 42 0 0	"
	n stems and heads in seeds, nariavang	н	10 0 0 13 0 0	*
	Gloger dry	"ь	15 0 0	
	Maco Nutinega	10	180	1 27
	in shell	***	0 3 0	",
	Pepper, black white	owt	82 0 0	1
	All other surts of spices		at valorem	",
8	SUGAR, crystallized, beet	CWE	9 12 0	,
	and soft, refined in China from Java, 23 Dutch		11 0 0	*
	standard and above		980	•
	Dutch standard		8 4 0	
	, , , from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under	ь	980	,,
	n n from Masrithus, equal to 16 Dutch stan-			ļ
	Molesnes from Java	•	8 12 0 2 8 0	m
	other countries	n	2 8 0	" "
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionary		ad palorem	, ,
2	THI, black	1D	0 10 0	1
_	n green		0 9 0	, n
	OHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NABOOTICS AND DVEING AND TANNING MATERIALS			
10	COMMISSION PRODUCTS AND PREPURATIONS-		}	Ì
	Acid, sulphuric		si velorem	,
	Alimi, Indian (mji khar) Alima	CWL,	2 6 0 5 12 0) »
	Amenie (China mansil)	' '	16 0 0	
	other sorts Copperss, green	,	ad valorem	Two and one helf per cent.
	Explosives namely, bisating gelatine, dynamite, roburite, toutte, and all other descriptions, including desconators and biasting free		ad valores	Tive per cents.
	fal ammoniac	owt.	\$1 0 0 \$ 19 0	
	Sedn eek Bedn Blourbonste	#7 14	\$ 0 0	

Schodule IV -- (Import Tariff) -- oentd

,	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
-	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK-confd		Rs. a. p.	
0	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—cond.			
	Suiphate of Copper	cwt	19 0 0	Fire
	Sulphur (brimstone) flour	,	600	Dez. cesa
	, roll	**	5 4 0 ad valerens	39
	All other sorts of ciemical products and preparations, including saltyetre, borax, grape-sugar and glucose, but exciteding nitrate of sods, muriste of potash, sulphate of amonds, sulphate of potash, kainit saits, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates which are free		11	77
11	DEUGS, MEDICINES AND NARGOTICS-			}
	Aloes, black Bocotra Aloe-wood		7,	n
	Anti plague serum		1	Free.
	Assistida (hing)	cwt	115 0 0	Per osa
	coarse (hingra) Atary Persian		and paloreme	11
	Banelochan (bamboo camphor)	lb	0 6 0	13
	Brimstone (ameleara) Calumba root	cwt.	od valorem	·
	Camphor refined other than powder	Тb	1 4 0	,,
	Camphor in powder	ewt.	20 0 0	
	Case(a lignea China root (chobchini) rough	,,	9 0 0) "
	strabed		17 0 0	
	Cocsine Oubebs	owt.	85 0 0	"
	Galangal China	17	9 0 0	,,
	Pellitory (akalkara)		ad enforces	
	Peppermint, crystals Online and other alkaloids of cinchons		•	Free
	8alep	CWL.	140 0 0	Pive
	Benna leaves Becrax, liquid (rose mellos or salarss) All other sorts of drups, medicines, and narcottes,	ows.	ed valorem 83 0 0) n
	except optum and tobacco (for which see Schedule III)		ad valorem	
12		ib.	180	
	Altuarine dye, dry, 48 per cent,	1274	1 11 0	×
	, 60		2 4 0	10
	n 70 H	n	2 14 0	"
	, , , 100	,,	9 4 9	,,
	ii ii motit (LO	-	0 7 0	"
	Alisaline dye, moist, 16 per cent.	٠,,	0 8 9	
	Anilian , 100 blue	<u> </u>	0 9 9	
	1 4—	10	1 4 0	17
	" make	-	nd valoress	

Schodule IV -(Import Tariff)-contd

No	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
12	DYRING AND TARRING MATERIALS—confd		Bs. a. p	
	Avar bark	owt.	3 12 0	Five
	Bungand (gulpista) (ochineal Galinuts (myrabolams)	lb	ad valorem Ro 1 0 0 ad valorem	per cent
	" Persian Madder or manjit Orchilla w sed Sarpon wood and root	owt.	31 0 0 as valorem	,
	Turmeric All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	ı	· ·	H Cd
1	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.		ĺ	i
18	HARDWARE AND CUTTERY, including ironmongery and platedware, and also including machines, took, and implements to be worked by manual or adimal labour [Exceptions, which are free (i) Water-hits.			
	sugar milis, oil presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinary used in processes of husbandry or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of insebandary which the Governor-General in Commit may by			
	notification in the Gazette of India, exempt, (11) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power namely winnowers, threshers, moving and			
	reaping machines, elevators, seed crushers, chaff cutters, root-cutters heree and bullock gears, ploughe, cultivators, scarifers, harrows clod-crush ers, seed-drills, hay tedders, and rakes, (iii) the			
	following dairy appliances when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power marries or creamely cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteuring plant, milk serating and colling apparatos.			
}	churus butter dryers, and butter workers (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely bobblins warping) forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, iaces, lags and			}
	namely bobbins, warping) forks for fooms, healds, heald cords, heald kultting needles, isces, lags and needles for dobbios, pickers (buffslo and others) picking bands picking levers picking sticks (over and under) reed, pilers, reeds, shuttles (for power- looms), springs for looms, strappings, and well forts (v) box backs and wells and rough mushaped bobbin			
	ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manu- facturer or millowner and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill)		ad valorem	hive per peni
4	MACHINERY Ramely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including bollers and component, parts thereof, also including locomotive and portable eighnes, stems rollers, five-mighnes, and other machi- nes in which the prime-shover is not separable from			
	the operative parts. Macers key (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or acts of machines to be worked by electric stream, water fire or other power not	١		Free
- 1	being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts, and including			

Schedule IV -(Import Tariff)-ostd

No.	Names of Articles		Per	Tariff Valuation	Daty
	METALS AND MANUFACT METALS—contd.	TURES OF		Ra a. p.	
14	MACHINERY etc.—confd				1
	Provided that the term does not inc plements to be worked by manual and provided also that only such admitted as component parts of indispensable for the working of and are, owing to their shape of quality not adapted for any other	or animal labour h articles shall be machinery as are the machinery to other special			,
	Note.—Machinery and component p of substances other than metal as entry				
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, of metals-	and articles made			1
	Brass oraidue and leaves, Europe	san .		ad raiorem	Five
	patent or yellow metal, sh or above per square for braxiers, and plates patent or yellow metal (ok sheets, flat or in rolls, wag	t, and sheathing i)	cwt	54 0 0 35 0 0	per cent.
	per square foot wire all other sorts			ad valorem	, ,
	Copper, bolt and bar rolled bratiers sheets, pietes at nails and composition na old pigs, tiles, ingota, cakes, China, white, copperwar, follor dankpana, white, to 5 in.	lis bricks and slabs	cwt. ewt. lb hundred	62 0 0 ad valorem 45 0 0 58 0 0 2 2 0	
	, foll or dankpans, color × 4 to 5 in. wire, including phosphor all other sorts, unmared factured, except cur- Government of India,	broase actured and manu- rest coin of the	leaves.	2 0 0 ad valoram	, n
	German Silver Gold builion and coin ,, leaf	•		ad valorem	Free.
- 1	Iron, anchors and cables		[One
	"Lowmoor and similar quality angle, T other than Lowmon , and hoop, other the Swedish it galvanised, coated	ororBwedish an Lowmont or	t on	110 0 0	per cent
	Iron bar, Swedish and simil Swedish and similar round-rod, and square, in diameter	qualities, sail rod,	toa	190 0 0	•

Schedule IV -(Import Tariff)-confd

Ko.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Daty
	NETALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—cond.		Rs a p.	
15	Murals, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—contain	•		
	from barn, other kinds	ton	110 0 0	One
	,, ,, ,, nail rod, round rod, and square, moder half as inch in diameter	1	115 0 0	Per cent
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		ad valorem	1
	" beams, joints, pillars, girders, screwpiles bridge work and other such description of iron, imported exclusively for building			
	purposes channels, including channel for carriages	1		
	,, plate and sheet, Swedish and charcosl ,, bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcos	1	' '	"
	if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated , plate, other kinds, above i inch thick and		n	"
	strips sheets other kinds, up to 1 inch thick	ton	120 0 0 125 0 0	, n
	sheets (other than corrugated), plates or strips other kinds, if gaivanted, tinned, lead coated, chequered or plantated		ad sciorem	1
		1		*
	n sheets, corrugated, galvarded or black	tom.	190 0 0 140 0 0	
	" nails, rose, wire, and flat head ", other kinds, including galvanised tinned, or lead-coated	L, awt.	ad palorem	27
	, suts and boits, also hooks and nuts for rooting, galvanised or black	t	İ	
	" old	cwt.	2 B 0	2
	in price and tubes, including fittings therefore such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, socket.	ŗ,		"
	flanges, and the like	"	, n	-
	" rails, chairs, alsopers and bearing, and fait plates, spikes (commonly known as do spikes), switches and crossings other tha those described in No. 60, also lever boxe cities and the bars	5) D. (
	rice-bowin		, ,	",
	ridging, guitering, and continuous rooting rivels and wathers, all sorts	1	,,	"
	wire, including fencing wire and wire-for but excluding wire-netting	*	.,	-
	, cans or druns, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assumed a drug at one arms and six plus per imperiogation under No 16, namely — Iron, cans, timed, other than petrol til	، ای		
	or one British children) Cake	0 3 6	Five
	ac drows, not ti smed, of tw	O	0 2 0	per oun
	gallons especity drunts of four gallons (approisy— (4) With favors cases	drum	100	
	(d) with factors capes (b) contacty	11	0 8 0	-

Schodule IV -(Import Tariff)-oentd

Names of Articles.	Per	Terif Valuation	Duty
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—contd.		Re. s. p	
METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—conid			
Iron all other sorts including dies or circles and wire netting		ad valorem	Five
Lametta Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests which	i		per cent.
are free) Quicksilver Shot, bird Steel anchors and cables	lb. ewt.	1 8 0 22 0 0 ad palorem	Öne
blooms angle T and hoop if galvanised, tinned	ton	110 "0 0	per cent
or lead-coated , bars, (other than cast steel)	ton	ad valorem 110 0 0	P P
", Swedish and similar qualities ", and rod, and square, under ", men in diameter	ton	ad ratorem	
bar galvanised tinned lead coated, pla nished, or polished channel including channel for carriages		ad veloren	"
plates, above i inch thick and strips sheets, up to i inch thick	ton	120 0 0 125 0 0	97 99
sheets (other than corrugated) plates or strips, if galvanised tinned, lead-coated, chequered, or planished		ad valorem	
, ahects, corrugated, galvanised or black hoop	ton	190 0 0 140 0 0	,,
, nails , nuts and boits also hooks and nuts for roofing galvanised or black		od valorem	
, old beams, joists, pillars girders, serewpiles, bridge-work, and other such descrip- tions of steel, imported exclusively for	CWL.	2 "8 0	10
building parposes cast and blistered, including spring and tub		nd valorem	25
steel , ridging, guttering and continuous roofing			2) 27
pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
, rails, chairs, sleepers and hearing, and feh plates, spikes (sammonly known as dog spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 00 also leverboxes, clips, and the here		od valorem	One
rivets and washers, all norts wirs, including fending wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-notting			por cons

Schedule IV -- (Import Turiff)--centd

fe.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Voluntion.	Daty
	MRTALS AND MANUFACTURES OF MRTALS—cont.		Ra. s. p.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—coxcld.			
	Steel, cans or drams, when imported containing petrofeum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per Imperial gallon under No. 16, namely —	1		
	Steel, cans, timed other than petrol time of two gallons capacity or drums bot timed, of two gallons capacity	can	0 2 0	Fivo per cent.
	,, drums of four gallons capacity— (a) with faucet caps (b) ordinary	dram	1 0 0	
	" all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-notting Tin, block " foil and other sorts	cwi.	ad valorem 130 0 0 ad valorem	34 3 19
	Zinc or spelter, mails , tiles or slabs, soft , all other sorts, including boller	ewt.	25 0 0 20 0 0	n m
	tiles		ad valorem	23
	All other sorts of metals OILS	,	,	"
М	PERSOLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burns oil, kerosine, parasim oil mineral oil, percina, gasoline bensine, bensine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other situminous substance or from any products of petroleum PERSOLEUM which has its Easthing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes PERSOLEUM which has its fiashing point at or above one hundred and Sity degrees of Fahrenheit's ther	Imperial gallon	ad valorem	One and six pirts.
	one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's ther momenter and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customa Collectors to be intended for use excha- sively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic pur pose	,	,	
	Coccentrat oil	cwt	82 0 0	
	All other seris of oil, animal or vegetable (including etto of all kinds), and mineral, including Paratin		ad salarem	

Schedule IV -(Import Tariff)- ontd

No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMARUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED		Ra. a. p.	
17	APPAREL, including drapery haberdashery and milli- nery and millitary and other uniforms and account rements but excluding cotton, bootery (for which see No 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No 46) and excluding also uniforms and accounte ments appertaining thereto inported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free		ad valorem	Five
18	ART WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorial of a public character intended to be put up in a public place including the materials us d or to be used, in their construction whether worked or not, which are		{ ,	pur cum
19	BAMBOOK, common grass hay rushes, straw, and leaves			Free
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps charts and plans proofs, music, and manu actipits			,
21	BRUSTLES AND FIRER for brushes and brooms		1	}
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts		ad valorem	Pive
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely apphalt, bricks and tiles, coment of all kinds, fireday sarthen ware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described		; 	per cent
24	CARINETWARE AND FURNITORS			
2 4 a	CHALLENGE CUPS OF TROPHIES which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in ladia or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India		ı 	broe
	Provided that the articles are certified by the officer commanding the unit or brigade or any higher min tary authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency and that they have had engraved on them before being shipped the object for which presented and except in the case of those sont by donors resident abroad for competition in India the name of the winner or winners.		<u> </u>	
26	CARRIAGES AND CARTS including motor care, bloydes, triogoles, limitechas, bath chairs, perambulators tracks, wheelbarrows and all other sorts of convey snees and component parts thereof, but excluding motor care designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover which are free		ad valorem	Pive
26	CHIRDER AND JAPANDER WARR including lacquered ware, but excluding earthenware, china and por ediate (for which see No. 52)		}	per cent

Schodule IV -(Import Tariff)-ontd

OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—cowid CHOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof COAL, COER AND PARENT FUEL CORRAGE, ROPE, and twine made of any vegetable falts. COTTOS, AED ARTICLES MADE OF COTTOS— COTION AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTOS— COTTOS, AED ARTICLES MADE OF COTTOS— COTION TWE said darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described LARRESHMWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay purcelain and imitation or false coral SAIN OF ALL LIEDS, except common palm-heat fans, which are free FILEY, ARD ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen thread THAY, ARD ARTICLES, AND APPARE, not otherwise described, for steam, salling, rowing, and other vessels COMMANDED COMPANDED	0.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
thereof COAL, COKE, AND PARENT FUEL COEDAGE, ROPE, and twine made of any vegetable fibre COTTON, AED ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON— Cotton raw "twist and yaru "swing and darning thread "pleoe-gonds, hostery, cochet cotton throad, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described EARTH COMMON CLAY AND SAED EARTHRWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay porrelain and imitation or faise count SAWE OF ALL KIEDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free FILEWORKS AH BOTTS, including fulminating powder FILAY, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including finen thread SOURS, GUN RESING, and APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, railing, rowing, and other vessels COMMA GUN RESING, and articles made of gum or gum-resine— Copal Cutch and gambler (natural) Gam Armbogiac Arabic Badfiles Bosin and course myrrib Othersmm or translineense Fremian (false) Myrch Rosin At other norts of gums, gum-resine, and articles made of gum or gene-resin, including caputologic	i	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—cond		Bs. a. p.	
COEDAGE, ROPE, and twine made of any vegetable fibro COTTOS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTOS— COTTOS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTOS— COTTOS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTOS— COTTOS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTOS— COTTOS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTOS— Theory and all other manufactured cotton throad, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described 21 HARTH COMMON CLAY AND SAED 22 HARTHRWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), othina, china clay porcelain and imitation or false coral state of the coral which are free 23 FARS OF ALL KINDS, except common pain-heat fans, which are free 24 FREWORKS AH SOTS, including fulminating powder 25 FLAY, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAY, including linen thread 26 FURNITURE, TACKEN, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, salling, rowing, and other vessels 27 GUES, GUM RESING, and articles made of gum or gum-resin— Copal Onder and gambier (natural) GREE Ambic Bedfilter Bedfilter	27	Chocus, Waronns, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof		ed valorem	Pive per cent
COTTOR, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTOR— COtton raw "wist and yarn "seving and darning thread "pleoe-goods, hostery, crochet cotton throad, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described 21 EARTH COMMON CLAY AND SAND 22 EARTHHWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay percelain and imit- ation or fase coral 23 FARS OF ALL KINDS, except common pain-leaf fans, which are free 24 FERRORES all sorts, including fulminating powder 25 FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen thread 26 FURRITURE, TACKES, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, nalling, rowing, and other vessels 27 GUMS, GUM RESING, and articles made of gum or gum- resin— Copal Outon and gambier (natural) Gambage Gens Amsoniae Arabic Bedefines Bedefine	28 P	COAL, COME, AND PARKET FUEL			Free.
Cotton raw twist and yarn " seving and darning thread ", piece-goods, hostery, crochet cotton throad, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described 21 HARTH COMMON CLAY AND SAND 22 HARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), ohins, chins clay porcelain and imitation or faise corel 23 FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free 24 FIREWORKS AH SORTS, including fulminating powder 25 FLAY, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAY, including linen thread 26 FURRYURE, TACKIN, AND APPARE, not otherwise described, for steam, salling, rowing, and other vessels 27 GUES, GUE RESING, and articles made of gum or gum-rosin— Copal Outen and gambier (natural) Gama Ammoniac "Arabic Baddiers "Brando (counts myrrh) Oblement of tranklanense "Perman (false) Myrrh Booth All other morts of gums, gum-resins, and articles mede of gum or gema-rosin, including cacquichour	25 (ad solorem	Tive per cent
### THE WORKS AND APPAREL Not otherwise Country Taken Amsoniac #### THE TAKEN AMD APPAREL Not otherwise Country Taken ###################################	1 00	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			Free.
### BYSENDER WARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay percelain and imitation or faine corpil except common pain-heaf fans, which are free which are free powers all sorts, including fulminating powder ### FTREWORKS AH SORTS, including fulminating powder #### FTREWORKS AH SORTS, including finen thread ###################################		, twist and yarn , sewing and darning thread , plece-goods, hostery, crochet cotton thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described			Three
see Ko. 23), china, china clay percelain and imitation or faise coral ation or faise coral Says of all hims, except common pain-heaf fans, which are free Fireworks all sorts, including furninating powder Fileworks all sorts, including finen thread FURRITURE, TACKES, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, salling, rowing, and other vessels FURRITURE, TACKES, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, salling, rowing, and other vessels Count, Gun Reside, and articles made of gum or gum- resin— Copal Cutch and gambier (natural) Gambogs Gens Amenoculae " Arabic " Bedefinen " Bedefinen " Bedefinen " Bedefinen " Bysafod (coanse myrrh) " Offbancen or tranklacense " Persian (false) Myria Boota All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gens-resins, including cacutchour				1	-100
which are free FIREWORKS AH SOTS, including fulminating powder FILEX, ARD ARTICLES HADE OF FLAX, including linen thread So FURRYURE, TACKES, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels FURRYURE, TACKES, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels FURRYURE, TACKES, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels FURRYURE, TACKES, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels FURRYURE, TACKES, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described and stated and other vessels Take of the manual articles made of gum or gum-resise, and stated articles made of gum or gens-resise, and stated articles made of gum or gens-resise, and stated articles made of gum or gens-resise, and stated and stated are made of gum or gens-resise, and stated articles made of gum or gens-resise, and stated are made of gum or gens are gum or gens are gum or gens are gum or gens are gum or gens are gum or gens are gum or gens ar	3.2	BARTHERWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china chy porcelain and imitation or false coral		ad valorom	Five Der den
### FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen thread ###################################	33			P	pu u
thread FURRITURE, TACKER, AND APPAREI, not otherwise described, for steam, salling, rowing, and other vessels 27 Gues, Gue Reserv, and articles made of gum or gum-resin— Copal Outer and gambler (natural) Gambage Gum Ambic Bedfilm Bedfilm Benjamin ras Cowris Bysshol (coause myrrh) Offbandm or tranklacense Ferman (false) Myris Booin All other sorts of gums, gam-resins, and articles made of gum or gems-resins, including cacoutchook	24	FIREWORKS all sorts, including fulminating powder		p)	19
described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels 27 Gunn, Gun amena, and articles made of gum or gum-resin— Copal Outeh and gambier (natural) Gambage Gam Armsoniae Arabic Bedfarm Bedfarm Bedfarm Bedfarm Bedfarm Bysabol (cosme myrrh) Othernum or trankinocuse Presian (false) Myrch Bootn All other sorts of gums, gam-resiss, and articles made of gum or gem-resig, including caoutchour	25	FLAX, AND ARTICLES HADE OF FLAX, including linen thread		,	#
Copsi Cutch and gambier (natural) Cambogs Guna Ammoniac Arabic Beddings Beddings Benjamin ras Cowris Bysafol (coarse myrrh) Olibanim or trankinocuse Persian (false) Myris Bosia All other sorts of guns, gam-resias, and articles made of guns or gens-resiz, including cacoutchour	26	described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other		ps.	\ .
Culch and gambier (natural) Gambogo Gun Ambogiac — Arabic — Bdeflura — Benjamin ras — Byashol (course myrrh) — Olibanum or tranklucense — Peculan (false) Myrrh Rosto All other norts of guns, gum-resins, and articles — made of gum or gens-resirs, including cacoutchour	27	Guns, Gun nasma, and articles made of gum or gum- resin—		-	
Arabic Bdefine Benjamin ras Benjamin ras Bysabol (coarse myrrh) Officenem or trankineense Peculan (false) Myrrh Rosta All other norts of guns, gum-resiss, and articles made of guns or gens-resiz, including cacutchour		Outch and gambier (natural)			7
Bedfilm Benjamin ras cowrie Bysabol (coarse myrrh) Olibenom or translacense Peculan (false) Myrrh Rosts All other norts of grans, gum-resiss, and articles made of gum or gens-resig, including cacutchious	- 1	Guns Azensoniac	cws.	80 0 0	"
Benjamin ras Byashol (course myrrh) Olibannum or tranklucense Peculan (false) Myrsh Rosin All other norts of guma, gum-resins, and articles raske of gum or gens-resig, including escutshour		, Arabic	**	16 0 0	1 2
Bysabol (coarse myrrh) Officeness of gross, gam-resise, and articles made of gam or gene-resis, including coordshout	1	Benjamin ras	owt.	34 0 0	, ii
My Pendan (false) My Pendan (false) My Tria Rodo All other norts of gross, gam-resiss, and articles reade of gam or gens-reals, including escutdatous	- 1	" Bysabol (course myrrh)	,		Fre
Myrria Route All other norts of grams, gam-resins, and articles reade of gam or gene-resig, including escutdatous	Į	, Oliberann on trankinoense	cwt	12 0 0	Flw
Route All other norts of grams, gum-resiss, and articles made of gum or gene-resig, including escontaious		Myrch	t	000	bes on
made of gum or gam-resign including caoutonous		Rosin	,	10 0 0	¥ "
and gutte-percha		made of gum or gum-rein, including escutohous and gutte-percha		ad palorus	
35 Muss, including Manila homp, and articles made	35	Hung, Including Manile hours, and articles made		}	

Schedule IV —(Import Tariff)—centd

No	Kames o	d Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
		UNMANUFACTURED CTURED—cond.		Ra s. p	
39	Hides and Skine (except a which are free) includ- gold beaters skins, an hides or skins	aw or mited hides and skins, ing parchment and vellum d all other descriptions of		dd palersu	Elve
4 0	HORK			ł	per cent Free.
	articles made of no	t otherwise described		ad valorem	Five per cent.
41	thereof—Computing, I Drawing Riducational Galvanie, Measuring phical Phonographic, materials for Photogr Surveying, Telegraphic and all other sorts, exce and apparatus and pa- by or under the orders any instruments, appar imported by a passenge instruments (other the imported by a Native regular forces in India Service Troops or by a la certified by the Officer or unit or the officer in o Battalion to be for the fregimental band, or the	Miestric Electric lighting Musical, Optical, Philoso-Photographic (including aphy) Scientific Surgical Telephonia, Typewriters, pt Telegraphic Instruments at thereot, when imported of a railway company and akus, and appliances when er as part of his personal se by him in the exercise of which are free All band an stringed instruments) regiment of His Majesty's or by a unit of the Imporial difficury Profes Battakon, and Commanding the regiment charge of the Military Poince on the first of the Commanding the regiment of the Dand attached to the Military Case may be, and the follow			
	Bags for bagpipes. Cardholders.	Key pads for reed instru- ments. Ligatures for reed instru-			
	Carriages (brown or black)	ments. Mouthpieces and caps			
	pieces.	therefor Mutes for brase instru- ments.		1	
	Charters pipe and prac- tics.	Pipe tassels for bugpipes. Reeds,			
	Cleaners for brass and reed instruments. Cord for bagpines	Ribbons for bagpipes. Ropes for drums Sanks and slides for bruss			l i
		instruments.		i i	í
	Crooks, Drones for bagpipes Drum heads. Drum sticks.	Sliver buckles for drums, Sliver buttons for drums, Burings.		1	
	Drum fiesh hoops. Fingertops Groen broaduloth for drums	Shares. Taps for brass instruments. Valve cocks.			

Schedule IV -(Import Tariff)-contd

Ño.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation	Daty
	OTHER ARTICLES UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—conts.	-	Rs. s. p.	
42	IVORY AND IVORY WARE—	1		
	Unmanufactured— Blephants' grinders tusits (other than bollows, contres, and points) each exceeding 2070 in weight and	cwt	300 0 0	Pive per cent
	hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10fb and over Biephants' trasts (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10fb and not exceeding 20fb each, and hollows, centres, and points	,	900 0 0	57
	each weighling less than 10th Riephants' tusks each less than 10th (ether than hollows, centres, and points) Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 47b		700 0 0 450 0 0 175 0 0	, ,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth cach not less than 3lb and under 4lb Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3lb all other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	r	1.0 0 0 120 0 0 ad valorem	"
43	JEWHILIERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver— Silverware, plain other than emboused or chased European All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, union, which are free	} tola	1 2 0 1 6 0	,
44	Jute raw , articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny begs, which are free		ad valorem	Free.
40	LEATHER, and articles reade of leather including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which be is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free Mark			per cont.
47	MANURES of all kinds including animal bones	}		Free.
48 49	OHCAKE, also bran, fodder and cattle-food of all kinds OH-CHOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH Including HINCRUSTA, HINGSHED, AND EXPRESSIONS		ad valorem	Five
50	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS and compositions for application to leather, wood and metals— Lead, red, dry white, dry Ochre, other than Buropean, all colours	cwt.	20 0 0 22 0 0 4 8 0	per cent.
	Paints, composition patent Grien Turpoutine	Impenal	8 0 0	<i>p</i>
	Verdigns Vermilion, Onoton	box of 90 bundles.	ad salorem 110 0 0	**
	Zino, white, dry All other serie including gine and putty	Company (B)	ad salarem	£ M

Schedule IV -(Import Tariff)-contd

۰.0	Names of Articles	Per	Tuill Valuation.	Duty
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED const		Rap	
Jl	PAPER. PASTEBOARD MILLEGARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds including raied or printed forms and account and manuscript books labels advertising circulars after or card almanacs and calendars. Christmas Easter and other cards including cards in booklet form including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing but excluding trade cate loques and advertising circulars imported by packet hook, or parcel post, which are free PAPER, articles made of paper and papier mache		ad raiorem	Five per cent
52	PHRYUMERY— Cowla husked and unhusked	c#t	60 0 0	
	Kapurkachtl (sedoary) Patch leaves (patchoull) Rose-fewers dried Rose-water	Imperiar gallon	20 0 0 15 0 0 25 0 0 2 8 0	
53	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III) Prives TAB AND DANNER— Ritumen		ad valorem	8
	Dammer Pitch American and European coal Tar American and European , coal			7 1 1 2
54	mineral PLANTS AND BULES living, also dried for herbaria			Free
55	PRECIOUS STOYES AND PRANTS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambey stones such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)			
58	PULP of wood straw rags paper and other materials PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATRIXL, namely presses type ink, brass rules composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller trames and stocks roller omposition, standing server and not presses, perforating machines gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper LAGS			l l
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf			a
80	Bailway Material for permanent-way and rolling stock, namely cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, ratis sleepers bearing and fish piates, fish holts, chairs, spikrs, crossings, sleeper fastenings switches, interlocking superatus, brake gear couplings and springs, signals, turn tables, weigh-bridges engines, benders, carriages, wagons traversors trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a rulway company namely, cranes, water cranes, water halts, and standards, wire and other materials for seneing.			

Schodule IV -(Import Tariff)-contd.

ra.	Names of Arthres	Per	Tariff Valuation,	Daty
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—contr.		Rs a p	
	Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway tubject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Art, 1890 and includes a railway constructed in a Native State mode the suscening of His Majesty and also such trainways as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Garetic of Issus specifically include therein			
61	BEEDS, except oil-seeds imported into British India- by sea from the territories of any Native Prince of Ohier in India which are free— All sorts		ad valorem	Five per tou
62	SHELLS AND COWNIES-) -
	Chanks—large shells for estness			
	" white, live " doed		Þ	"
	Cowries, basic common yellow superior quality Maldive	cwt.	4 0 0 5 0 0 7 0 0	,
	Sankhii Mother-of-pearl nacre Nakhia	ewt.	140 0 0	Five
	Tortoise-aheli	no	19 0 0	per ca
	nakh All other sorts, including articles made of shell not otherwise described		ad salorom	22
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VERSELS for inland and harbour navi- gation, including steamers, lannches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections			Free
64	Silk and Articles hade of Silk Bothers	120	600	Five
	Piece-gooda		ad valorem	per oc
	Sewing thread, China Raw silk—Yellow Shanghal, luchding re-recod from Indo-China, and places in China other than Shanghal	Тb	5 0 0	7,7
	including re-reeled	fr	5 9 G	"
	Penjam	. ,	280	
	Persian	29	8 8 9	-
	Siam White Shanghai, Thomkoon or Duppson	,,	1 3 3 5	
	" other kinds, including re-rocked of thins, including		646	
	To-read Waste and Kachra All other sorts, including coccous	**	7 4 Q	, n
65	Sour .	1 +4	1	1 _

Schedule IV -(Import Tariff)-contd.

No.	Names of Articles.	Pet	Tarlif Valuation	Duty
	OTHER ARTICLES UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—maid.			
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCENEGE, including also antique coins and medals		}	Free
87	STATIONERY excluding paper (for which see No. 51).		ad referen	Pive
68	STORE AND MARRIE and articles made of stone and			per cent.
	marble		"	"
00	TALLOW AND GREAKE, including stearine	•	1	ls .
70	THE CERSYS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Odicates is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tes for transport in bulk			Free,
T 1	TEXTILE FAREICE, not otherwise described		ad valorum	Pive
72	Torrar Raginsirus not otherwise described			per occas
73	Toys including toy books and requisites for all games		,	,
74	Unchantes, parasols, and suishades of all kinds			,
75	Walstine Strong and sticks for unincides, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds, notunted and unmounted, driving riding, and other whips, usuing rods and lites		, n	}
18	Woop AND TIMBUR (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood, not otherwise described			
7 7	Wool, raw , articles made of, including falt		ad valorem	Free.
TÔ.	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or demanufac- tured, not described in this Schedule			per cent.

Schedule V-(Import Tartif).

No.	Names of Articles.	Pet	Rate of duty
1.	Rice husked or unhusked including flow flour but not including rice bran and rice-dust which are free	Indian maund of 82 lb avoir dupola weight.	Rs. n. p

Not.—Unifor Act IX of 1966 a contours duty at the rate of a quarter of a wie per pound has been lovied from the 1st April 1963 on all ten produced in 1sdin and experted from any contours part to any port beyond the limits of Erithin India or to Asian. The proceeds of this cous are guid to the Coss Ottendition appointent under Section 4 of the Act. On the recommendation of this Committee the maximum rule of a quarter of a pio per petual may be refused.

Botanical and Zoological Surveys.

and replaced by that of Economic Botanist to the Botanical Survey Much of the syste-matic botanical work of India is done for the department by forest officers and others. Over 2,000 specimens were obtained in 1911 12 by the officer deputed to accompany the Abor Expedition as botanist, and a material addition was made to the information available as to the vegetation of the little-known from tier region traversed.

Geological Survey - The first object of the Departer no is the preparation of a general geo-logical map of I ida. Various economic inves-tigs ions, which form an increasingly important part of the Department a work are also conducted. These module investigation or marble ducing in the induction three was to or marble and sandations quarties for the purpose of building imperial Behit the examination of building imperial Behit the examination of building imperial Behit the examination of productions boosh has in the Punjaband North West Frontl r P ovince of pitchblende areas in the Gaya District, de

Mammal Survey—An important move-ment has recently been inaugurated by the Bombay Natural History Boelety which has collected subscriptions for a survey of the mammais of ludia. This Survey was of the mammaia of little. This Survey was begun in 1911 with the object of getting to-gether property prepared specimens of all the different kinds of flammais in India, Burna and Ceylon so that their distribution and differences might be more carefully worked out than had been done before, also to form es complete as possible a collection of speci mens for the Society's Museum in Bombay Before the Survey started the Society had a very small collection and even in the Bri tish Massam in London the Indian specimens were very poorly represented. Three trained collectors from England are in the service of the Society and the specimens obtained by the Survey are being worked out at the British Museum and duplicates presented to the differ cut Indian Museums In India most of the ent indian Museums In India most of the pountry has been worked on the West Coast from Coorg as far north as Mount Abu, also the Central Provinces, humson and Bengal The whole of Cavion has been worked, and so has a considerable part of Burms At the present time owing to the war only one call sector is in the field in Sikkim the others having gone to the front. Funds for the Survey were raised by subscription from the principal National

The Botanical Survey is under the directional Geological Botanical Forest, and then of the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Survey Departments, representatives of the Garden, Oscietta, with whom are associated Agricultural and Civil Veterinty Department, the Boosomic Botanists belonging to the Agri and other scientific authorities whose special cultural Department. In 1912 the post of attainments may be useful. It was established Beporter on Economic Products was abolished in 1902 to co-ordinate official scientific inquiry. to ensure that research work is distributed to the best advantage, and to advise the Gov rument of India in prosecuting practical research into those questions of conomic or applied actence on the solution of which the applied science on the solution of which the agricultural and industrial development of the country so largely depends. The programmes of investigation of the various departments are amually submitted to the Board for discussion and arrangement, and an annual report is puband arrangement, and an annual report is pub-lished on the work done as well as a general programme of research for the ensuing year. The reports and the programmes formulated are communicated for consideration to an Ad visory Committee of the Royal Society who from time to time furnish valuable suggestions. and advice

The Secretary to the Government of India (Department of Revenue and Agriculture) is ex-officio President of the Board which includes the Director General of Observatories the Superintendent of the Indian Museum the Surveyor General of India the Principal the Surveyor General of India the Frincipal, Punjab veterinary College the Director of the Indian Institute of Science the Inspector General of Forests the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, the Director of the Geological Survey the Director General, Indian Medical Service, the Secretary to the Government of India Public Works Department, and the Director of the Botanical Survey of India who is Scoretary to the Board of Scientific Advice

The programme of the various depart-ments for 1916 16 includes the following. The Meteorological Department will continue obser meteorological peparament will contain the conser-vational work with pilot belooms at various stations and will also do some experimental work on vertical air currents at Agra, besides collating charts representing types of weather with notes giving explanations and references to other cases of occurrence of the same type for daily weather forecasting. In the Astronomical Department a new spectro-beliograph is under construction which it is hoped will be completed during the year five more seismographs two at Simila two at Catentia, and one at Bombay. the Avline Seismograph at Kodalkanal and sveral instruments of local manufacture at Bombay will be kept in use during the year A gone to the front. Funds for the Survey were specially of postant or subscription from the principal Native bis exhibits. Plant breeding and plant im progress as well as donated from the Government of Ludia, the Government of Ceylon, the Government of Burna, the Government of Ceylon, t botanical survey is being carried out, and the Economic Botanist will improve and arrange Recological Society of London be assend at. Under the head of agreetium the following are the lines of work in progress — This Beard includes the heads of the Meteore- Economics of outlivation by steam and motor.

engines, peddling of rice land by double engine t estation of steam cultivation combination of irrigation and drainage in the growing of rice study of inheritance of the more important characters of dairy cattle by crossing building up of mike poligiese in earths by selection

The India Research Fund.—Scientific research work is rapidly developing in India In 1911 the sum of 5 lakhs (£38 000) out In 1911 the sum of 5 lakhs (£88 000) out of the surplus oplum revenue was set aside as an endowment for research into epidemic diseases in connection with the Central Re-search Institute at Kassuli. It was hoped that this sum might be largely augmented by private subscriptions. An Indian Re-search Fund Association was constituted and a good deal of work has already been and a good deal of work has arready occur undertaken. Its objects are defined as the prosecution and assistance of research the propagation of knowledge and experimental propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation mode of apread and prevention of communicable diseases. Fresh investigations ted, and an officer was deputed at the expense of the Fund to study yellow fever in the regions where it is endemic with a view to taking than the content of the fundamental tendentic with a view to taking steps to prevent its introduction into India steps to prevent its introduction into indis A further grans of 6 lakks (£40 000) was made Govern to the Central Becearch Pund from the opium 1 inch surplus of 1911 12. It has been decided to reserve devote to research and anti malarial projects 5 lakhs (£33 000) a year from Imperal revenues commencing in 1918-14 A new persoideal, tracts

The 'Indian Journal of Medical Research " was The indian Journal of Medical Research "was instituted in 1913 and is published four times annually as the official organ of the Research Fund. The journal deals with every branch of research directly or indirectly our nected with medical and sanitary science and forms a record of what is being done in India for the advance of this work.

Survey of India.—The work of the Survey of India Department falls under various heads, namely the trigonometrical survey topogra-phical and forms surveys special surveys and explorations and map production. Cadastral surveys are now carried out by the Provincial Land Records and Settlement Departments.

In 1904 attention was drawn to the defection state state of the topographical survey maps and a Committee was appointed to re port on the subject. To overtake the arrears of revisional survey and to secure that the map of India should be brought up to date and revised at proper intervals they recommended a considerable increase or establishment and an increased expenditure of £210 000 a year for the next 25 years. They also made recommenda-tions for all ring the vize and improving the quality of the maps. After further inquiry the Government of India decided that a scale of I inch to the mile would ordinarily be sufficient, reserved forests and special areas being surveyed on the scale of 2 inches to the mile and the

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS

"The Board of Trade made a comprehensive revision of the scale of boats and life-saving appliance to be provided on board ships in the United Kingdom and appointed committees of experts to deal with collateral questions arising in the same connection Meanwhile the maritims local Governments have been consulted as to the necessity for revising the consumed as to the beceasily for revening the rules which govern vessels in British India, particularly those under the Native Passenge Ships Act, 1887, the Plightin Ships Act, 1895 and the Indian Emigration Act 1996 which are read in the notifications detailed above. The replies in the notineation detailed above in the repires show that while a revision is undoubtedly the enactments now in force are not adequate necessary there is a great divergence of opinion as to the extent to which it is required and the provide accommodation for all on board. It is more of considerable difficulty and complexit to provide accommodation for all on board it is one of considerable difficulty and complexit quarks, but it may roughly be and that, on the angular which need careful scrutiny. The dovernment of India therefore decided to appoint a committee representative of official and non-official interests to enquire generally into the sufficiency of the existing rules and mon-official interests to enquire generally into the aufficiency of the existing rules and non-official interests to enquire generally into the sufficiency of the existing rules and non-official interests to enquire generally into the sufficiency of the existing rules and non-official interests to enquire generally into the sufficiency of the existing rules and non-official interests to enquire generally into the sufficiency of the existing rules and non-official interests to enquire generally into the sufficiency of the existing rules and the rate of ten cubic capacity which be reated in the following Pred committee consisted of the following Pred passenger ships many are never out of sight of the following Pred the fo show that while a revision is undoubtedly

The following Resolution by the Govern Kendall D.S.O. R.I.M. Port Officer Calcuttament of India was issued in October 1918 as Mr. W. H. Ogston partner in Messis. Killick, a result of inquiries set on foot after the less of the Titanic—

"The Read of Trade made a comprehensive Steam Navigation Company."

The Committee met at Bombay and subse quently visited other ports. It was to submit its report to the Government of Ind a on the lat March 1914, but the report has not been published

Difficulties of the Question—The appointment of the committee was welcomed by the press, though some critations were directed agains, the apparent narrowness of the soope of the luquir. The whole subject is one of considerable difficulty and complexity It is well known that the standards laid down under the enactments now in force are not adequate to provide accommodation for all on board. It

whether, is the case of passenger ships which are engineed in the earnings of passengers between ports reparated by theometicans power, with the sanotton of the Grovenanteement in the matter of providing life-boat accommands in defined in the Act as a voyage in which the steen for all on board. The matter is thus essentially one for local investigation

Working of the Act.—Under the Native Passenger Ships Act (X of 1887) the term "Native Passenger Ships Act (X of 1887) the term "Native Passenger Ships which carry as passengers to be applied to eating which carry as passengers and the continuously out of port for one hundred and twenty hours. The space sating-ship which carry as passengers and to be continuously out of port to the continuously out of port to the saling-ship which carry as passengers and as about voyage as the continuously out of port to the saling-ship which carry as passengers and as about voyage as the continuously out of port to the saling-ship which carry as passengers and to be continuously out of port to the continuously out of port to the saling-ship which carry as passengers and to be continuously out of port to the continuously out of port

TIDAL CONSTANTS

The approximate standard time of High Water may be found by adding to or subtracting from, the time of High Water at London Bridge, given in the calendar, the corrections given as below —

		ı	×	1		Ħ	X.	
Openitar	des	0	32	Bangoon River Entrance	н	1	85	
Nella	वर्ववे	1	34	Penang	das	1	39	
Karachi	end	Ž	33	Singapore		8	25	
Bostbay		1	44	Hongkong		4	27	
Gos		2	44	Shanghai	11	0	84	
Point de Galle	add	0	12	Yokohama	वर्त्य	8	6	
Madras	aub	Ď	6	Valparaiso	a Mili	4	40	
Calcutta	aub	0	19	Buenos Ayres	<u>वर्त्र</u>	4	0	
Rangoon Town	peld	2	41	Monte Video		0	8,3	

Wild Animals and Snakes.

In the 25 years ending in 1911 the number of buman beings reported to have been killed in British India by wild animals was 67 280 in British India by wild animals was 67 280 in the figure are far from accurate. Up to the year 1900 deaths from perfectly the figure are far from accurate. Up to the year 1900 deaths from perfectly in 1913 To hyenes were attributed for an accurate, but as these animals are not ordi a feether an accurate. The more than the preceding narily dangerous to human beings or cattle the figures have been omitted since 1901, the multastified head of other animals "rose the figures have been omitted since 1901, the multastified head of other animals "rose the figure animals after a 1876 to mad dogs and packets were included in the returns, but as these animals are not ordi-narily dangerous to human beings or cattle-the figures have been omitted since 1901. The annual average number of persons killed during successive quinquennia since 1870 is as follows:—

		_		By Wild antmak	By makes
Five	y-ars	ending	1880	3,090	17 214
70		۳.	1885	2,782	19 605
*1	**	•	1890	2,681	21 267
,,			1895	2,925	21 054
			1900	3 456	22,175
			1905	2,481	22,296
12	•	н	1910	2,210	21,571

During the year 1914 1745 persons were killed by wild animals in British India Thas figure is about 8 6 per cent higher than the casualties in 1913 but it is lower than in 1910-12. The largest death-roll as in 1913 was returned by Bihar and Orista which was responsible for nearly one third of the total for all India The figures for other provinces generally exhibit increases but in the United Provinces the num ber of easualties dropped to 122 from 137 in 1913, while there were trivial decreases in the 1913, while there were briving decreases in the Bombay Presidency and in the North-West Frontier Province Coorg and Ajmer Merwars which returned blank statements in the previous year, record 1 and 3 deaths respectively in

The largest number of deaths of human beings was as namel, caused by tiggers, which were responsible for the loss of 646 live as compared with 641 in 1913. Increases under this head occurred in Riber and Orises the toported was 24680 The figures for 1914 exceeding year and Assam, the first-named province with 259 deaths against 251 in the preceding year ariswing the highest animals was Rs 191181 which exceeded the figure. The depreciations of a man-eater in the Raport district were responsible for a large proportion of the fatalities. All other provinces as a considerable increase in the number grouportion of the fatalities. All other provinces as a considerable increase in the number of anskes destroyed the figures for 1914 and owers from boy, which reports 3 deaths as is 19181 for all other provinces, where the number of anskes destroyed the figures for 1914 and owers from boy, which reports 3 deaths as is 19181 for all other provinces, where the number of anskes destroyed the figures for 1914 and owers the United Provinces, where the number of anskes destroyed the figures for 1914 and one of the figures of 1914 and 1915 being 118-816 and 9480 respectively. This difference was mainly due to the increase in the state of nearly 28,100 over the last year's total in Surma, where floods are believed to have con-The largest number of deaths of human

The loss of human lives due to make-bite amounted to 22 894, the corresponding faure in 1913 being 21 770 The returns under this head shows general increase in nearly all the provinces and as in 1913, Bibar and Orissa with 5 98s deaths the United Provinces with 5 513 and Bengal with 4,856 suffered most heavily Of these three provinces Bengal shows a slight decrease while in the other two provinces there was an increase compared with the preceding year Decreases are noticed in Madras and Assam and no death is reported from Coorg, but the mortality of 1169 in the Punjable the highest for that province recorded in recent years. In the last usuad province suchs vipers were the greatest source of danger and special measures to exterminate them have been organised. The use made of Sir nave been organised. The use made of the Lander Brunton's lancets does not yet afford any useful data on which definite conclusions can be formed as to the efficacy of this method of treatment

The number of cattle reported to have been killed by wild animals totals 94,746 and is slightly in excess of the figure for the preceding year Assam with 17 739 deaths. an increase of 1 007 over the last year's total heads the list of casualties, while Bihar and Orissa with 16 105 comes next in the former pre-vince the increase is believed to be chiefly due to better registration Leopards were as manal, responsible for the largest number of kills and claimed over 50 per cent of the total mortality Of other animals which figure largely in the destruction of eattle figure accountcd for 30 318 deaths and wolves for 10 115. Ten thousand nine hundred and thirty nine head of eattle successible to snake bite during the year under review as compared with 10 543 in the preceding year.

India and the War.

HOSTILE FIRMS

It was early realised in India that the adoption for all purposes, of the classical definition of an enemy would not be sufficient to meet all the polit est difficulties involved, and on 14th Rovember 1914, with the approval of the Secretary of State the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) The salient leature of this Order Was leaded order was the definition of a bostile foreimer as a subject or any one of the enemy states with as a subject of any one or take relaw states when our reference to the question of residence. It further gave an absolutely free hand to Gorernment in doubtful cases by defining a bostlie firm, as a firm of which a bostlie foreigner had been a member or officer on August 3rd, 1914 All such firms or foreigners were forbidden to trade except under a license. The right to refuse such a license or to impose any condi-tions whatever vested solely in the Government. of India. In the event of a license being refused the business assets had to be deposited with Government for disposal at their absolute discretion It will be seen that the immenso discretion is will be seen that the minimes within the purview or the order numerous British and neutral firms who happened to have German shareholdern or perhaps a German aubject as branch manager To meet some of these cases a general exemption was issued in favour of companies who had no hostle foreigners as officers and merely had capital of amount less than one-third of the whole in on political grounds in favour of Asiatic subjects of Turkey In other cases where the interests In other cases where the interests in woived were mainly British licenses to carry on tende were given subject of course to the provisions of the Royal Proclamations

There remain the cases on which public attention has naturally been focused, where the interests involved are mainly or entirely houtile. It was considered designable that those hostile it was considered designable that three brisinesses shrould be wound up as far as possible and though the Order gave power to Government to take possession and themselves to conduct the liquidation it was considered more actisinatory to insive to these frum licenses which restricted their operations to winding up and subjected them to a stuict control, proceeds of such liquidations are being held by Government, and though their total figure has not se yet been made public, it must run into several erores of rupees.

The great majority of firms of this class are of German origin, and their principal strong holds in India have been in Bombay Catcutta and Ranguou Elicewhere in India the chie feature of their entryptic has been the success full war in which their have for and india. feature of their enterprise has been the success of way in which they have fostered indisences of the passes of Caristian in the symbotic occurrance which have been those congaged industries. The best known example is the case of the Basel Elesion whose products, notably their roofing thes are familiar through each of the order of the case of the series and commercial endeavours where green hand in hand, the format has not been been been and in hand, the format and was shipped to the German allow baree green hand in hand, the formats part of this quantity came from Germany baree green hand in hand, the format and was shipped to the German allows.

mofussil. A few planters, a few shopkespers in the larger towns a botel proprietor or two are to be found, but there is no special line that they have made peculiarly their own These small businesses have been either wound up or placed under Government control in practically e erry case. The men of military age have been interned and those outside the age limits and the women and children for the most part repatriated

The more striking features of Teutonic com mercial enterprise at the three great ports are different in each case. In Rangoon at the out break of war there were three large rice milia whose directors sharebolders and Buropean em ployees were almost without exception German ployees were aimost without exception German The total value of these three properties has been estimated at three-quarters of a million sterling The largest of them us believed to have been subsidised by the German Govern ment with a view to their perpetually main takining a large stock of rice in termany against emergencies like the pr sent

One of these rice mills has been leased to a British firm and all payments are made by the latter to Government account The other two farms have been made to wind up their affairs their resulting belance also being deposited in the Government Treasury One or two less important Teutonic firms engaged in ric milling and a number of small miscellaneous concerns and branches of heatile firms in other parts of India have also been treated in the SAIDS WAY

The salient feature of the German enter-prise inCalcutta has been the hid-export traffic In this business a ring of some half dozen German firms has of late years established a practical nrms has of late years established a practical monopoly as they formed the main channel for the export of an important indigenous product, and as British frum have not proved anxious to undertake this exceedingly un-savoury trade these firms have been allowed to continue their business under British or to continue their business under British or neutral management with a strict supervision by the officer appointed by Government to control hostile firms in Bengal. Other German concerns in Calcutta have been or are being wound up. They are mostly amail miscellaneous businesses with two exceptions. One is a large import and export firm which has figured prominently in the manganese trade in the Contral Provinces and elsewhere. The other is a branch of a German Bank, the only German Bank to concern in India. It is in the hands Banking concern in India. It is in the hands of the Official Assisnee

In Bonday the hostile firms which have aroused most interest have been those engaged in the synthetic colour trade which in the last

large stocks in India at the beginning of August 1914 the stopping of this supply has been one of the most serious and most widely felt commercial blows that India has suffered as a result of the war. The textile milis have sulfered heavily but much more serious has been the case of the handloom weavers to small large all over India. Had Government been far-sighted shough to have assumed control of these structs to most side the way to the control of these structs to most side the way to the control of these structs to most side the way to the control of these structs to most side the way to the control of these structs to most side the way to the control of these stocks immediately war broke out it is very doubtful if they could have done much to assist the petty weavers and ayers whose complete lack of organisation renders help com a large scale well nigh impossible. As a matter of fact not only were Government un prepared but the commercial community themselves did not recognise the gravity of the wituation until the mischief was done. By the month of November when Government assumed control of these firms three had practically disposed of their whole stock, much of which had gone into the hands of speculators with the result that prices had increased enormously in a fourth the stock was the property of a neutral and the fifth alone had a considerable balance Part of this was distributed among the textile mills and a further quantity sold retail to the smaller consumers. This latter policy did not prove very successful and on the arrival in Bombay of a captured German steam ship with a considerable quantity of dyes which had been condemned as Prize of War and were to be sold accordingly It was decided to auction the balance (about one-sixth of the original stock, after reserving a further supply for di-tribution to the textile industry. Prices at this auction, though considerably exaggerated in the Press of the day were none the less very high and the profits made over the sale of this firms stock as a whole must have been considerable. These funds are of course all held by Government at present and one of the difficult problems which Government will have to solve when the terms of peace are under consideration will be the disposal of these profits. In addition to they die itings there were in Bombay several considerable import merchants and a number of smaller concerns of a hostile nature to whom also the closure has been applied

The policy adopted by Government in the matter of hostile firms has come in for a good matter of notine arms and count nor s good deal of criticism, largely by it said, from mis informed quarters. The view of the average patriotic Briton is wind them up completely but many orlites who have volved this cry have overlooked the fact that to wind up a concern overnouses the lact that to what up a concern necessitates not only the payment of all its liabilities and the sale of all its stock, but also the collection of all its debts. The man in the street would no doubt like to see thermany after the war with neither debts nor liabilities.

large stocks in India at the beginning of August the war naturally resents being forced to pay 1914 the stoppage of this supply has been one his debts to a German tirm, even though the of the most serious and most widely felt com farms moneys are held by Government. In mercial blows that India has authered as a this matter Government has adopted a middle this matter dovernment has adopted a middle course Hostille firms in liquidation have been allowed to collect their debts, but coerdon has only been allowed where there were corresponding liabilities to be met and a number of firms have been closed down after allowing them a reasonable period, with a proportion of their outstandings left under what is in effect a moratorium till the end of the war. The mestice of the nuturate discourse the war The question of the ultimate disposal the war. The question of the ultimate disposal of the balances realised is naturally one which cannot be decided during hostilities. Meanings the v have been at the disposal of Government for temporary use Their total amount has not at the time of writing been made public but there is no doubt that the 44 core loss floated during August 191, might, but for these balances have lad to be much larger

In considering the total volume of trade bandled by hostile forekners one is struck by the fact that it represented before the war only a comparathely small proportion of the total trade between India and Germany and The dye business was done almost Austria. The dye business was done almost entirely through Germans but apart from this particular line the bulk of imports from and exports to Octmany and Austria passed through British or neutral firms in India. The ultrapatriot ones out for a complete boycott of goods partine dries out for a complete boycott of goods from these countries after the war. This policy will hardly appeal to thinking men. It is almost on a par with the brilliant suggestion put forward in a reputable Anglo Indian newspaper that it should be made an oftence to be in possession of G rman made goods Any such goods found were to be sold immediately on the conviction of the owner. No suggestions were made as to the treatment of the purchaser Vo the victorious allies will not serve any or the visionious allies will not sorve any good purpose by attempting to annihilate the productive power of dermany and Austria. The Tautonia Empires once the cancerous growth which has vitated their whole being has been excluded will still constitute a body. eminently useful for the economic service of the world at large. But this body must be confined within limits and the moral to which a con-sideration of this question of hos the trade in India points is that the Teutonic body can be made a thoroughly aspell servant, even though its activities are confined to its own territories In other words India can do just as big a trade with termany as before without a single German being allowed to reside in India. In every branch of trade with Germany and Austria except the dye business the bulk of the produor is handled by British and neutral concerns after tworld no doubt like to see Germany When the war is at an end trade must be reafter the war with neither debts nor liabilities sumed with the enemy Powers, but there is in India. But his brother in the bext street no reason why any German or Austrian should whose business has soffered from the effects of ever again reside in this country for his profit.

THE WHEAT SCHEME.

The discussiones which led the Government In ordinary circumstances, therefore India of India to undertake the control and market might have locked forward to a brief season and of the Indian wheat exports were peculiar with the internal prices at reasonable rates. There was a very large wheat crop in India in But the economic disturbances set up by the the season 1914-15 and the surptice available war and the operations of speculators produced for export was estimated at two insiden tons a complete book verseigner. The supply of ready

whast is India was cornered and the prices ferroed up to fundie lovel. At the same time there were large operations in the new crys. The great wheat-easing provinces in India are the Paulab and the United Provinces In parts of the Punjab wheat was forced up to all seers a rupee which is a rate which inflicts severe distress on the consuming class and the position was such that action was imporative position was such that action was imperative. There had been widespread agrarian trouble in the Western Punjab, which whithit inflamed by remount of the war nevertheless was largely estuded by the high prices and experienced off ones were convinced that if the progressive rise in whites was not checked there would be extended that the progressive rise in white and location of grain along in the m we rioting and locting of grain shops in the Punjab and the North-West generally Gov emment were pressed to take two courses—to eminish were present of wheat until prices came down to the level of files seem per rupes and down to the level of files seem per rupes and on the other hand to let the market take its source, on the supposition that the high prices realised by the growers would compensate the communers for the famine prices which they had to pay for their food. The unofficial view of the question will be found reflected in an interesting debate in the Imperial Legislative Council Gev Work of the Legislative Councils) As a proliminary step the export of wheat from December to March was limited to 100 000 tons (et. 000 tons only were shipped) and in March all apports on private account were prohibited for a year. These were temporary measures forwarizent took a quite different and even more berois counter—they took the whole of the export trade under their own control.

The Official Policy -The official policy was outlined in the statement of the Member for Commerce during the debate to which refe rence has been made. It was afterwards pub lished in an official communique which set out lished in an omelal communique which set out the following facts. The latest forecast of the crop which is now being barvested in India shows an area of \$2,18,000 acres under wheat and an estimated yield of 10,238 000 tons which is in excess of the previous record of 16 061,000 harvested in 1911, and compares with 27,987 000 acres and 8 427 000 tons larry year. If this forecast is approximately fulwhen it this forecast is approximately ful-filled, there should be an exportable surplus from the present crop of a liess 2 000 000 Loss is excess of the seemal Indian consumption. To prevent this surplus from finding a market would, on the one hand, have deprived India and the one hand, have deprived Indian woman, on the one mann, nave deprived India of a very valuable export in a year in which some of her other staple exports have been un favoursely affected, and have deprived her wheat entityators of their legitimate expecta-tions of profit, with the result of influencing ad-versely the area to be sown for wheat in future years, and on the other hand, it would have de-served the United Kingdom of a source of supply which in the present circumstances she is Largely dependent.

The problem which presented itself therefore The problem which presented itself therefore was to place it within the power of the Government of Endias to affect a divorce between the ladian and the work-price of wheat where yet the austitions of the wheat markets in India and chlowhere may reader this advisable, with-and claim to the expected from the hindering the stripment to the United Kingden of the stripment to the United Kingden of the stripment to the United Kingden of the stripment with the stripment of the existing wheat expecting fixes as the agents of Government it being suggested that the Supply and Tramport Department would be the best agency, and it was also may

have been articipated in the absence of remletten.

The policy which has been adopted to this end is as simple as the conditions of the pro-blem permit The Government of India have prohibited absolutely the export of wheat from India on private account for the whole period up to March 31 1916. The firms ordinarily engaged in the export of wheat from India to whose willing oc-operation and advice the Government are much indebted have been appointed the agents of Government for the purpose of carrying on the trade under the orders and for the account of the Government of India The maximum price to be offered by these firms The maximum price to be offered by these firms to Indian sellers instead of being regulated by the price ruling in London, will be determined from time to time by the Government of India and announced on their authority and as the season progresses these maxima will be gradually reduced so that there can be no induceany reunced so that there can be no induce-ment to speciate for a rise or to withhold sup-plies. The maximum price will be the maxi-mum at the port and firms must only offer up-country such prices as with the addition of the rallway charges, will not exceed this maximum. The necessary varietions from the standard maximum will be fixed for the various recog-pixed condition of final prices. nised qualities of Indian wheat

The working of the scheme in India will be supervised, subject to the orders of the Government of India by Mr M. M. S Gubbay Indian Civil Service Supervision in London has been entrusted to the Indian Wheat Committee entrusted to the Indian Wheat Committee which is constituted as follows—Lord Lores (Chairman), Mr R H Rew (Board of Agriculture and Fisheries), Mr F C Drake India Office), Mr J M. Keynes (Tressury) Mr A S Gaye (Board of Agriculture and Fisheries) Mr E G Saltmarsh (The Baitlo) the Secretary being Mr H D Vigor, 3, St James's square

For the chartering of freight the Indian Wheat Committee have secured the services as broker Committee have secured the services and brown of Mr Percy Glanville of the firm of Mossia, Neison Donkin and Co who has set up a separate office at Exchange-chambers. St Hary Axe EC for the transaction of this business, and will devote the whole of his time to it. The will never the wines of in the total life firms which bought the wheat in India will sell it in the United Kingdom at market rates, on the Londom Corn Trade Association Contract or other customary official contracts. The normal trade channels for marketing wheat in this comtry will be regularly employed, and the wheat will not be sold at an artificial price A Committee representative of the agent firms has been set up in London for commitation day by day regard ing the sale of the wheat

Any profit, after payment of all charges, arising out of the difference between the sale of the wheat at its natural price in London and its purchase at the officially regulated price in India will form part of the revenues of the Gov ernment of India

gasted that a sliding scale of export duties would be the most effections measure. On one point only however was there any real controversy. The Government of India had laid down that they would interfere as little as possible with the existing channels of trade. This was one of the reasons, amongst others, which induced them to place the practical details of the working in the hands of the recognised exporting firms in ordinary years exports of this character are financed through the Exchange Banks which had laid down funds in India for the purpose It was urged that the finance of the exports should be done through the Exchange Banks. Acting it is understood on the advice of the Treasury, the Home Government decided to instance the exports strough direct Government agency. The reasons for this course were islid down in a communique which said.—

On this matter discussion has been necessary between the Serectary of State for India the Government of India and the Treasury, who (as guarantors of the Indian revenues against net loss) are inherested in the financial arrangements. Various schemes were put forward with the object of securing that the drawing and negotiation of bills of a vichange which take place in normal years when the wheat trade between India and the United Kingdom is conducted on private account should not be interrupted or diminished.

If the object of these schemes could have been attained without cost to the taxpayer, them attained without cost to the taxpayer, them would have been no hesitation about adopting one or other of them and thereby avoiding in terference with the unal course of financial business. But examination showed that any schemes would have involved expenditure (of which the ultimate incidence would have been on public revenues) for interest and other charges incidental to the making and negota show of bills of archange while it was not necessary to have recourse to outside fluids since it is estimated that the balances of the Government of Indias and the Secretary of State for India will suffice to provide for the outlay on the purchase of wheat

The Secretary of State has therefore decided that the Government of India shall piace funds from their own recounces at the disposal of the agent firms. This arrangement has the advantage of simplicity since transactions between England and India in connexion with purchases to be made and paid for in India will be avoided.

Special arrangements will be made in respect of any sums provided by the agent firms too the purchase of wheat on Government account before the publication of the above-decision. The firms will have the option of taking repay meat either in India or (at the rate of 1s. 4d. he rupes) in Ragiand. In the latter case pay ment will be made at the date on which a demand bill would reach Ragiand.

This decision was very hotly criticised. It was argued that it was no real comony also that it was no real comony also that it was responsible for a break in exchange and a large demand for stering bills on London, or Boverse Councils as they are now called. Further, it temporarily descroyed the means of livelinous of onties bookers who depend on this boundary. But insummed as the Eritch

Treasury had guaranteed the Government of India against less whilst agreeing that India should take any profit, the decision of the Treasury was final.

A Successful Pelicy—Ne official pronouncement embracing the working of the scheme as a whole has been made. Consequently we are thrown back on general results in attempting to deelde how far it has successed ed. So far as these go they indicate that the scheme was a complete and triumphant success It attained its primary purpose the steadying of prices in India From the moment when Government prohibited exports the upward trend which had been continuous was arrested and a progressive decline was noticed. At the same time it achieved its complementary purpose—to place the undoubted indian surplus at the disposal of the population of the Unified Kingdom. It is understood that approximately six hundred thousand toms of Indian wheat were shipped to England.

Whilst accomplishing these cods the scheme seemed a good profit to the cultivator, which is estimated at twenty five per cent above normal. The Government price never worked out at less than three rupers eight annua per mannd at Lyallpur the great wheat market in the Punjab and in normal times the cultivator is satisfied if he sells his crop at three rupees. The average price paid by Government was four rupees fourteen annua and they paid as much as five rupees twelve annua.

With the single exception of the disturbance to exchange the working of the s. heme in India was smooth and uneventful. It is believed however that the anticipation of a large ground on the transaction—ambitious people saw a profit of a million or two in it—were not realised. The highest price paid by Government was five rupees twelve annas a maund F O B the lowest four rupees for annas aline pice. The first consignments were sold in London at the first consignments were sold in London at the single price of sixty-sevensillingua quagter. But the Home Wheat Committee held on too long and when the unexpected break not only and when the unexpected break in prices occurred they saw their prospective profits disappear. Then Government carried their own insurance two of the wheat ships were sunk one by a submarke whilst another was wrecked when approaching the Mersey. The net profit on the transaction to date—December 1016—Is settimated at \$130,000.

The erratic character of the monoton of 1815, especially in the north west of India, which is the great wheat-growing tract caused a handening of prices, which touched a value at which it did not pay dovernment to buy and ship. The Government organisation has however been maintained and will be maintained after April 1916 so that there will be no incentive to appear the two manipulation of prices on the expectation of a foreign demand at a horomal rates. The Government rate still in force (December 1815) is four rupees, ten annas nine price, though it is understood that no transactions are being put through at that rate. Where then wheat has not come forward at the Government price has not been raised by the foreign demand. It cannot therefore be urged that

the Indian internal price has been forced up by a obvious point, but the causes leading to a rise
the demand to meet the needs of the United of prices in India are so little understood and Krardom Any raising of prices that has are so frequently ascribed to a drain on the occurred is due to internal causes. It may food store of the country that it has been

seem elementary economics to elaborate this | thought desirable to make it quite clear

The export of wheat from British India by see to foreign countries during each month of the last four official years and during the months of April to October 1915 are stated below —

Month	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914–15	1915-16
	Tous	Tons	Tons	lons	Tons
April	87 900	68,900	27 300	9 100	10 850
Меў	185 700	107 000	166 300	00نم24	(a) 104 9#0
June	189 600	243,500	260 400	169 000	(a) 291 900
July	286,200	328 000	00د,815	1.69 500	(a) 187,570
August	120,200	153,200	184 700	42 500	(a) 47 860
September	65,800	231,500	134,800	s6 100	(a) 5 760
October	65,700	148,500	J2 700	88 300	²80
November	74,100	114 300	46 700	es 000	
Decomber	97 300	79 500	21 700	37 000	
January	101,900	99 100	20 700	25 000	
February	75 200	J1 500	9 700	21 600	
March	96 700	ქა 100	8 700	8 800	
Total	1 361,200	1 660,200	1,202 900	708 400	

(a) Include exports on Government account namely 94,357 tons in May and 249 952 tons in June 150,235 tons in July 36 483 in August and 2,375 tons in September 1915

WAR AND TRADE

In the section Indian Trade (see pp 238-247) of imports exports and n exports amounted as effect of the war on the trade of India is to its 189 27 crores as against Rs 199 17 in the section illuman trade (see pp. 238-24') the effect of the war on the trade of india is fully analysed. The official year in India however runs from April 1st to March 31st and this review does not carry us beyond the Sist of March 1915. The latest official returns dealing with Indian trade carry us down to October 18th, and they are summarised here They show the degree to which this trade has recovered from the shock of war

During the seven months ended October 1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914, the value of imports declined by Rs 10 49 cores to Rs 76 97 cores while the total exports including re-exports and the value of wheat exported on frovernment account increased by Re 59 lakhs to Rs 112 3 crores The exports of Indian merchandise showed an increase of Es. 58 inkin or 5 per cent and re-experts of Es. 3 lakbs. The grand total

Crores

Imports of treasure declined by Rs 6 crores Imports of treasure declined by Re o crures to Rs is crores Gold bullion fell by Re of crores to Re 2 crores and sovereigns by Re 1730 crores to Re 3 crores and sovereigns by Re 1730 crores to Re 43 lakhs of which Re 32 lakhs were on account of Government Silver buillon decreased by Re 1 65 crores to Re 44 crores. Exports of treasure also declined by Re 1 90 crores to Rs. 82 lakes

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in British India from Foreign countries and British Powerslons with cargoes during the soven months April to October 1916 amounted to 2,582,077 tous, and the tonnage cleared to 2,512 411 tous as against 3,246 151 tous entered and 3 723 803 tons cleared during the corresponding period of 1914

			INPORTS		E. VPORT	Exports Formen Merchandise	TAMDIST.
		181314	1914 15	1915 16	193 14	1914 10	1916 16
		ž	Re	Rs	Re	118	24
A peri	•	1,041,524	144963 709	9 2 7 00 4 80	42.13.01.2	39 23 081	22 22 423
Мау		14 30 63 903	1158 96 906	9 45 42 774	18,28 617	30 00 001	11 70 004
Jupe		12 22,43,850	12 68 19 583	10 38 83 016	30 3K,106	40 42 424	42 86,122
July	•	14 47 61 827	14 00 31,230	1111 55 341	7 11 874	14 14 804	44 91 546
August		1613 04 289	12 92 02 767	12 50 57 411	Jo 38 566	23 04 765	42.96 390
Reptember		10 6, 18 547	7 39 86 111	12 83 85 558	35 24 ±02	40 28 885	942 60 06
October		145 65 592	1, 36 20 546	11 51 31 250	11 90 11	16 35,107	41 11 001
		FAFORE	Fapores Indica Mericiands	48I	1	POTAL EXPOSTS	
A pril		21 03 17 62≰	20 41 13 296	12,27 04,698	21 40 31 576	20 80 85 387	12 49 77 191
May		10 29 48 020	21 04 41 730	16 30 75 907(a)	19 67 78 646	21 89,41 731	15 71 45,911(4)
June		17 53 33 508	FM 98 57 17	17-7 49 128(b)	17 89,28 633	21 88,27 777	1815 88 250(6)
July		20 2 74 635	1912,66164	14 64 13 002(c)	20 83 48,518	10 56 80 968	15 09 04 638(4)
August		17 24 08 032	9 65 14 2.17	14 80 10 722(d)	17 59 47 588	9 78 19 002	15 29 06,112(4)
Soptember		10 11 11 877	7 56 53 960	16 86 67 915(e)	19 80 02 379	7 96 81 945	(9) 14 82 77 691(e)
October		21 68 98 22	9 99 67 473	17,87 09 057	75 03 50 % IT	10 36,02,580	13,28 20 068
	(a) Includes Be	1 20 50 910	being the value of wheat exported on the forement second being the value of wheat exported on Hoverment account	at exported on Gove	ernment secount		

		Marora stoire			TREASURE	
}	Imports	Exports (Foreign)	Experts (Indian)	Exports (Total)	Imports	Exports
	ā	ā	H.	Re	J.R.	2
(I) Oolober 1916	11,51 93 255	41 11 901	17 87,00,057	18,28 20 958	63 82,849	10,84,789
1914	12,86,20 546	101,24,107	9 99,67 478	30 36,02,580	47 24,273	2 00 498
(T) Saves months 1st	16 58,66,522	34,90 712	\$1 68,88,5\$\$	28,03,20,234	8,08,45,640	61,56,099
1 to 31 at 0	76 96,97 155	2,61 87,162	1 09 68 70,5194	1 12,70 17 681(4)	8,15 01 869	81 86 614
Seven months 1st April to Alst October 1914	87 45 79 846	2,58 49 077	1 09 12 40 319	111 70 89,390	1433 13.285	2.76 55.40\$
Seven months, 1st April to 31st October 1913	1 05 18 63 028	2,50 03 282	1 36 52,59 187	1,39 08 62,469	19 32,14,736	5, 35 93 746
(-) in October 1915, compared with- (1) October 1814	-84.27.291	+4 78 794	+7 87 41 684	47.99.14	1 8 5 8 C. L	20,000
(II)	5 03,72,267	+621189	-8 81 29 465	-3 76 0# 270	2.44.62 741	10. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19
(-) in 80 ven months, 1st April to 31st Octo-ber 1965, compared			-			
(I) Seven months, 1st April to 31st October 1914	-10 48 82 691	+3 38 082	+36 50 206	+36 28,291	(,18,11 416	-1,94 67 890
April to Slot October 1918	-28,41,65 867	+5 83 890	-26 84 28,666	-20 78 44 789	-11,17,12,867	4.64 08.182

FINANCE.

The financial history of the year was comparatively uneventful. The official financial year closes on March 31st, and the influence of the war up to that date is set out in the section on the Finances of india (p v pp 170 194). Before ence to those nages will show that the Government of India expected to meet all the calls upon them without adding to the weight of taration, by supplementing the usual borrowing programmes. The total amount which they had to raise, apart from the ordinary sources or revenue in order to meet their requirements was £28 4 millions. Of this they estimated to receive £ 4 5 millions from the belances £3 millions by rupee berrowing £8 formillons from the familie insurance frued and macellances terms and £14 millions by the runeral of temporary debt. The rupee loan was a success. The rite of interest was raised from three and a half per cent the rate of all recent rupee loans to four per cent, and the loan was terminate in 1923. It is understood that the whole smount was understood that the whole smount was understood that the normal to doubt that a still larger sum could have been raised if the flovernment of India had been given a free hand. In addition to this sum special facilities were offered for investment in this new four per cent loan through the Poet flows were six and a half crores. There is no reason to doubt that a still larger sum could have been raised if the flovernment of India had been given a free hand. In addition to this sum special facilities were offered for investment in this new four per cent loan through the Poet Offices and the produced a further fla 44 lakes. The renewal of the temporary debt was also cast by accomplished. In India no obstacle presented itself the money was borrowed from the Gold Standard Reserve (q c) which would other wise have remained incrt. In England the India Tressury Hills were renewed. But with India Tressury stills were renewed. But with India tressury stills were renewed.

At the same time it is searcely open to doubt that the Briges for 1915-10 was framed on the samunption that the war would be over before the financial year expired. If the Government of India error in this insepect is circle in good company. If when the budget had been framed it had been realised that the close of the year 1915 would find us no nearer the cad of the war than the beginning, a much more can thous tone would have been preserved and much more right economy carried. As however it in sight, the screw exercised by the Finance Department was tightened right economy was enforced on all sides save the military and Provincial Governments were bidden to place a right embarge on every form of expenditure that onlicok is obscure. There is good ground for believing that a defict in the budget is included. Command that the onlicok is obscure. There is good ground for believing that a defict in the budget is included that ways, for kustaneo, are more than a crore of rupes above the ectivate. The land revenue has also consing in well but the Customs receipts the Mahat the Maha the ways, for kustaneo, are more then a crore of rupes above the ectivate. The Government is also consing in well be the Customs receipts the Mahat the M

below the corresponding figure of the previous year this is the season of the year when they are at their lowest. Some financial critics think that special war taxasion and a loan in India are inevitable others think that by outting capital works out of the budget entirely the year can be passed without either. The financial history of January February and March will determine the issue there is no sign that a special war tax, if it takes a form suited to Indian conditions, that is to say lift is an indirect tax and imposed only for the duration of the war, will be unpopular

Currency and Exchange.-- In currency Indian finance pursued a normal course Rupees and notes continued to circulate side by side with perfect freedom gold disappeared from with perfect freedom government at a pre-circulation and the sovereign remained at a pre-tire to six annas. The mium which varied from two to six annas. The Exchange problem is normally bound up with the remittances of the Government to meet the Home Charges Owing however to the large expenditure incurred by the Government of India in India on account of the Imperial Government the total amount to be remitted was only £7 100 000 Of this, there was remitted only £7 100 000 Of this, there was remitted from April 1st to Docember 4th by Council Bills £ 6 718,026 (of this sum £1 950 000 was taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve) leaving to be remitted from December 6th to March 31st £ 381 974 That is to say with the three busiest months of the trade year before him the Secretary of State has practically satisfied his requirements. The weakness in exchange such as it was arose from the demand for sterling bills or Reverse Councils, rather than rom ordinary councils Owing to the decision of the Treasury to finance the Government purchases of wheat (e) through Government agency lostesd of through the Exchange Banks, the banks that had laid down funds in India for the purpose had to transmit them to London. This induced a temporary weakness in exchange though doubtless other factors intervened storling bills were steadily sold to meet the demand and this demand ceased before the closing months of the year were entered. In all other respects the currency and exchange history of the current year was uneventful.

Relief Funds.

On the initiative of His Excellency the Vicercy a large sum of money was raised in Indigs in 1914-15 for the rollef of distress coased by the war A Central Committee was formed, over which the Vicercy presided and which included the Governor of Heorgal, the Governor of Bonbay and the Commander-In-Chief the members of H. H. the Vicercy Executive Council the heads of other Local Governments and Administrations and the following Butling Chiefs—Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Ribaner the Begum of Hoppat, the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Nisam of Hyder-hadd the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Maharaja of Begunt of Hyder the Maharaja of Rosal, the Ma

Under its control an executive committee was formed and local branches were constituted, The trossurer of the Hund was at first the hate Bir A. Kerr who was attoreded by Mr Heary (General Manager of the Alliance Bank of Almia) and the Joint Secretaries are Mr. F W Johnston and Major John Mackenzie

Among the provincial offshoots of this fund is women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency Fund, which was started by Lady Willington with the object of otherting com-torts for the troops and of making up quantities.

of suitable garments

The position of the Fund at the end of
August 1916 was as indiows.—Sums subscribed
in the various provinces and Vative State

Agencies —

Rombay-Subscribed direct to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund 8.32.538 Su scribed to the Bombay Pro-37 77 314 vincial Branch Substribed to the **Women** в 3 87 576 Branch Madras Subscribed direct to the Isabe rial Indian Relief Fund 9 18 244 Subscribed to the Madras War 29 15 140 Fund United Provinces 16 21 265 Bengai 13 35 963 12,70 630 Bihar and Oriesa Pun is b 11 43 711 Central Provinces Central India Apency 5 56 561 Regress Kachmir 4,78,239 4,23,2.5 Hyderabad Raiputana 1 71 5 Mysore and Coorg 1 84,016 1.27 588 North-West Frontier Province Assem Ajmet Merwara 92 286 Beluchisten 79 111 Baroda

These agures do not include subscriptions promised but not yet paid nor do they include certain subscriptions paid directinto the Central Find and not passed through the accounts of the Provincial Branches There is also a separate Public Works Department Branch of the Fund, the subscriptions to which amount to shout Bs 169 000 all of which has been credited to the Central Fund. The total amount at the credit of the Central Fund on the Slat August 1915 was Rs 80 61 480 and the amount held at the credit of Provincial Committees on the same date was Rs 20 32,229 These totals exclude the sums at the credit of the Madras War Fund and at the credit of the

sum of about Rs. 2,40,400 expended by Provincial Committees in the relief of local civil The belance will be devoted eventually to the third, and ultimately the most important, object of the Fund namely the grant of assistance to the widows and orphans of those who tance to the widows and orphans of those who are killed or die in service to whom must logically be added the officers and soldiers measurements of the expended upon this object is almost unlimited and the Committee in a recent communique to the Press state they have consequently endeavoured from the first to accumulate as large a sum as possible for expenditure at the end of the war while afford ing such intermediate assistance as may be necessary Some idea of the calls which may be anticipated upon the Fund at the close of the war may be gathered from the fact that even if the war should end by March 1916, the cannattics continuing at the same rate as hither to it is estimated that of British officers of the Indian Army and of the Indian Army Reserve there will, by that time have been 540 killed and 800 wounded of Indian officers 300 killed and 750 wounded and of Indian non-commis soned officers and runn 9 000 killed and 25 000 wounded. It must of course by remembered that not more than 25 per cent. of the wounded in each class are likely to be so severely wounded as to be invalided out of the service. In the majority of case the wounds will be dight and the men will remain on the active tlat. Even allowing for this fact, however there will probably be some 200 British officers nearly as many Indian officers and 6,000 Indian non-commissioned officers and men who are incapacitated by wounds for further service are incapacitized by wounds for integer sorver, many of whom will need assistance from the found. With the war justing longer, or should the ratio of casualties become still higher the number of claimants for amilitance from the Fund will be much greater than at present anticipated. In addition to the classes men-tioned above there are also the widows and dependents of men serving on the Departmental Unattached Lists of the Civilian European and Anglo-Indian staff belonging to the Military Accounts Postal and Telegraph Departments, and of Sub-Assistant Surgeous all of whom may need help

All the above mentioned classes will, of course, be eligible for pensions from the State and the engine for pensions from the bears and the wound and injury pensions, as well as the family pensions admirable to all ranks of the Indian Army and their families have recently been materially enhanced. Neverthless it is impossible for any pensionary scheme however. These totals exclude the sums at the credit of the Madras War Fund and at the credit of the Bombay Provincial Branch and the Bombay Provincial Branch and the Bombay Provincial Branch which, though affilisted to the Central Fund, are under separate manage seems. Out of the sums retained by Provincial or State Committees in order to enable them or State Committees in order to enable them to reliave cases of loos) sivil distress the total amount appear to the end of August was about Ba. 2.50,000. The trace provincial over will be subjected as a summer of the sum over will be subjected oven the sum of assistance to all these classes at the close of the war about Ba. 2.50,000. The trace provincially to the Central Fund.

The instal expectations over will be probable over on the sum over will be supposed to the sum over will be supposed to the sum over will be supposed to the sum over will be supposed to the sum over will be required, if adequate relief is the began to the sum of t

OFFERS OF SERVICE.

In the House of Commons in September 1914 u statement was made of the offers of service made by Ruling Colers and important persons and associations in India. That statement (see Indian Year Book, 1914 p 617) was supple mented by Mr Chamberlain Becretary of State for India, in October 1915 As illustrative of the apirit of loyalty animating India he said that besides the Chreis mentioned last year the rulers of Nawanagar Ralkot Baria Jankhandi Akalkot Bayanur Barwani, Loharn and Wanka ner have been permitted to go on active service In one or other of the spheres of operations. In addition to the Imperial Service troops originally selected from among those offered contingents from the following States have also been accepted for service in India or abroad Imperials. Exhibiting Northern Abstract. Jimagadh, Khairpur Kawanagar, Bhavnagar Janjira, Tehri Bahawalpur Malerkotla Simur Bhopai and Idar Three hospital ships equipped and maintained from unofficial sources have left the shores of India-the Loyalty given jointly by a number of Ruling Chiefs the Madras given by the Madras War Fund and the Bengal, given by the people of Bengal The last was most unfortunately wrecked on been continuously employed this year in carry ing sick and wounded between India and the theatres of war The Airam of Hyderahad has offered 60 lakhs for the expenses of one of his Imperial Service regiments which has gone to the front, and of the cavairy regiment of the Indian Army of which he is Honorary colonel The Maharaja of Mysore besides the .0 lakhs he had already given has offered the services of his State in many other practical way-The Maharula Sindhia of Gwallor whose health has prevented him from going to the front has made further munificent witts in money and in kind including a motor ambulance fleet and in kind including a motor ambiliance fleet nistan, and of his determined levelty to the and six armoured aeroplane. The Begum of British allience

Bhopal, in addition to large contributions to relief funds and other services, has sent 500 korans for sick and wounded Moslem soldiers The Gaekwar of Baroda gave 5 lakhs for the purchase of aeropianes. The Maharajas of kashmir and Patlala and the Jam of Nawa nagar besides other services are jointly main taining a hospital for officers in a house at Staines which His Highness the Jam has given

for the purpose
The Frontier States.—The offers of service by the frontier militias the proposal of the Khyber tribes to furnish an anned con tingent and the subscription by the Wazirs or Bannu of their allowances for one month to the R hef Fund are triking examples of the fact that the notab lities and tribes of the borderland have been equally generous in their offers B youd the border the Chiefs of Baluchistan made valuable offers of camels and the Shelking of Lowest and Bahrein contributed to charitable besides offering the mancial and military resources of his State contributed a lake of ruped to the Relief bund The Prime Minister Vebal added largely to the munificent girts of Vebal added targety to the miniment of the mentioned last year and has rendered most tainable services by the military facilities which he has accorded. The Dalai Lama or Tibet he has accorded. The Dalai Lama of Tibet as was stated last year officeed one thousand soldlers at the outbreak of war his continued ympathy with the cause of the Alles is shown by the fact that on hearing of General Boths a victories in South West Air is he ordered flags to be hot ted on the hill, around that and up all prayers to be offered for further violories. It will not perhap, be out of place in this con-nection said Mr Chamberlain if I add that his Muj-ty's trovernment have received striking proofs of the friendship of the Amir of Aftha

THE VICTORIA CROSS

The amountment made at the Delhi Durbar | in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross gare satisfaction which was increased during the War by the anard of that decoration to the following .

On the 31st October 1914 in an action at On the 31st Uctober 1914 in an energy with the berke, No 4050 Sepoy Khodadad of the 129th Duke of Connsught a Own Baluchis was the sertmental machine guns. The with one of the regimental machine gun-detechment was overwhelmed by numbers One gun had been put out of action by a shell and the three men remaining with it were ordered to retire. The British officer in charge of the detachment was wounded Sopoy Knudadad remained working the other gun until all the other five men of the defactment had been killed. He was wounded and has since icen able to rejoin his corps.

in the action of the night of the 2.3rd and 24th November 1914, near Festinbert, No 1909 Nation Servers Stand Negl. B. Company 38th Certified Bifos lat Battalion when the regiment was chyaged in re taking and elearing

the enemy out of our trendus was from first to last one of the first to push round each succes are tray so there in the most of server mes from lombs and rides at the closest range Although wounded in two places in the head and all o in the sun, at continued fighting amongst the foremost and did not even report himself wounded till be met his Company Commander after the action was over Nalk Durwan Singh legi was summoned on the 5th December to the General Headquarters to receive hi VC at the hands of His Imperial Majesty the King

No 168. Rifleman Gobarsing Negi, 2nd Bu 19th Garhwal Rifle. For most completions bravery on 19th March, 1915 at Neuve Chapelle during our attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main truth and was the first man to go round each travense driving the enemy back until they were forced to surrender. He was killed furing this engage

Assumedar Mitr Boat, I. O. M., 55th Cooke's Connect were last, and kept them under his Rides (F.F.). For most complomous knevery and grant shiftly at Yures on Seth April, 1915 is made and great shiftly at Yures on Seth April, 1915 and said and the pattern was credered when he led his pistoon with great salisatory displayed remarkable courage in helping to displayed remarkable courage in helping to display specific strength and Indian Officers into various parties of the regiment (when no British) safety whilst exposed to heavy fire

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

ere re leased in 1915 -

- 1. Applications for Indian Passports must be made in the prescribed form, and submitted either direct or through the local authority—(a) in the case of a resident in British India to the Local Government or Local Administration exacemed (b) in the case of a resident in a Native State to the Agent to the Governor Geografic or Pulitical Resident concerned
 - 2. The charge for an Indian Passport is Re 1
- 3. Indian Passports are granted to—(a) Materal-born British subjects (b) wives and widows of such persons (c) Persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies or in India and (d) Subjects of Native States in India A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject
- 4. Passports are granted upon the produc-tion of a declaration by the applicant in the pro-scribed form of application verified by a declara-tion made by a Poistcal Officer Manignate Justice of the Penc, Police Officer and before the roak of Superintendent or Notary Public, resident in India.
- 6. If the applicant for a Passport be a Natur alied British subject, the certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded with the form of application and the officer empowered to grant the respect to the Officer empowered to grant the respect to the Officer empowered to grant the respect to the officer empowered to grant the respective declarations to the applicant through the person who may have verified the declaration Naturalised hable to prosecution

The following regulations concerning passports | British subjects will be described as such, in their Passports which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications

6 Small displicate minounted photographs
of the applicant (and wife if to be included)
must be forwarded with the application for a Passport one of which must be certified on the back by the person verifying the declaration made in the application form

7 Indian Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue They may be renewed, as India only for four turther periods of two years each after which fresh Rassports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal in Re 1

Passports cannot be issued or renewed on behalf of persons already abroad such persons should be told to apply for Passports to the London Foreign Office or nearest British persons apound no ton to appy for reseports to the London Foreign Office or nearest British Mission or Consulate Passports must not be sent out of India by post

9 In the case of an applicant for a Passport being unable to write English a transcription In English should be placed below the applicant a vernacular signature in the form of application In the case of an illiterate person a thumb impression should be substituted for a signature on the form of application which should be certified by the person verifying the declaration

DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA.

In the section The Frontiers, an account is given of the disturbances in Peasis due to German Agents, which caused grave precompation to the British and Russian Coveramenta. The Foreign Office lessed in Kovember the following

Foreign Office issued in Kovember the following estainary of entrages —
On the 19th July a party of insurgent triberate advanced towards the country house of H. M. Resident and Consul General, outside Bestirie. Two British officers Major Oliphant and Captain Ranking who with a party of Indian carvalry and infantry went to recommolite, came enaddenly on a well-concealed party of the enemy who opening fire at close range, killed both the officers and ones expoy and wounded two more The enemy then advanced to attack Heavy firths then took Piles? ering then took place

A simultaneous attack was also planned for the mane evening in another direction, but was

On September 1 H. M Consul General at lapshess, when out riding with un encort, was fired st. Mr. Stathers himself was wounded and his Indians orderly killed.

on September 7 The Vice Consul died on September 8

On October 25 the munshi (clerk) and a ghofam (mounted servant) of the Consulate at Shiraz were shot at and wounded. The sholam died anbacquently

On August 25 the British and Russian Con suls at Kermanshah were returning to their posts from Hamadan and were at Kangavar The German Coosal at Kermanahah with a force consisting of perhaps 200 men and two Maxima occupied the surrounding hills, and informed the Governor that he would give three hours for the British and Russian Cosmis to jeave. Pating this he would attack the town. The Consuls were forced to witheless to Hamadan, where whom the German and his forces left. The object of his attack was obviously to keep the consular representatives of the Entente Powers out of Kermanshah, the main means of entrance for German agents into Persia.

lagalans, when out riding with an encore, was lated at. Mr. Srakans himself was wounded and his Indian orderly killed.

The Ridigh The Chung, at Milray, Ghelanal Edward services.

The Ridigh The Land wounded in two planes of the Internal Street and Street and Wounded in two planes of the Street and Wounded in two planes of t

TERRITORIAL TROOPS IN INDIA.

The following are the British units which arrived in India in 1914 15 in relief of the British troops who have gone to the front together with the stations to which they have been posted.

Wester Disision.

Denou and Cornwall Brigade.

h Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (Lt-Col, Smith), Bareilly

4th Devenshire Regiment (Lt.-Col Acland Troyte), Ferosepore

5th Devenshire Regiment (Lt. Col Hawker), Multan.

6th Devoushire Regiment (Lt-Col Rad cliffe), Lahore.

South-session Infantry Brigade,

4th Somerset Light Infantry (Lt -Col Cox) 5th Somerset Light Infantry (Lt.-Col Cooks-

Hurle.) Ambala. 4th Dometshire Regiment (Lt. Col Baxter)

Ambala 4th Wiltshire, Regiment (Major Armstrong)

Hammitire Infantry Brigate

4th Hampshire Regiment (Lt. Col. Bowker) Poons.

5th Hampshire Regiment (Lt.-Col. Burford Hamoock), Allahabed.

6th Hampshire Regiment (Lt.-Col. Playfair).

7th Hampshire Regiment (Lt.-Col Parke), Moerut

Field Artiflery of Wasses Division Pirat Weesez Brigade

Commanding Lt.-Col Powell.

ist Hampshire Battery (Major Flowers), Labore.

2nd Hampshire Battery (Major Conswell). Prehaus

8rd Hampshire Battery (Major P House), Labore.
Second Wessex Brigade.

4th Hampshire Battery (Major Malcolmson),

5th Hampshire Battery (Major Thompson), Luckson

Third Wesses Brisade.

Commanding Lt.-Col Bedford Pira.

6th Hampshire Battery (Captain Chroli), Ambala

Whitshire Battery (Major the Earl of Suffolk) Dollar (Major Livingstone Domolahire ometables Battery Learmonth), Bervilly

Fourth Woose Brigain.

Commonding Lt.-Col Taihot.

lat Devendaire Buttery (Lk.-Col. Percurse),

2nd Deverables Buttery (Major Violents), Dinapore.

2rd Devocatira Battery Offstor Arden). Barrackpore.

Surrey Infastry Brigads.

4th Royal West Surrey Regiment, Lucknew, (IA. Col. Cutier)

5th Royal West Burrey Regiment, Lucknew (Lt. Col. Brodrick)

5th Rast Surrey Regiment, Nowsbern (Lt.-Oct Harvey)
h Rast Surrey
(Lt Col. Drysou) Surrey Regiment Rawalpindi.

Kest Infantry Brigade

4th Bast Kent Regiment, Aden, (Lt.-Col. Gorling) 5th East Kent Regiment, Kamptee (Lt -Col

Munn Mace) 4th Royal West Kent Regiment, Jubbulpore

(Lt. Col C N Watney), 5th Royal West Kent Regiment, Thansi,

(Lt (o) Frazer) Middlesex Infontry Brigade

9th Middlesex Regiment, Dinapore (Lt.-Col Blumfeld) 10th Middlesex Regiment, Fort William (Lt -Col. Dimond)

4th Border Regiment Maymyo (Lt.-Col. Waterlow)

1st Home Counties Brigade R.F.A

1st Sussex Battery Mhow (Major Hovers). 2nd Sussex Battery Mhow (Major Darke), 3rd Sussex Battery Mhow (Major Barton),

2nd Home Counties Brigade R.F.A.

4th Sussex Battery Rawalpindi (Major Moss). 5th Sumex Battery Multan (Major Johns). 6th Sussex Battery Feromepore (Major Bradford)

3rd Home Countres Brigade, B.F.A.

1st Kent Battery Jubbulpore (Major Carder). 2nd Kent Battery Lucknew (Capt. Wise).

3rd Kent Battery, Jubbulpore (Major Denne),

The Indian "Sandkurst" -A Codet College was opened in 1915 at Quetta for the training. during the war of cadets for the Indian Army The qualifications of candidates are identical with those preactibed for admission to the Reyal Military College at Saudhurst and are, brinky, that caudidates must be of English parentage between the ages of 17 and 25 and secepted as suitable in all respects to hold a commission in the army Entrance examinations are held in London half yearly, the unual examination fers being remitted for the time being. The successful competitors for these cades The successful competitors for these caca-ables it medically fit, are then sent to Ladis for a six months course of training. The parent or gradian of each cache is required to deposis the sum of 225 for the prevision of uniform, books etc. and 23 monthly for pocket money Other expenses are paid by the Government. At the conclusion of the course the extense of the course of the course the cadets, if suitable are, under the order of the Commander in Chief, pasted with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant to main of the Indian Army Further information as to the financial armage

ments and all other details can be obtained on application to the Military Secretary India Office, London, or to the Chief of the General Staff Simia. The complete scheme of training codats in India complete scheme of training codats in India comprises in addition to the college at Quetta, a college at Debra Dan and one for carbidisters for the examination will be held an India complete the college and colleges of the conin London on February 22, 1916 and following days, at which there will be open to competi tion—100 cadetships at the Training College at Quetta, India (for the Indian Army), less such Quetta, India (for the Indian Army), less auch number as may be awarded to King's Cadeta, King's India Cadeta or Honorary King's India Cadeta Forms of application will be furnished on application by letter addressed to the Secretary Civil Service Commission, Burlington, Indian William of the Cadetary Civil Service Commission, Burlington, Department, London, W The forms should be completed and forwarded to the Secretary Civil Cadeta Service Commission

The first batch of 99 joined at Quetta in May, and in November the commandant reported that 95 gentlemen cadets were fit to receive commissions. The course of six months instruction at these colleges embraces drill mesketry minor tactics, military history and strategy physical training riding military engineering military sketching and recombis-sance organization administration and military law and almost dally matriction in

The St. John Ambaiance Association in India, which since the outbreak of the war has firmly established itself at the Red Cross Society of India, is controlled by an Indian Council under the Presidency of H. E the Vicercy The oxe outive work is carried out by a small Executive outive work is carried out by a small Executive Committee composed as follows — The Hirctor General, Indian Medical Service the President of the Railway Board, the Director of Medical Services in India, the Private Secretary to the Vicercy the Surgeon to the Vicercy a Representative of the Rouestion Department a Representative of the Foreign Department the General Secretary the Treasurer

Lieutenant Colonel R J Blackham CIR
FIS has carried on the work of Hony General
Scoretary in addition to his military duties for
seven years. In November 1914 he was second
ed by the War Office for duty as the Secretary
of the Association in India. The Association
has commodious offices at Siu is and Dehn
its moves from the Government of India in
its moves from the Summer to the Winter
capitals. It has a large Depot for distributing
Ambulsance Stores at Bombay and since the
outbreak of the War the Indian Council has
establyshed a War effits Depot also at Scorbay Lieutenant Colonel R J Blackham established a War Gifts Depot also at Bombay for the receipt and despatch of Red Cross gifts This Depot dealt with comforts and gifts to the value of upward of eight lakha (£50 000) during the first ten months of the war

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

The annual report of the Indian Telegraph of Government no lecence is required, but only mamber of wireless stations open for 17 executive permission which no were coast stations open for general public communication with ships at sat. These coast stations open for general public sommunication with ships at sat. These coast stations death with 65.528 messages of all kinds as compared with 76.525 (2) When an officer carries on experiments in 1912-14, the number exchanged with ships being 4,312 as against 5 662 in the preceding year. New stations were opened at Secundera. year New stations were opened at Secundera bad, Madras and Rangoon and the stations at Mengri and Bassein were closed on the recons-traction of the Bay of Bengal stations (Fort Bayr Dismond Islands and Victoria Foint) Raving a set increase of one The wireless stations worked astisfactorily throughout the year, but difficulty is still experienced in com-municating during periods of atmospheric disturbance. The only serious breakdown during the year occurred in April 1914 when a severe hapstorm wrecked the ental at Calcutta

Lipsmoss to Officers.—The Government of India have toolded that the granting Staff is dictioness to military officers in respect of wireless tolegraph apparatus used for experimental surposes shall be regulated by the as power collect conducts experiments in wireless tele-power

- (2) When an officer carries on experiments as a private individual at his own expense he must obtain a licence. If the approval of the military authorities is required to what he proposes to do be should obtain such approval before the Director-General, Posta and Telegraphs is approached. The licence will then be submitted by the Director-General, Posta and Telegraphs, for the sanction of the Govern most of India.
- (3) With reference to the above attention is drawn to the necessity for applying for increase to own and use wireless telegraphy apparatus or installations, experimental or otherwise. Applications for such licences will be submitted through the Chief of the General Staff and will contain particulars regarding the apparatus showing (a) system it is proposed to semploy, (b) maximum range of signaling with applicants own receiving apparatus, (c) power (carrent and voltage) (d) source of cover.

25

Racing in India.

Calcutta

King-Emperor s Cup Distance 1 mile -Mr R R. S s Bachelor s Wedding (Ost Sibs.), F Templeman 2 Mr Thaideus Evett (9st) W Huxley Mr W Bertlett St Andrews Firth 3 H H Rajah Sir Ranbir Singh's Jacamer (9st 2ibs.) Trenoweth Viceroy a Cup. Distance 11 miles-H General Nawabzada Obaidulla Shan's Kiltol (9st 3ths.) Bowley Mr R R S s Bachelor's Wedding (9st. 3bs ' F Templeman Mr W Bartleet s St Andrews (Set Abs). Firth Mr Goculdaes Knights Key (Set 111bs) Whalley Governor's Cup Distance Bace Course -Mr Bartlett St Audrews (7st 81bs carried 7at 92(bs) Hardy Mr Frees Midsand (that 121by carried Ost 13ba) Lynch Zamindar of Nagargani Mis Daske ("st Olba), Vincent Mr R R 4 - Nork (sr) (9 t 20m) P Brown Prince of Wales Plut Di tance 1 mile --H.H. the Lour Sabib of Patiala . Le Soleil (8st 21bs) Templeman Mr Bartlett a St Indica (84 810a)

Prince of Wales Plat Distance 1 unit —

H.H. the Kour Sabib of Patiala < Le Soleil
(Sat 20th) Templemen

Mr. Bartlett a St. Andrew (S. 180b.)

Hardy

Mr. R. R. A. K. Kapion (9 t. sibs.), P.

Brown

Mr. Thadden Watch Town (7 t. 10s.)

Vincent

Grand Annual Distance — infersorer 5

flights.—
If Goculdars Politian (10st. 8lbs.) 4 Hovt 1
Mr K. Dawson s Dolly Dimple (9st 10lbs.)
Williamson
Zornhufar of Kasegyunge s Lanberra (11st. 8lbs.) T. Deventors

80bs) T Fergusson

Wr T Fergusson's Bellower (9st carried

9st, 11b.), Northmore

The Metropolitan Distance 6 furiongs — Mr Goculdaes' Polish (9st). Bulz Thakur Sripal Singh's Widglewa (7st vibs carried 7st. 10bs.), A. Kuhn Mr R. B. B.'s Kunpion (9st 11b.), P Brown Mr Bartlett's Santa Barbara PitzGibbon

Macpherson Cup Distance St. Lager Course— Mr Goondas Matchlock (Sat 51bs.), Ruiz Mr. Kalso's Cherrywood (7st 9ths.), Kai Kharres

Mr R R 8 g Bachelor's Wedding (988 111ba.) P Brown Mr R R S s Work Girl (8st 4bs) Purto Singh Merchants Plate Distance 13 mile -Mr Bartlett s St Andrews (Set 111bs.), Vr Goeuldass Matchlock (Bet 121bs) Buiz 2 Mr Frers Midsand (at 71bs) Lynch Mr Choudhury's Milliner (7st 131be), W Southall International Pony Pirte Distance 7 furlongs Mr J D Scotts Sea Lad F Leman Goculdas Symptoms (Set 12lbs) Whalley Major Holden and Mr J D Scotts Lady Marchmint (9st 7lbs) W Huxley Wr R Powells Go On (9st 3lbs) Pirth 4 Cooch Behar Cup Distance 11 miles -W Chorulds Watchlook (Set 21bs carried Ret 3lb4) Ruiz Mr. Dr. Souza - Valado ine (S. t. db. carried Not 31by 1 Trenow th Mr T heott a (ider (% t ilbs) 4 kulm thadeus Wayward and Wild 17 t 41b4) Lynch Burdwan Cup R C and distance over seven flights of hurdles -Mr M Goculdas Politian (9et 7lbs.) 4 Host Zemandar of Nazergunge's Camberra (10st 3lbs) T Fergussum Versits R Pugh and H Olphert's Leste (9st The) Northmore Ili I D Scott's Proprietor (%t 10ths)

Mr Rodrick Tollygunge Indian Grand National Distance about J mil a ---Mr T Curtis Hayward a Pilot 19at 61bs carried 9at 10lbs) Mr Bush Mr R A C Pugh a Dynevor Park (9at Vorthmore Sibe) A L Butlers Sholto (10st 11fbs), l' Ferguson Mr L Walkers Tommy Daw (9st 70bs.), McNellage Tollygunge Plate Distance 8 miles .-Mr Butler's Betty Birr (9st. 71be carried 9st 8lbs.) Mr Roddick Mr Walker's Shift ng Sand (Set 21bs.) Mr Evers Major Walter's Kesmeldon (Oat.), Williamson 2 Mr D Scott a Sea Lad (Out Siba.), Barker Tollygunge Steeplechase Distance I mile .-

Mr Hart a Euchange (Set. 7ths) W O

Distance 4 furlungs.стар Опо Elilott's Blackwater (9st 7lbs. Mr Savers 1 Mr Pike a Boadnes (10st 11lin.), Owner Mr Hunters Frince (harlle 111st 9lbs) **Bombay** The Byoulla Club Cup Distance 11 miles .-Mr M. Goonldass First Call II. (7st 7lbs), Hoyt Mr R R. S. s Bachelor's Wedding (9st 12lbs) Hardy Mr M. Goguldam Matchlock (8st 13lbs.) Zemindar of Nagerguni's Miss Drake (7st 3lbs.) Kainad Ine Turf Cigh Cup Distance 13 miles -Mr R. R S . Majbur (Set 121bs) Hardy (neral \awabgada Obaidulla Khan -Dardanelles (6st 91bz), Japhith Mesers, M Gooddan and P Mathuradas Mexico (Set. 11th;) Hoyi r A. A. Mahomed & Bevrut (9st 41b.) Mr J. Crawford Bombay Derby -Mr R R & a Kavid (od 101ba) Puttoo Singh Wr A. S Comer's Majbur(8-1 3lb.) Abba Mesers Kall Charan and Shalk E mall . Longboat (84) 51be ; Trenoweth General Nawabrada Obaldulla Gold Flah IL (8at 111bx.) Crouden The Grand Western Handicap Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong-Mr. R. R. S. s Kempion (9at), Kalkushioo H. H. Kour Sahib of Patisla a Le Solell (Sat Olbe) Templeman Mr M. Goorldass Soulillas ("t 11b) Purtoo Singh Mr M Goonjdam Hefreshir (" : 101ba) Hort The Willington Plate Distance about 7 furiongs,— oneral Naurabgada Obaldulla Khan a General Lady Muriel (7st 21bs.), Purtoe Singh Mr M. Gocoldana Souliline (7st Sibs.) Harrison H. H. Kour Bahib of Patiala & Le) Bolsii (9at 41bs.), Templeman Dead boat 3, Dead Captain Hillard a Bombsy City Plate .-Mr. M Goottides Arthur B (Set. 6]bs) Hoyt Mr M. Goculdass Older (Pat Mbs.), Fer Name of Mr. B. B & Bachelor's Wedding (9et

160a.), Hardy

Mr. R. B. S + Kempion (9st Abs.), Est-

The Gave Cup Distance about 1 mile 1 fur long -Mr 4 4 Mahomed a Bevrut (Sat. 13 lbs.). Mr Crawford Mr R R S e Dhaman (9st 10)be), Kai koshroo General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan # Singer (Set 13lbs.) Trenoweth Mesars M. Goculdaes and P Mathuradaes Nakib (Ost 121ba.) Hoyt Malabar Hill Plate -Mr M. Goouldaes Arthur B (9st 8lbs.), Hovt Mr M. Goculdass Polish (9st 21bs.), Fer guson Mr R R 9 9 Bachelor's Wedding (Oat Mb.) Kalkushroo The Gough Memorial Plate Distance 6 for long- -Wr L B Comers Kabaraman (7st 111bs) Harrison. Mesors M Goculdnes and P Mathuradass Baloz (941 9lba.), Hort General Namabanda Obtadulla Khan s Bravo (6-1 olds) Purtoo Singh Vir R H, S & Abdul Malik (8-1 13its). kelkoshroo The Mansfield Plate Di tance 6 furlongs --H H, the Maharaja of Gwalior's Twa Brigs (7st Sibs) Southall Mr M Goculdses Polish (9st 6tbs.), Hoyt Khan s General Nawabzada Obaidulla Lady Muriol (7st 6lbs) Purtoo Singh Mr Homi Billimoria s Hoppner (7st 7ba.) Lalkushroo The Flying Pists Distance 5 furlongs (straight).-H H the Maharaja of Gualtor's Twa Brigs (7st 11|ps) Houthall Ur M. Goculdses Polish (Ust 9) be L Hoyl Capt Hillard a Lakme (Set Siba.) Fer grasson. Mr M. Gocoldasa Primross Morn (Ost 8lbs) Pratt Poons Poona Derby Distance 14 miles -Messrs M Goculdaes and P Mathursdaes S-arrow Hawk (9st 9tbs.), Barrett Mr Alibin Talib & Black Malik (Set. 31ta) Mujeed Mr Gahagan a Sweden (8st 3ibs., carried Sat. 4ibs.), 2Amil

Mr R B S. s Kayld (Set 71bs.), Firth

Mr R B S & Oriton (7st. 10lbs), Kal

Mr. Heath s Orion (Set., carried Sat 11b.),

Trial Plate Distance 1 mile -

Johnston

Templemen

Obsidulis Khan s General Nawabzada Kiltol (8st 11lbs) Bowley H. H. Rajah Ranbir Singh of Patislas Jacamar (7st, 10lbs) Buckley the Aga Khan s Cup Distance 14 miles --General Nawabanda Obaidulla Khan s Kiltol (8st 111be) Bowley Wr R R B's Bachelor's Wedding (9st 3lbs) Kalkhustoo H H, Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patisla Jaconiar (7st 10lbs carried 8st 21bs) Prenoweth K. H. Maharaja of Gwallor's Manilla (st (Olhs) Barrett H H the First Aga khan . Comme moration Plate Distance 11 miles Mesers M. Goouldas and P Mathurada s Nakib (0st 10lbs) Barrett Mr R B S - Thank You (Ast 7lbs) kai khusyoo Mr Dara Cowasjes a Terror (Set 111bs) Lumii Mr Alibin Tallb Mon 3 told (8st albe) Pratt The Arab Pont Derby Di tance 6 nurlongs -General hawabzada Obsidulla Khan s Soomsam (Ost 51bs) Bowley Mr Abdools Faras Durban (6st 21bs) Hard▼ Mesers M Goruldaes and P Mathuradaes Winch ster (8 t 121b) Hoyt The Poona Plate Distan about 5 fur longs -Mr M. Goculdans Foward III (8st 4lbs) Barrott Mr Homi P Bilimoria & Hoppner (8st 11b) Kalkhuaroo Mr M Goculdaes Pollsh (Ost 31bs) Pullin Ganeshkhind Plate Distance 6 furiougs -Maharajah Gwallor's Twa Briggs (8st 11b) HOV! Mr J L. Alnsworth a Vanity Box (7st 8ibs carried 7st. 9ths) Buckley Mr G K, s Madrina (6st 10(bs) Harrison Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulia Khan s Lady Muriel (7st 12lbs) Bowley Distance 7 turlongs -Wanowric Plate Mr B. B. S & Thank You (8st. 3lbs) had khoostoo Mr Abdulla Faras Durban (8st 3lbs) Zamal. Mr R. H. Gahagan s Wellington (Set 3lbs.), Mr M. Goouldses Pollen (Set. 6lbs.) Hoyt 4 The Governor's Cup Distance-B C and distance . General Nawabsada Obaldulla Khan s Singer (8st 11lbs.) Bowley Mr. R. R. S . Kayid (7st 10lbs), Kal TO PERIOD

Mesers, M. Goculdans and P Mathuredans Mexico (Sat 51bs) Barrett General Nawabrada Obaiduila Khan and Mr Kali Charan s Bowing Boat (7at. 101bs) Pullin The Stand Pinte Distance 1 mile -Mr Wilton Bartlett's St Andrews (Sat 81bs.) Firth Mr M. Goculdass Souttline (7st 21bs), M lsom H H Raja Vir Banbir Vingh of Pati ala s Templeman Peneral Nawabzada Obaidulla | heat 3 General Khan s Lady Muriel (7st 11lbs) Purtoosingh Western India Stakes Distance 11 nulles -Kelson Cherrywood (6st, 121bs) Lynch Mr Wilton Bartlett's Santa Barbara ("st. alba) Kaikhuaroo Wr R R & s Bachelor's Wedding (9st 12 lbs) F Templeman Mr M Goculdass Cider (9st albs Barrett The Turf Club Cup Distance 12 miles teneral Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan s Singer (Ost 11b), Bowley Nawah Najaf All Khan a Sir Knight (Sat. Sibs) A Templeman Mr M Goruldaes Tajilmulook ("st 8lbs) Hoyt VI R P 8 . Dhaman (9st 11b), F Templeman

The Cursetjee Dunjishaw Plate Distance 1
mile --Mr R R S s Thank You (9st 11b) h
Templeman
Wr R H Gahagan s Wellington ("re
91bs.), Lynch
Wr Enach Jijibhoy s Young Majub (8st
1.lbs) A Templeman
Cit Aga Shamshudin Plate Distance 7

furiongs —

Mr J L. Ainsworth s Vanity Box (1st 191ba)

Buckley

Raju Sir Raubir Singh of Patialas Le Soldi (8st 12bs) 4 Tumpkman General Nawabzada Obaidulla khan s Lady Murici (7st 12bs), Bowley

Mr M Goouldass Matchlock (8st 3lbs.)
Barrett

The Hunters Flat Bace. Distance 1 mile.— Mrs H. P. Gibbs Guinevert (12st 7iba.), Mr Cannon

Mrs. W Turner Green's Lady Falkirk (12st. 7ba.) Capt. Meade

Capt. W B. White a Offshore (12st. 7lbs.), Owner

Mrs C N Wadin's Highplay (12st 71bs), Mr Harris

The St. Leger Plate Distance R. U and distance —
H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patisla s Jacomar (Sat. Sibs.) Quine 1
Mr M. Goenidasa's Matchlock (Set. Glbs.) Barrett 2
Mr. Wilton Bartlet a St. Andrews (9st 4bs.) Firth 3
Mr M. Goouldans Pretty Good Sort, (7st. 8bn.), Buckley
The Eclipse Plate Distance about 5 fur longs-
Mr M. Gocoldass Polish (9st. 7lbs.) Barrett 1
General Nawabsada Obaldulla Khan s Lady Muriel (7st 3lbs.), Purtocsingh 2
Mr Kelso's Miss Rollestone (7 t 11b) Lynch 3
Mr J L Ainsworth a Vanity Box (9-t. 4)
The Arab Champion Plate Di tance R C and distance —
Nawab Nami All Khuis Sir Knight (8st. 10lbs.) A. Templeman 1
Mcsers, M. Gount ass and P. Mathuradass Nakib (9st. 31b.) Barrettt 2
Mr R R is a Tuank You (Set 10lbs), F Templemen 8
General Nawabaada Obaidulla Khan s Singer (8st. 108bs), Bowley 4
Lucknow
Royal Calcutta Turi Club Chase Distance 3 miles —
Mr Butler's Sholto (11st Abs) Roddick 1
Great Ordh Handicap Distance 6 furlongs—
His Highness General Nawabzada Obaidul lah Khan - Mohsel (8st 11b) Bowley 1 Mr. Watson Smyth - Abbaba (8st 131bs)
Randell 2
Sardars Diyal Smgh and Jaswant Smgh s Old Joe (7st), Vincent 3
Mr Skinner's Mubrook (7st 1sthe) 4 Hoyt
Lucknew 8t Legit Instance 2 miles - Captain Naylor's Sambo (12-t 71b)
Thusyles I Major lindgeway's Royal Gift (9st 7lbs),
Hearsey 2
Stewards Cup Distance 1 mile -
Sirder Jewan Singh s Menes (Oat 117bs) Vincent 1
Thakur Sripal Singh a Mayil) IV (9st 8ibe) Brown 2
Mr Lender's Mahaney Boy (9st 7lbs.), Estiz
Capt. Cairne s and Mr. Sanford s Kit Grey Log (7st dibs.), A. Hoyt
Civil hervice Cup. Distance B furlongs

Trensweth

Mr Titwithows Little Arch (8st 8lbs). Quinn Mr Gooddass Rjors (9st. 4lbs.), A Hoyt. 2 Mosars. Swan and Hillard a You (7st. 12lbs.). FrirGibbon .. Lucknow Derby Distance 11 miles.-Thakur Scipal Singh's Mayfly IV (Oat), Kohen Mr Goouldaes Pretty Good Sort (9st 12lbs) Ruiz His Highness the Kour Salub of Patists a Mil (9st. 11b) W Southhall His Highness the Kour Sahib of Patials s Hamara (Ost 61bs), Clarko The Points Cup Distance 6 furlongs -His Highness Nawabrada Obaidulla Khan s Arlington (bst 3lbs | Bowley Mr Goguldass Kiors (Set 19ths) Ruly Mr Titwillow's Little Arch (9st 21ba.) Roddick Captain Caurae a and Sanford a Friendship (7st 4lbs) Putroc Singh Meerut Micrut Plate Distance 5 furlongs -Mr R bkmaers Uncl B (8-t 81be) Williamson Captain S. O Robinson & Gw m (864 21be carried 8st 3lbs | Quinn Mr J D Scott s Sea Lad (9st 111bs) Fitz Gibbon Captain Cairn's and Mr Sanford's First Choici (7st 8lbs.) Lynch Royal Calcutta Turi Club Chaye Distance 2 miles. Mr 4 L Butlers Sholto (11st Sibs) Northmore Mr M. I Oake a Kentrel (Oat) Williamson Coo h Behar Cup Distance 7 furlongs -Mr Ariff a Valishit (10st 71bs) Crahan Thakur Tripal Singh Hard tash (10st) ilbs) Northmore Mr. Haire Oosman Sail - Aubrey (11st) Mahjan Trace Hand des Stach a Ver Lad 1800 101 to) litztribbon Governor General's Cup Distance 1; miles -Mr Haji Conjuan Sait's Aubrey (8st 131bu | Mashjan Mr Aciff's Vallant (9st 3lbs) Trahan H H the Rajah Bir Rar bir Singh of Pati ala , Housemaid (9st. Albs) W Bouthall 3 Lakshmi Kanta Raj Urs Conslip (9st. Sibs.) Lynch Jodhpore Cup Distance 1 miles -Colonel Musunden s Dencing Mistress (9st. 12Ibs.) Traban Captains Weldon and Cairn's Lark Lodge (Set Sibe) carried (Set Sibe.) Williamson

Mr Latham s Sport) Boy (74 71ba.)

La Placifi

Meerut Silver Vane Distance 6 farlongs -Strday Jewan Singh a Hyrim (Set. 111be) Morthmore Sirder Jewen Singh a Meager (Set 111bs.) Barrett Mr. Davison a Ali Baba (Set. Sibs) Trahan 8 Kour Surnam Singh's Imperial (7st. 21ba.) I Southall

Ambala.

Royal Calcutta Turi Club Handicap. Distance 7 ferlongs.-Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Menes (Set. 17be.) Trahan Ool. Museenden's Denoing Mistress (7st. 910s) J Southall H. H. the Raigh Sir Ranbir Singh of Pati ala s Jacamar (10st. 10lbs.) Quinn in charam Cup Distance 1 mile R. R. the Rajah Sir Ranbir Singh & Mil (9st 131bs) W Southall Sardar Jiwan Singh a Morino (7st. 111bs) Melsom Col. Mussendinks Dancing Mistress (86t 7lbs.), Trahan Patiela Cup. Distance 1 000 yards --Mr B Skinner Brandy II (Set 11b) E, Bkinner Sardar Diyal Singh and Jaswant Singh s Old Joe (7st 11]bs) W Southall Col. Museendin & Monty (7st 5lbs) Trahan J Rambir Cup Distance 1 mile -Sirdar Jiwan Singh s Menes (10st) Trahan. 1 Captain Cairnes and Welden s Lark Lodge (6st. 18lbs. carried 7st. 2lbs.) Abdul Wahed Major Heed & Pat & Pet (8at) Crowden Patiala Cup Distance 1 000 vards,-Raja Sahib of Patiala a Little Wonder (9st. 5lbs) J Southali Captain Mostyn Owen b Miss Zena (Set. albs.) Crowden Sirder Jiwan Singh a Miss Lily (8st 21ba.) Traban Panna Jali Cup Distance 1 000 yards -Sirder Dival Bingh Chhachia Old Joe (8st. 6lbs.), Trahan (aptain Kennedy's Najmi (9st. 71bs)

Lour Sarnam Singh a Imperial (7st 12bk), Bangalore.

Crowden

J Southell

The Maharajah of Mysore a Cup. Distance 1 mile-Mr. D B. Captain s Sugar Loaf (Sat. 11b). Mr. M. Goondan' Double Chin (9et 41bs.), A. Hoyt The Reminder of Nanorgunj's Kim Drake (Set. 40a.), A. Ferguson

(9st.), Bowley The Civil and Military Service Plate. The tance 1 mile -R Faunca e Delusion (Set.), Lieut. Col. A. Hoyt Lieut. Col. 8 Arnold a Lucy Giftters (late Bifli) (9st, 3lbe.), Nard Singh Lieut.-Col. A. S. Arnold's Anarchist (9st. 12lbs.), A. Ferguson The Bangalore Cup. Distance 11 mile -Mr D B Captain . Sugar Loaf (Ost 51bs), Meisom Mr) 0 Gaistaun's Scotch Plaid (7st 10lbs.) Kaikooshroo Mr M. Goculdas Double Chin (Sat. 12lbs.), A. Hoyt

Mr T M. Thaddens Wayward and Wild

Mr M. Goculdas Protty Good Sort (Set 10lbs), Bowley Labore.

Lahore St Leger -

Major Holme , Burmaid (6st. 21bs carried 7st. Sibs) Southall Mr Fleming a Sahana (11st 7lbs.) Trahan. 2 Sarder Jewan Singh a Fortunate Lady (7st 1albs carried 8st. 7lbs.) Quinn Lahore Cesaren itch -

Capt Meynell s Silver Memory (8st blbs carned 8st 12lbs.) Quinn Capt Welden a Lark Lodge (8st. carried Set 71bs) Trahan Captains Cheape and Weibolt s Pata Pet (Set 11lbs carried 9st 4lbs) Randali 3

Mamdot Cup. Distance 1 mile.-

Rajah Sahib of Patialas Housemaid (Out Sibe carried 9st 7ibs.) Quinn Miss Kirkpatrick e Flame (9st 3ibs. carried 9st. 8ibs.) Bal Kerran

Mir Nicamuddina Chambeh (Sat Siba), Jager

Lightenant-bovernor's Cup Distance 1 mile-Mr R. T Clarke s Vigorous (9st. 4bs. cerried 9st. 8lbs.) Melsom Capt Bruce s (10st. 10ths. Floradora carried 10st. 21bs), Capt. Wagniac

Mr Sydney Smith a Atorn (Set. 161bs. carried Set. 81be) Mr Holland

Ranbir Cup Distance 5 furtones-

Sydney Smith a Happy Days (8st., 10lbs.), Durge Capt. S O Robinson s Owen (9st. 16ths.

curried 10st.), Crowden Sirdar Jewan Singh's Mayourners Tiba)

(10st. Sibe, carried 10st Trahan Sirder Scotan Singh & Mesalitanco (8st. 7lbs.) Taaker

678 R	wing
Merchant's Cup Distance 6 furlohes — Major Grant's and Ur Quinn Young 8 B M Ronnie Buth (7st 7lbs.) Karin	Mujeed Turi Club Open Handicap Distance 5 furiousz.— Mr Yakoob Zuheir's Pharoah (Set. Alba., carried Set Alba.), Mujeed Mr Stavridis Lord Satu (Set. Gibs.), Mr
Major P Gould's Sincerc (9st Sibs rarried 9st, 120s.) Traban Captain Mostyn Owen a Miss Zenna (ost. 120s. earried 7st 20s.), Melsom	Ebrahim Aundh Cup Distance 5 furlongs — Mr P Maisce's Arabian Consul (Sat.)
Rangoon	Wr 4 Hazamv's Present (9st. 4bs.),
Maing Kan Yah s Otmare harka	Mujeed No. A. Haramy's Jingle (8st 4lbs.) Ebrahim
Maung Thin a Blue Beau	Karachi
Maring On Toke & Thoung Sein	1 Jh. Western India 1uri Club Stakes. Dis tance I mile.— 3 Hr. Muller's Hushaby (9st Tha.) Church ward
MI Donaition a Coronacton	Mr Cresswell Jesace (11st 71bs), Gumai Yr Mahonned Uhose s Moselle (7st carried b t 11b) Mr Chapman Gerwards Handicap Distance Iuriongs —
Secunderabad	Mr Muller's All s Well (1st 13 bs.) Thakur
Grand Annual Hurdie Handicap Distance 2 rafles — First Venture (12st 12b*) Hard) Metal Girl (11st.), Mr Scott	Cap Carme, and Sandford a First Choice (8st.) Maivo Ramit 1 (apt. Maybella Miller's Danchtei (9st., 7bs.) Trahan
Violet (10st.), Capt Durbain	Quetta
Nissma Purse Distance 3 furlongs —A handing for Horses —	Grand Vational Handicap
Grace (9st.), Mr Brandfoot Monderille (9st. "ibs.) Capt Durham	1 Mr t Steers Lady Goding (10st 7lbs) 2 Owner 3 Mr t Steer's Tot (11st, 2lbs.) Captain
Briefless (9st.), Mr Holiand	Washborough
Kirkee	Mr J Sales Domino (11st. 5lbs.) Owner
Poons and Kirkee Hunt Cup Distance 1	Barrackpore.
Wes. Turner Green - Ladv Falkirk (12st	Barrackpore Cup Distance 7 furlongs.
71bs), Captain Mead Captain Righy's Morganatic (12st "lbs) Mr Bakewell Mr. Liddell's Owner Up (12st 7lbs) Owner	Mr Bhican b Ledy Dorib (8st 12lbs.) 2 Mr Galstaun s Molgibby (9st, 4ibs.), Owner 3
	Madras.
Boyal Artiflery Cup Distance 1 mile — Mr. Barnes Trey O Hearts (12st 7ibs.)	Governor s Cub —
Owner Mr. W Scott's Scottie (12rt 7ibs), Mr. Dowling	Hater Oneman Sait a Ambrey
Bar Con Distance 7 furious	Mysore.
Captain Caim's and Mr Hanford & Dubullov (Sat. 1816s carried 10st 11b) No Camon	H. H. the Maharaja nut having accorded sattion no races were held in 1919

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PAPERC	HASING
Indies Paperchase Oup (Calcutta) —	Calcutin Paperchase Cup-
Mrs Tanner 1 Mrs Deakin 2 Miss Damians 3	Mr Evers I Wr Waln 2 Mr F L Walker 3
Pouy Paperchase Cup (Calcutta) -	Calcutta Light Horse Paperchase
Mr Lamond Walker 1 Mr Roddick 2 Mr Deakin 3	Challenge Cup won by Mr Eddia Heavy weight Cup won by Capt Crum
POINT TO POIN	T RACES
Bombay	Delhi
Dompe,	Pony Chase —
Bombay Light Horse Inter Troop Race -	Mr Selwyn (11th Lancers)
C Troop No 1 — Sergt Lodge Corporals Ellis Beldand Lowndra and Lance	Punjah Light Horse Race — Ur Metoslie
Corpt Sadler D. Troop No. 1 — Sergt Kirk Smith LCorpl Robinson Troopers Brobason Iones and Ridland	The Galloway Cup—Presented by Major General Galloway Honorary Colonel 27th Light Cavairy—
Troop No 2 — Trooper Boyszik Trooper Fortest Trooper Fletcher Trooper Drukt	Capt. Durham s Morning Glory Owner Col. Moore s Rat Catcher Hoosain Daji Raj Mr Moore s Mary Owner
B Troop.—Trooper Dalley Trooper Walker Trooper Graham Trooper Wildrum	The Regimental Challenge Cup — Presented b
D Troop No 2—L Cpl. Herbert Trooper Gilchrief Trooper Gileb Trooper Allen	Col Moore a Bed Shot Vir B E. Hierson s Aftah Vir Printy's Unknown
LAWN T	TENNIS
Simla	Bengal.
Championship Tournsment	Bingal Championships
Men a Doubles — Maharaj Singh and J W Green beat G M. Coates and E. P Jones	Mcn - Single -L Deane beat F Box 6 0 4 6 6 1 0 6 6-4
Mixed Doubles.—Miss Bowder and G M. Coates beat Mrs Stead and Leighton Crawford	Nen > Doubles — A W Shallow and D Shallow beat N Deans and I Deans 6, 04 0-4 0-8 6-3
Men s Singles - C Moon best Lighton	Mixed Doubles Mr Carrol and Miss Managht heat Mr Deane and Mrs. Lamo

Crawford.

Ladies Singles - Miss Bowder best Urs. Gracey

Viceregal Lodge (Simla) Tournament -

Mrs. Gracey and Mr Vickery heat Miss Walter and Mr Powell

Simle Open Handkap Tournament -

Men a Singles.—Mr. P (Vickery beat Vir H. S. Slater

Ladies Singles - Miss Bowder bent hirs Walker

Mixed Doubles - Kunwar Maharaj Singh and Eibi Amrit Kaur beat Mr and Mrs. Johnson. The annual Allahatad Lawn Tennis Tourna must, which should have taken place in Febru ary, use abandoned. t F Boxwell

w and DS Deane 6-2.

nd Miss Mac Mrs. Lamond Walker 6-1 9-7

Puniab

Panjab Championablps -

Men s Singles - Salem beat Deane 6-3 6-2,

Men b Doubles - Atkinson and Doane beat Jacob and Lumsden 6-2 6-1, 6-2.

Ladies Singles — Miss Bowder beat Miss Humfreek 6-4, 6-4

Ledies Doubles — Miss Ledie Jones and Mrs. Hedow best Miss Glass and Miss Bowder 7-5 6-2

lifted Doubles.—Atkinson and Miss Legic Jones best Deane and Mrs Gracey F-5, 6-2.

Bombay

Western India Tournament .-

Singles - Ranga Rao beat N F Neoroli

Men's Doubles.—England and Kemble beat J A D Naoroji and Engineer

Mined Doubles.—England and Mrs. England best Jackson and Mrs. Nelson

Manyatt Cup.--

B D England beat T A Kemble

Conder Tournament -

V V Bhadkamker and R A Wagie beat Karve and S. B. Modi

Cooppor

Ladies Cup.— Mrs. J C Bain Gentlemen a Cup.— Staff Sorgt J Parselle

Open Toursament (Annual).-

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs Piomer and Capt.
Plumer heat Mrs D Harvey and Major
Brown

Men s Doubles.—Major Brown and Mr Parselle beat Memrs Sahaseva Ree and K. V Krishnaswamy Lyer of Madras,

Ladies Doubles -- Mrs. D. Harvey and Mrs. Pearce beat Miss Simpson and Miss McLeod.

Men s Singles - J Parcelle best Major Brown

Matheran.

Matheran Tournament -

Men s Singles --- Mr Judhow beat Mr England, Mixed Doubles.--- Vrs. England and Mr Kemble beat Mr and Mrs. W Reid,

Ladies Singles -- Vrs England beat Mrs. W Reid

CRICKET

Bounbay Cricket Week --

- England (Lord Willingdon s side) defeat ed India by an innings and 263 rons (Major J G Greig scored 216 and Captain E. O Goldie 104)
- 2 Rinds draw with Parsia Close finish Hindus' first innings—386 Parsia first innings—200 second innings 246 for loss of five wickets. (Mr P Vithal scored 101 Mr S M Chothla 91 not out Mr V V Kantak 91)

Quadrangular Tournament (Poons) -

Presidency Europeans beat Hindus in the final match by 10 wickets

Coin Challenge Shield (Almer) .--

Jhalawar (C beat Rallwav R C oy 77 runs

Gackwar Cup -

Bahauddin College (Junagadh) beat the Baroda College by an innings and 250 runs

Northeote Shield (Bombay) -

Pit Navier's College beat the Fergumon College by 1.19 runs.

Meston Tournament (Valua Tal) ---

Aligarh, Past and Present beat the Hampshire Regiment,

HOCKEY.

	Naini Tal Gym.
2 goals	The Secretari St. Joseph's (
	Bengalore Gym
2 goals	St. Joseph's (
1 goal	Ough Police To Hardoi Police
-	Lucknow Pol
5 goels	Luximibiles Cu
NU.	Lucknow
-	Aligarh Madras Tournai
4 goals	Hookey, M. O
W.	Permuttur, M.
	Nil. 22 goals 1 goal 5 goals Nil.

Naini Tal Gym. Tournament	
The Secretariat	1 gOal
St. Joseph's College "A."	NQ
Bengalore Gymkhana Tournament.—	
7th Humars	4 goals
St. Joseph's College	2 goals
Oudh Police Tournament,-	
Hardel Police Team	3 gCels
Lucknow Police Team Luximibiles Cup (Calcutta) —	1 goel
Lucknow	2 goals
Aligarh Madma Tournament,—	. Nä,
Hookey, M. C C,	6 açale,
Personing, M. C C.	200

	F001	rball.	
Indian Football Association Tournat (Culcutta).—	ment	Elliott Shield Competition (Calcutta) Medical College	— 2 goals
Calcutta Football Citib	3 gnele	Ripon College	va
Customs Football Club	NU	Harwood League (Bombay) Boyal Garrison Artillery (Colabs)	
Trades Cup (Calcutts)		Calcutta Rugby Cup	
Howarb Rovers	3 goels	10th Middlesex Begiment	14 pts.
Sporting Union	N1L	Calcutta Scottish	4 pés
Six a Side Tournament (Calcutta)		Poona Tournament	• •

Poona Tournament --

Middlesex Regiment	6 pta ,	2=2nd Hants Battery	3	goals	
E B S Rallway	30	2=1st Hants Battery		NIL	
GOLF					
18 Hole Medal Sweepatako (Boml Seniors.—J. H. Hardie and T tie with 77 Juniors.—Kibblewhite and E with 71 Scratch and Handicap Medal (Bombay).— Seniors.—First, R. Kidd 38, 3 Second, H. L. Simms 37 41: Juniors.—First, G. A. Johnson 38 Second H. E. D. Sim -12 = 83. Bisckheath Gold Medal (Bombay) Seniors.—H. L. Simms (Ser) Knglend (+3) tied with 76 won the handicap prize Juniors.—D. H. North (-12) w Caloutta Silver (Pallenge Medal G. O. Sherwood (-5) won with Madras Silver Hedal (Bombay). W. L. E. Aitkin 48-2=41	bay).— K Fordyce L Provis the Competition 89=77-2= 75 78 Su 78. 43 46= 89— on 51 44= 95 And R D H. L Simms For with 90 Bombay)— 35	Ladies Handicap Hedsi (Nasik)— Mrs Harrison 106—18=88 Mrs (1)+4=95 Nasik Gymkhana Cup (Nasik)— Rigby 85—6=78 Lowndes 86- Iadies Foursomes (Assik)— Mrs Nelson and Mrs Hobson vand 2 from Mrs. Mould and M President's Cup (Nasik)— B D England 80+4=84 He =84. Captain s Cup (Nasik)— Lowndes (2 up) Hardie P W D Vase (Nasik)— Mrs. Hobson and Gorrie 27 Mrs. Hobson and Gorrie 27 Mrs. Hobson and Gorrie 27 Mrs. Hobson and Gorrie 27 Mrs. Hobson and Gorrie 27 Mrs. Hobson and Gorrie 27 Mrs. Hobson and Gorrie 27 Mrs. Hobson and Gorrie 27 Mrs. Hobson and Gorrie 27 Mrs. Hobson and Gorrie 27 Mrs. Hobson and Gorrie 27 Mrs. Hobson and Gorrie 27 Mrs. Hobson and Gorrie 27 Mrs. Hobson and Capt Baker, 44 L. L. 2. Ladies Championship (Calcutta) Mrs. Whisk 1 Mrs. Bromwell	-4= vin t re H areon (re A h, 8	52 Dy 3 up arrison 1 90—6 Reduced	
(47—5=42) C (Sherwood Forty Twa Medal (Bombay) — H. E. Hart (1 down on Boge)	- '	Penang Silver Medal (Calcutta) — Mr C W Maxwell (85—12=7) Saunders (90—14=81)	3)	Mr E.,	
Wimbledon Challenge Cup (Rembe Seniors.—E. Hartres ves. Juniors.—B A. Johnson.	**	Merchants Cup (Calcutta) — Gillanders Arbutimot, 828 Ja and Co 549 Moran and Com			
Bombay Gymkhana Cup (Nasik).— Ridland 86—4=82 Anderson and Reid 101—15=86		Amateur Golf Championship J D Gatheral won by 5 i Mr Pernic	(Cale	utta)	

	PU	NAO	
Punjab Tournament		Simia Tournameni	
Jeliah bad Gymkhana Sth Cavairy	2 goals	Viceroy's Haff	4 goals
Barelly Tournament -	`." ●	Mr Hollidav's Team	1 post
Civilians Military	7 204 18 N 4	Ambaja Tournament.	
Carneldini Cup (Calcutta).—	7 goals	Combined Depots of 9th Ho Horse and Poons Horse	dson a 2 goals
Caleutta " C	5 goals	7th Russans	1 goel
<u>-</u>	CEU	288.	

Bombay Tournament.—
A Obsa.—Mr. S. V. Bodas, championship price Massrs. V. K. Khadiber and R. P. Deshpande tied for the second prize.

B Class.—ist prize Mr A. N Gadre 2nd prize Mr D Shende 3rd prize, Mr S P Payri 4th prize, Mr B J Variawa and 5th prize Mr. S. B. Joshi.

Chronicle of the year 1915.

1st.—The New Year's Honours List announc [ed the following decorations —One K.O.S.I.
(Maj Gen W. B. Birdwood) two G.C.I.
(The Maharaja of Venkatagiri and the Yuvaraj of Mysory twenty-one CLE, two Honorar-CLE six Kalabahoods (Mr Justice Heaton, Bombay Mr M. G C Huchanan Bangoon Mr Justice Johnstone Lahore Mr G Dunbar Calcutta Dr J H. Marshall, Archeological Department, and Mr S P Sinha, Calcutta) nine Gold and twenty Silver Medals of the Kelser i Hind

3rd.—The appointment of the Hon Sir Harcourt Butler to be Lieut Governor of Burma in succession to Sir Harvey Adamson was an nounced.

The day was observed throughout India as one of special interceasion for the success of British arms in the war and for a speedy and successful conclusion of the conflict.

4th.—The Finance Department of the Gov emmant of India issued a communique detailing special steps decided upon by the Govern ment of India to meet the extraordinary situ ation in the cotton market arising from the war

6th.-The Hon Mr W H Clark Member of the Government of India in the Department of commerce and industry met the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and discussed with them various matters affecting mercantile interests especially m regard to the

10th.—Mr M. K. tsandhi, the South African Indian leader and Mrs. Gandhu returned to Bombay by the mail steamer from England

Sir Arthur M Mahon arrived in Cairo to take up his appointment as High Commissioner of Egypt

11th.-The Arab tribes in Oman who had for over a year been threatening the capital of the Sullan at Masont delivered their long expected attack. The fighting lasted from 2 a.m. till 1 p.m. when the enemy withdrew having lost 500 killed and wounded out of a force estimated to number 3 000 The rebel leader was re ported wounded. British Indian troops name ly a portion of the 95th Bussell s Infantry and the 102nd Grenadlers held the line of the de fence and had one British officer wounded and six sepoys killed and fourteen wounded

12th.—In the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi, H. E. the Viceroy spoke for forty minutes and mentioned that 200 000 troops had been despatched, or were being despatched, from India to the front, still leaving the strength of the Indian frontier defences untouched.

Lord Hardings specially referred to the intri

gues and pressure of Germany and Austria which had plunged Turkey into the war. A War Ordinances Bill to continue in force the provisions of certain ordinances during war time and for six months after its close was passed.

13th .- H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon gave a dinner party at Government House Bombay to the members of the Municipal Corporation.

A report by Mr C R Mallet on the work of the Indian Students Department in England during 1914 was published in Delhi and des cribed many interesting points in the life of Indian Students in the United Kingdom and the work done for them by the Department.

14th -The Indian Science Congress which the Advancement of Science, opened a three-day, session in Madras There was a long list of papers

21st-H H The Aga Khan returned to India after an absence of almost a year

23rd -The announcement was made that Mr M. M. S Gubbav LC S, had, as an experiment-al measure been attached to the Board of Trade in London for a few months on special duty as Indian Trade Commissioner

24th .-- H E the Vicerov arrived in Bombay on a short visit, one of his objects being an in spection of the Lady Hardinge War Hospital H H the Nizam who was staying in Bombay paid a visit to the Viceroy at Government house Lord Hardinge visited numerous piaces of in terest in and about the city

25th.—H E the Viceroy sailed from Bombay in H. M S Northbrook for the Penjan Guif

.8th -The report of the Bengal District Administration Committee consisting of a volume of some 200 pages was published. It contained numerous detailed proposals for the improve-ment of the administration in Bengal districts and in the province as a whole

30th.-Death announced of Laut-General Sir George Milman, who distinguished himself in numerous actions in the Crimean war and the Indian Mutiny

31st —Death announced of Rear Admiral the Hon Victor Alexander Montagu a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran

H' E the Vicercy arrived at Koweit from Bombay and on the same and following days received white from the Shelike of Koweit and Bahrein investing the Ruler of Bahrein with the insignis of K.C.S.I. and Shelkh Abdulla Bin Eas with those by C.I.R.

FEBRUARY

1st.-A bine book drains with the oc-opera tive credit movement in India during 1914 was issued in Dubt. It showed that the total num her of societies had risen during the year to 15,673 as agricult 2,324 in 1913, and that there were 229 central, 800 non-agricultural and

14 538 agricultural societies It will be observed that the agricultural societies had during the course of the year increased by 3,156.
2nd.—Death amounced of Major-General Str Luke O'Connor, O.B. V.O. a Crimean and Parlies Mutiny veteran, who rose from the ranks.

The Viceroy proceeded to Abadan at the mouth of the Shatt-el Arab where he visited the refineries of the Persian Oil Works

3rd.—The Vicercy received the Sheikh of Mohammerah in his steamer His Excellency later seried at Bars, where in reply to an address of welcome to gave the assurance that beneforth a more benign administration will bring back to Iraq that property to which her rion potentialities give her so clear a title. The Vicercy visited the British and Indian military hospitals ashore conversing with a number of sick and wounded and in the afternoon was at home on board his steam or and in the evening gave a small dinner party

4th.—The Hon Sir Harcourt Butler, member of the Vicerov's Council for Education visited the Islama Colinge Peshawar and opened the floor Koppel Hall in the main building of the College There was a large gathering of from tier and trans frontier Mallas khans and tribes men Bir Harcourt Butler mad a congratula tory telegram from H L the Vicerov and in a speech referred to the powerful influence which this college would spread in the country ide and beyond the frontier and warmly colorized the educational and other good work done by Sir Ceorge Roos keppel as Commissioner m the North West Prontier Province

5th -H, I the Viceroy landed at Basia and rode with an except ten miles across the open rode with an escort ten miles across in open desert to Shalba, the advanced position of the British Expeditionary force. His Excellency was subsequently at home to the notables of Baara City and the Indian officers of the garrison and during the atternoon conferred the Raiser I Mind medal upon Mr. Nao Abbe first. Arab Dragoman to the late Basra Consulate

6th.-H E the Victory proceeded up the

the British position

7th.—Lord Hardinge proceeded up to river Tigris in a saunch to visit H. M. S. Espiegie two miles distant, from the deck of which he obtained a clear view of the Turkish encampments His Excellency visited the furthest outpost and inspected the main position at Kurna Excellency subsequently re-embarked in H 3 Lawrence to return down the river

9th .- H. E the Governor of Bombay per formed the coremony of switching on the supply of electricity to Bombay from the Tata Hydro-

Electric Works

9th,—H E the Governor and Lady Willing don arrived at Ahmedahad at the opening of a

tour in Guierat

tour in Guiarat

11th.—H. E the Viceroy visited Mascat on
his return from Basus, and exchanged formal
viaits with the Sultan. The Vicerov visited
the British Consul and accorded private interviews to the French and American Consuls
Bis Excellency also inspected the troops who
successfully repulsed the determined attack
recently made by the robel Arab tribes and conmatriated them for their raillest behaviors. greenlated them for their gallant behaviour

14th—H. E the Vicercy arrived at Delhi on his return from the Gulf 19th—The death of the Hon Mr G K

Gokhale occurred at Poons, after a protracted iliness affecting his heart

10th —H H, the Maharaja of Bikaner arrived

in Bombay on his return from the front in Flanders

23rd.—Imperial Legislative Council at Delbi H. E. the Viceroy presiding Lord Hardings before the commencement of business, raid a warm tribute to the late Hom. Mr. G. K. Gokhale Lord Hardinge waym tribute to the late Hon Mr G K Gokhale saying we shall feel the voted he has created, for one may truly say that it would be almost impossible to fill his place in Indian publicitie. The Hon Sir G M. Chittawis speaking on behalf of the Hon Members of the Council, associated the state of the Council, associated the state of the Council, associated the state of the Council, associated the state of the Council, associated the state of the Council, associated the state of the Council, associated the state of the Council, associated the state of the Council, associated the state of the Council, associated the state of the Council, associated the state of the Council, associated the state of the council, associated the state of the council, associated the state of the council, associated the state of the council as the state of the clated himself with His Excellency's remarks and expressed the members profound sorrow at Mr Gokhales death The Council then ad tourned for the day

The ss City of Mysore an Ellerman liner commanded by Captain J Perry bound from Calcutta for London was reported ashore on Calculate for Limiton was reparted as fore on Kontasti Reef on the Ceyion coast. She had on board four pa sengers all of whom were taken off. The crew remained in the ship

24th — Imperial Legislative Council The How Wr C E Low took the oath of ellegiance The F r Wi W H Cark in reduced the The r r hi h h Chik "Tradeed the Patents Bill a measure arising out of war con-ditions. The Hon Mr M & Das moved the following resolution.— This Council recommends. to the Governor General in Council the commu normal to His Gracious Majesty the feelings of sincer grafitude devotion and loyalty with which the lumines population of India have been drawn towards the Throne by His Majesty's personal attention to Indian soldiers in the theatre of war and in bospitals and the conse quent unswerving resolution of the Indians to support the honour dignity and prestige of the Propire regardless of the sacrifice it may entail r mpic resources of the section of they fitted on thin. Numerous Hon Members spoke in support of the resolution which was adopted with slight amendments, and H E the Vicerous area gred it with great pleasure and announced that he would communicate it to H. M the King Emperor The Hon Raja Kushal Pal Singh moved that in view of the cessation of imports from hostile countries the local Governments be consulted on the desirability of promoting induscongenited of the desiration of the control of the form of recommendation in favour of Govern ment continuing, in view of the conditions arising from the war to afford such a sistance and co operation as might be practicable in the promotion of industrial enterprise in India and an carried

20th WI W L B South r III, was gazetted Inspector t noral of Police in the Bombay Presidency

28th.—An influential prehminary meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay was held to consider what ste pe should be taken to comme morate the service annuared by the late Mr G K. Gokhale. The Hon Mr Chande Hill proposed the principal resolution est that a requisition be forwarded to the Shuiff of Bombay to convene a public uneting in the Town Hall on the subject. This was screed to and a large and influential committee was appointed.

The first official deepatches regarding the fighting in the Persian Gulf war area were issued at Delhi

MARCH

2nd,-Imperial Legislative Council. The Mon. Sir William Mayer introduced the Endget esti-mates for the ensuing year. He gave an ex-hamative review of the effects of the war in India and agnounced that there would be no increase in taxation

The Bombay Municipal Corporation gave a dimer in the Municipal Council Hall in celebra-tion of their jubilee H E the Governor and Lady Willingdon were the principal guests

4th.—H. E. the Vicercy opened the Sara Bridge mangurating direct rallway passenger communication across the Lower Ganges. The bridge was named the Hardings Bridge The Vicercy proceeded later to Calcutta and in the afternoon unveiled statues of Lord Ripon and Lord Minto upon the Maidan

5th.—A public meeting was held in the Bom bay Town Hall to pay a tribute to the late Hon Mr G K. Gokhale H. E the Governor presi ded. H. H. the Aga Khan proposed a resolu-tion recording the meeting's deep sense of loss by Mr Gokhaje s untimely death and its appre ciation of his public work, and in the course of a long speech delivered a warm enlogy of the decrared leader. The Hon Bir Pherososhah deceased leader The Hon Bir Pheroseshah Motha seconded the resolution in a speech broken with emotion the Hon Vir Claude Hill and Bir Bhalchandra Krishna supported it and it was carried manimously A resolution of condotence with Mr Gothales family was passed and it was decided to raise a suitable memorial or memorials and a committee was appointed to collect aub-criptions and to take all necessary messures

6th—H E. the Viceroy inspected the newly-formed Calcutta Scottlah Volunteer Corps His Execution of the Calcutta University an neemoing a grant of ten lakhs to the University by the Covernment of India

8th.—Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi The Hon Sir William Meyer opened the first stage of the discussion on the financial state ment. The Hon, Mr Dadabhoy moved that the allotment for rallways be reduced by fifty ishts and that the amount so freed be allotted to the Provincial Governments for the deveisopanes to o'duestin novinuante not the dry separate of o'duestino and sanitation. After a lengthy debate the resolution was negatived. The Hon. Mr Dadabboy moved that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces be replaced by a Chief Court considerable lag of five Judges or more After considerable debute in which the Ron Sir B Craddock ex pressed sympathy with the resolution the Hon Mr Dadabhoy withdrew his proposition

9th.—Imperial Legislative Council Budget debate continued

from British measures for dealing with con trabend.

18th.—Sir James Begbie sailed for England on retising from his position as Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay

Rombay Legislative Council Budget Meeting at the Secretarist, Bombay H. E. the Governor presiding. The Hon. Sir Eichard Lamb present presiding. The Hon. Six histomal Lamb present ed the Financial Statement, which showed that the war had affected provincial finances less than Imperial finances. The Financial State ment having been formally presented, the Council adjourned for the day out of respect for the late Mr G E. Gokhale

Budget meetings of the Punjab United Provinces Central Provinces and Burms Legisla tive Councils

The non-official mombers of the Bombay Legislative Council elected by 22 votes to 7 the Hon Wr Chunilal Scalvad as their repre-sentative on the Imperial Legislative Council in place of the late Mr & K Gokhale

15th —Bombay Legislative Council Budget debate The Hon Mr Pattani withdrew the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the formal recognition of heirs executors and admin strators and the appointment of the administrators of property by the Courts in the Bombay Presidency stating that the Bill as it emerged from Select Committee was very similar to the Succession Certificate Act of 188, and was withdrawn on the opinion of the High Court and other officials. A Bill to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the province of Sind, was read a third time

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calentia University the following resolution which had been adopted by the Syndicate was presented for approval - That the University of Calcutta views with the strongest abborrace and con demnation all acts and pratices during the bresent war having the effect of intensifying the cruelties and sufferings inseparable from a state of war and which are in violation of moral and international obligations and leading to the destruction of universities libraries museums works of art and other sids to culture progress and civilization Consideration was postponed

16th -H E the Governor formally opened the Bombay Cities and Town Planning Exhibition at the Bombay Town Hall

Hombay Legislative Council The Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments in force in the Presidency of Bombsy was nessed through second and third readings. The Hon. Mr Gands Hill introduced a bill to amend the debate continued

10th.—It was officially reported that the Bombay Protection of Plurius Act. The Bill was read for the first time and referred to being a comp of 30 00 sacks of barley destined account to the holy places thus upsetting the principle of the British Government under time and referred to believe the body places thus upsetting time exhibits of the British Government to the desirability of re-arranging the condition recommending consideration of the British Government to the desirability of re-arranging the condition appears to the body places that the desirability of re-arranging the condition of employment of the Official Liquidator for excepting food supplies sent to this port

The House of Lords adopted Lord Macdon nell's resolution advising His Makety to with hold the Royal assent, during the continuance of the war to the draft Proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces

17th.—Imperial Legislative Council Mr R 17th.—Imperial Legislative common ar is W Gilan and Mr R Graham took the oath of allegiance The Hom Mr Clark introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Steam Vessels Act, 1884 the Assam Labour Bill and the Sea Cus 1894 the Assam Labour 1911 and the sea one torns Bill The Foreigners Bill was passed A resolution by the Hon Mr Rema Rayan ingar recommending steps to make the verns culars the midla of instruction and the study culars the industry instruction and the study of English the secondary language compulsory for Indian pupils in secondary schools resulted in a lengthy debate after which the resolution was withdrawn. The Hon Rai Sita Nath Rowmoved a resolution in davour of direct Government help to the Indian sugar industry but after a short di bate the resolution was nega

19th .- Imperial Legislative Council the Vicercy who presided read a telegram from H. M the King-Emperor stating that he had received the touncil a loval resolution with had received the council slowal resolution with great antistaction. The Vicerov all o read me-sages from Field Marshal Sir John French and theneral Sir I Willowks appreciative of the behaviour of the Indian troops in the field. The Hon Sir R Craddork introduced the Public Safety and Dectroe Bill which was accountably revived by the Council and passed through all its tuges into law

22nd — Imperial Legislative Council Di Sunder Lal and Mr t H & falved were sworn his nin his honour by H H the Maharala

The Hon Sir William Moyer in as members presented the revised Budget, and introduced the Indian Paper Currency Eill The lattr was passed into law The Hon Sir Harcourt Butler introduced the Hindu University Bill The Hon Dr Sunder Lal expressed the thanks of the promoters of the University to H E. the Viceroy and Sir Harcourt Butler for all the vicercy and "it harcourt futter for all the encouragement they had given and other non official members joined in a chorus of congra-tulation. The Indian Patents and Designs full and the Delhi Laws Amendment Bill were neased. A long discussion took place on the Government's wheat export policy.

24th—Imperial Legislative Council. The Assam Labour Bill was passed. The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulia moved a resolution inviting Government to consider the desirability of the future policy in regard to State Railways being on of management by Government instead of by managing companies discriment sceept ed the resolution which was carried after a long debate

25th — Imperial Legi lative Council Budget discussion The non official members of the Council gave their annual Imperial Council dinner at Delhi There was a distinguished company of guesta. The only touata were the King Timp ror and the Imperial forces at the front and His Excellency the Commander. In Chafrenonded for the latt r

If t-If F the Victor in the course of a vert to a solior affed the State banquet

APRIL

5th - The Hon Mr Claude Hill was enter 5th—The Hon Mr Claude Hill was enter tained at a farewell dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel Bombay given in his honour by Strdar-Said Suleman Kasam Mee President of the Hombay Branch of the All India Moslem Jeague on Mr Hills appointment to H. F. Jahr M. Courell. the Viceroy & Council

7th -The Hon Mr W H Clark, Mamber of the Vicercy's Executive Council for Commerce and Industry met the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in Calcuits

8th - Wr Pherose t Sethina was elected President of the Bombay Municipal Corpora +lon

11th.—The Hon Sir Wm Meyer Finance Member of the Government of India the Hon Member of the Government of Man the flow Mr W H Clark, Member of Commerce and Industry and the Hon Mr C E Low Secre-tary for Commerce and Industry met the queral committee and the finance sub-com-mittee of the Rombey Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of informally discussing vari one questions of commercial importance

the found tion-tone of the Boddam Muslim Ho til Corge Town to be erected under the ausgless of the Mahomed in Educational Amodistloy of Southern India

13th—A large crowd moving down the stoping superosch road at the Harkl pair pool at the Harklar Mela got out of control and twents two people rell and were trainpled to death. Of those killed thereen were men and nine women

14th.-Authoritative detailed reports were published in Banguon of recent Kachin trouble in the extreme north of Burma caused by the Sana and Laphae Kachins becoming turbulent last December and of the successful settlement of the trouble by a punitive expedition.

23rd.— innual meeting of the Bombay Mill owners. Association

25th -A great combined naval and military intere of the Bornbay Chamber of Commerce the purpose of informative discussing variated by the British forces assisted by the true purpose of informative discussing variated by the British forces assisted by the British forces assisted by the British forces assisted by the french upon the Dardanelles commenced, the armies under General British forces assisted by the French upon the Dardanelles commenced, the armies under General British forces assisted by the

MAY

let .- The Government of India issued a resolution defining their policy in relation to announced steps to reconstruct the Cabinet to coal self-government taking the general view on a broader personal and political basis. that further development was desirable under such conditions as the local Governments and administrations might consider advisable in administrations might constort advisable in their respective area progress to be on the sum laid down by the Boyal Decentralisation Commission Measures to expand the electoral element and otherwise enlarge the acope and resources of the local bodles which had already been prepared by the local govern ments were explained

The Times of India reduced the price from four ages to one ages and amounted that ag that the change was about to be made the circulation of the paper had already increased by four hundred per cent No alteration was made in the size or policy or style of contents of the paper

5th.—The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay presented a report to the Corporation in which be pointed out that among twenty great cities Bembay stood wirth in point of mortality from tuberculosis and he recommended the Corpor stion to provide a ward of fifty beds in the King Edward Montorial Hospital and that the belance of helf a lakh from the Royal Visit Fund should so towards meeting the expense The Corporation referred the matter to their Medical Committee

10th The European Association in Calcutta. addraised a long letter to the Government of India urging the compulsory mulitary training in India of all British subjects from Furope and the Colonies

13th.—It was officially a mount of that the ral Sir Louis Bottha had entered Windton k the capital of German South West Africa and housed the British flag ther. Three thousand Europeans were found in the town A quar tity of rolling stock wa taken

17th.—The people of Bengal having fitted up a hospital flat, or banks for use in connection with the operations in Mesopotania the banks was despatched from Caloutta to be towed to Rombey for final equipment then, and she founded on this day in the Bay of Bengal during had weather. In crew wife rescued by the towing at am t

19th -Mr Auguith in the House of Commons

addressed the Government of Bombay on the subject of volunteering and military training in India and suggested that Government should at the earliest possible moment hold a full in quiry into the present condition of the auxiliary military forces in India with a view to taking such steps as might be necessary to increase their unmbers and to advance their (fictions)

The Hallan Senate passed by 282 votes to 2 a Bill granting the Government extraordinary powers in view of the political situation

23rd - The Italian Government amounced the mobilization of the Italian army and declared the state of war to exist in their northern provinces.

24th.—The Rombay Hindus met in a keint meeting to celebrate Empire Day and speeches of profound lovalty and of enthusiastic support to Government during the continuance of the war were made

Italy declared war on Austria

25th.—The personnel of the new (ablact as announced in London was shown to include the appointment of Wr Austen Chamberlain to br Secretary of State for India with Lord Isling ion as I ndir Secretary

29th - I's a ludish Officer of the 23rd Sikh Ploneers name it Subsday Major Balwant Singh Bahadur and Subedar Pritam Singh stationed with their regiment at Aden were murdered by 2 86 DOV

31st.-The Government of India announced an important advance up the Tigris river by the British Fxpeditionary Force in close co-operation with the navy The force captured three 16-pounder guns complete with ammunition and 241 prisoners the enems below driven in full retrest up the giver

The death was amounted of Sir Charles Crosthwaite a former member of the Indian Civil Service He first came to India in the early forties of the last century and was Chiel Commissioner of British Burna during an im portant development in the history of that COURTER

JUNE

Brd.—General Townshead, accompanied by Capt Noan, R V and Sir Percy Cox, with a amail guaboat flotilia, received the surrender of the Governor of Amara in Mesopotamia. The froops captured in the phase of operations last concluded comprised about 80 officers 2,000 men 7 field guns 6 naval guns 12 large steel barges and various other river wraft and a considerable number of rises and ammunities.

H W the King Imperor completed his filligh year. At His Majesty's request the day was not colubrated with the usual festivithe owing to the war but it was generally on served in India as a whole or partial holida; and numerous loyal gatherings in honour of the consien took place

The Birthday Honours I principled 8 K.C P. J. 12 CAL PROLE SECIE MCLE, 8 Knighthoods and some 50 LS O and kaser I Hind Medals The recipients of K. O I E included the Hon Mr P D Patani, Member of the Executive Council of H E the Governor of Bombay and the recipients of the Gold Medal of the Kaiser I Hind included Lady Willingdon Ludy Carlyle and Lady Lukia

The Hon Mr Montagu presided at a dinner in London in honour of Sir Krishna Gupta on the completion of his term of office on the India

The Secretary of State for India announced the appointment of Sir (A White late Chief Justice of the Madra, High Court to be member of the Council of India

4th -General Nivon commanding the Expull-ocasia Mon commaning the Ex-peditionary Force at Mesopotamia, report of the surrender on the Pigris with some 30 officer-and about 700 soldiers

5th,-tevion was placed under martial law in bith,—trylon was placed under martial law in consequence of violent widespread disturbances stiended by fatalities and grave injunes to weopie and property between quinaces and Moormen Shripping at Colombo was brought to a standatill sube (clombo tram service was appended and the government railway service

6th -There reached India a vivid account by an official Eye witness of the great battle of Neuve Chapelle giving the first connected ac-count of the work of the Indian regiments.

10th -- News was received in Bombay by cable from London of the death of Mr Craigle late senior partner in the firm of (raigle Blunt and Caroe solicitors of Bombay

11th.—The Luglish mail for India lett London by the route Folkestone Boulogne and Mar seilles thus marking the resumption of an over land route for the Anglo Indian mail service in both eastward and activated directions

12th.-The Government of India published their annual review on irrigation which showed that twenty five million acres were being ini gated and that eighty one crores worth of crops were in the past year raised on the area thus made fertile

15th.—An official announcement by the wiretary of State for India was used d in Sinia

stating that sithough in normal circumstances Lord Hardings of Penshurst's term of office as Vicercy and Governor-General of India would terminate in Kovember His Majesty's govern ment had requested him to remain until the end of March next and that Lord Hardinge had compiled with their wishes and H. M. the King Emperor been pleased to approve the arrange ment. The announcement was accompanied by a brief note by Lord Hardings who said that it was with no light heart that he had agreed to this prolongation of his onerous rea ponsibilities but that the feeling that I have the friendly confidence of so many gives me courage to continue to fulfil my duties to the best of my shilty and for the welfare of India and her people

18th .- The first heavy rain of the monsoon broke in Bombay

20th - The P & O steamer Nubia grounded on the sand bar at the mouth of the Kelani river Ceylon during high monsoon seas at river teyion during mign monsoon seas at 5 o clock in the morning. The passengers were safely taken off and a quantity of cargo was thrown overboard in order to lighten the ship Efforts to save the vessel continued during several days but were unsuccessful.

It was announced that Bir Edward Galt had been appointed Lieut, Governor of Behar and Onesa.

30th.—It was announced that in response to a request by the Imperial Government, the Government of India had undertaken to supply munitions of war for use in Europe and that for this purpose a new Department had been created for the period of the war with Mr Bayley litherto Assistant Secretary to the Rall-way Board (Stores Department), as its head.

The Hon Sir William Clark, Member for Com-merce and Industry met the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and in the course of a long disof comments with it dovernments wheat control policy explained that the matter had an Imperial as well as Indian aspect and that the details of the policy adopted were fixed by the Home authorities

The report of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament upon the Indian Consolidation Bill na issued it proposed certain amendments of a munor character.

JULY

bin.—The report was issued of the confinitee appointed in July 1914, to frame a scheme for a University of the teaching type in Nagure or in its neighbourhood, and for the affiliation to it of oldeges situated in other parts of the Central Trothocs and Beraf. The University which the committee proposed would possess powers entiting it to a high place in the administrative machinery of the Provinces Administrative authonomy involved a certain measure of financial independence and the committee framed proposals accordingly. The mistice framed proposals, accordingly The University Institute in Calcutta which was consumited recommended that the University stated twenty years ago for giting morel chemid contains at its becaution, Faculties of training to young men

Arts Law and Science and a department for the training of teachers subordinate to the

The operations proceeding up the Euphrates river resulted in the Turks being driven out of their main position at Suk-el Shuyakh, with heavy loss and the surrender of a battery

6th --H. E the Governor of Bengal laid the foundation stone of the new building of the

The death announced of Sir Theodore Hope, tormerly of the Bornbay Civil Service

8th.—It was announced that His Makesty the King-Emperor had approved of the appointment of Mr George Rivers Lownies barrister at law as Law Member of His Excellency the Vaccesy's Executive Council in succession to the Han Sir Syed All Imam, E.C.S.L.

oth.—It was officially announced in Pretoria that General Boths had accepted the surrender of the entire German forces in South West Africa, and that hostilities had ceased. The Garmans surrendered unconditionally

18th .- The fitteenth Seculous of the Bornbay Provincial Conference were opened at Poora.

H. E. the Governor was present and made a speech on the resolution expressing loyalty to the Throne and unshakeable allegiance to the British connection with India and declaring the determination of India to stand by the car operamination of mices to stand by the Empire at all hazards in the struggle is which the Empire was engaged. The delegates num-bering over 2,200 people gave His Excellency who was accompanied by Lady Willington an OVITION.

12th.-Bombay Legislative Council revised Budget presented and discussed

An outrage occurred in the vicinity of Bushire, when Major Oliphant 98th Regiment and Capt Banking, Assistant Political Officer wide out with a pairol reconnicions were ambushed and fired at from close quarters both the British officers and one sepoy being killed and two others of the party wounded. 13th—Bombay Legislative Council The Hon

Mr. Moulvi Baffinddin Ahmed moved a resolu Mr. Mouly! Radindah Ahmed moved a resout thos expr saing gratitude to H. M. the King Emperor for extending Lord Hardings a term of odice as Vicroy, and grateful thanks to Lord Hardings for the cheerful response in accepting a further term of office. The resolution was assired manimonally—The Bill to amend the segreen manipuously—The 1811 to amond the Bonnbay Protection of Digrims Act, 1867 was passed through second and third readings— The Hon. Sir P D Pattani moved the first reading of a Bill to amond the Bonnbay Munici pal Act of 1888, and the Bill was read the first time and seformed to a Ballet Committee. pal act of 1888, and the Bill was read the first time and referred to a Select Committee—The Hon Mr W D Sheppard introduced a Bill further to smend the Bombay Medical Act of 1888, and this was read the first time and re ferred to a Select Committee—The Fill to provide for a Survey of the Town and island of Bornbay was read the second and third times and passed into law

Sultan Sir Ali bin Abmed bin Ali, K.C.I.E., Sultan of Albanta (Lahej), was fatally wounded during an attack on his capital by a joint force of Turks and Araba. He was brought into aden and there underwent a wrious operation but secommbed soon after

14th -The Hon Captain W L. Graham A. D.-C., of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers fell through an open hatchway into an empty coal bunker on board the boapital ship Madras, cost canner on neart the nospital snip manner. It Bombay dooks and died from his injuries Capt. Graham had been serving on the Embark atton Staff in Bombay since the war broke out and was engaged in his duties when the accident occurred. He was head of the firm of Mesers W. & A. Graham & Oo in Bombay

Bombay Legislative Council The Hon Dewan Bahadur K G Godbole moved a resolution tavouring special financial assistance from the Government of India for the construction by private enterprise of railways in the Konkan Kanara and the Western Ghat districts of the Bombay Presidency but after considerable discussion the resolution was withdrawn.—The Hon Mr V J Patel moved a resolution in favour of the extension of the elective principle m the appointment of members to tainks and district local boards. The Hori Sir P. D. Pattani announced on behalf of Government that H. E. the Governor's Council had already for some the Governor's council has arready for some time been considering this question and were prepared to accept the resolution with slight, a undments. The sunceded resolution was carried. Considerable further elisousation on the subject of local government followed. The meeting concluded with expressions of appreciation of the Hon, Sir Bichard Lamb, about to retire

17th -The Government of India land, in a press communique a letter from General Sir lan Hamilton Commander-in Chief in the Gallipol Proinsula, to H. E. the Vicerov giving an account of brave fighting by the 14th Slins and warmly praising the valour of the Indian troops in general

21st -The death occurred of the Hon. Mr Fazulbhoy Chinoy, C I E of Bombay

A force from the Aden Garrison attacked the position taken up by the Turks in their recent raid a few miles outside the fortement, and drove them from it the pursuit being continued for a distance of five mike

24th.—The advanced and main positions of the Turks at Nauriyen on the Euphrates river an important place in the Bears vilayet were successively atorned and taken and all the Turkish artiflery and neveral hundred prisoners were captured. The Turkish losses in killed of whom 500 were left on the field, and winded were bravy amounting to approximately \$500

27th.—H. E the Governor of Bombay 21-noimerd that his samoon David Bart, and his Baspurit Broachs had generously offer d to mapus arosens and gractously carry to furnish on behalf of the City of Bombay two fully equipped military arropance to form part of the Over sele Aircraft Flotills

AUGUST

4th.—Amsiversary of the entry of England on this Anniversary of the declaration of into the war. Services of Intercession were held in the places of worship of all communities of the Endlan Rappire and a large number of public meetings were held at which is following resolution was passed— That

on this Anniversary of the declaration of right-eous war this meeting of citizens records to infertible determination to continue to a vicino-rouse and the struggle in the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the

resolution being similar to that adopted by public meetings in all parts of the British Empire

6th.—The Senate of the Bombay University decided to bestow degrees of LLD upon Mr Dadashboy Naoroji and the Hon Sir Phero washab M Mehta in recognition of their public services

Sth—4ir Richard Lamb & CSI CIE. LCS sailed for England on retiring from the Exceptive Council of H. E the Governor of Bombs, and from public service in India

13th—Covernment of India issued a communique with regard to their action concerning German and Austrian subjects in India since the beginning of the war explaining that leni ency was shown at the commencement of the healifities but that sterner measures had been taken in view of the methods of savagery adopted by Germany

15th—The Government of India published despatches from General Nixon commanding in Masyottamia and May General C I. Fry and May General C J Mollies regarding the fighting at Shajba on April 12th 13th and 14th.

17th.—H Eathe Governor praided as Chan ceitor at the annual Convosation of Bombay University, and delivered a not worthy addressin which he deast specially with the moral issures at stake in the war showing how they must profoundly affect the responsibilities of all public limitations, and particularly of a university which was the custodian of the best traditions of human thought and conduct

The lists for the Government of India 4; crore 4 per cent, terminable foan were closed and it was amounted that sub-riptimes amounted to Rs. 663 lakks, exclusive of applications from smaller centres from which report had not yet arrived and subscriptions of small amounts to the Post Office

A patrol from the Rastau front on the North West Frontier reported hostly bodies of Honor wals occupying low bills at the mouth of the

Ambela pass and in the attracon large lodies of these tribesmen estimated at about four thousand, with many standards advanced to wards the vicinity of the British Camp. An artillery and infantry attack was made upon them, and the enemy was completely routed and driven back to the bills.

20th —H. E the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon met in the Bombay Ministryal Hall a number of leading citizens of Bombay official and non-official, who presented separate portraits of Their Excellences, painted by a well known artist together with a suitable address expressing the admiration and respect of the aubscribers specially on account of the fine example of courage which their Excellences had set to all classes of Bombay mee the outbreak of war and their unfaitering devotion to duty at a time of anxiety and peril.

21st—4 large anniver-ary meeting of the women a Branch of the Bombay War and Belief Fund took place in Bombay Town Hall, when Lord Willingdon who presided, gave a comprehensive account of what had been accomplished and a strong appeal was made to all classes to continue the good work

s0th—A large public meeting of Calcutta residents was held at Calcutta to concert measures for raising a permanent memorial to commemorate the services rendered by Sir Lawrence Jenkins retning Objet Justice of Bengal Babu Peary Mohim Mukerjee presided. A committee was appointed to reuse junds and a resolution culconing by Lawrence Jenkins work was passed on the initiative of Sir Rash Bihari Ghosh, econded by Sir S. P. Sinha and supported by Will Strendtra Nath Bannerjee.

Report were I sewed of successful n commandation on the Softh 28th and 29th on the Burner border on the North West Frontier during which various attacks by large forces of Swatish were bester off with heavy loss to the command the tribesmen were driven out of Kak fort which was destroyed.

SEPTEMBER.

ist.—Hoavy floods in Lucknew tawnpor and elsewhere in the United Province following apon unusually heavy rain and causing great damage to property and rendering thou sands of people homeless.

2nd—Sixteen Sowers, one lance-duffeder and one duffeder of the 23rd Cavalry (Prontier Force) stationed at Daghad, having been found guitty as regards seventeer, of constituing to cause the other of falling to give information of the quaspiracy although he knew of it, twelve where exercited at Ambalia, the somenor of death on five of the sowers having been commuted by H. E the Commander-in Chief to transportation for He and that on the last accused, who was realizeded to transportation for life to transportation for few years.

oth A cathering of Mohmand Leehkarnumbering about 10,000 men being reported from the lower Gandab Valley Maj General Campbell moved out with the First Division of the Frontier Force to attack their position near Haff Kor and drove of the enemy, after inflicting heavy losses on them.

6th.—The annual quadrangular oricket tour nament between English, Parei, Hindu and Mahomedan elevens opened at Poona.

6th.—Imperial Legislative Council at Rimis. H. B. the Viceory presiding. The following new additional members took the cath of allegiance Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shan Meson Grant, Brietti, Stewart, Seli, Harrison and Riss The Hindu University Bell was introduced by the Hon Sir H. Butler and referred to Select Countaittee 13th.—The se kuphrate went ashore in the right at Sokotra during a voyage from Salgon to Manaelles and five hundred and eighty ave passengers were rescued by the steamer City of Vagour and taken to Colombo

14th.—The Special Tribunal in the Labore Conspiracy Case pronounced judgment show ing that in May 1913 Indians forming infam mable material in America were stirred into a state of hostity towards the British Government, with the result that there was a conspiracy for an insurrection in India. The consipracy and preparation finally developed at the end of July and beginning of August 1914. A very large number of men set out from America ex-route to India in three ships these men being reinforced at various places in the Far East. In August a series of acts such as decotive, seduction of trops villagers and students the manufacture and collection of arms and bombs were accomplished, as well as attacks on railways bridges forts assensis and general communications and a general rising was projected. Fences were passed on the accused including that Parmanand, M.A. iste Professor of History at the D. 4. V. College Labore who was convicted of abetiment of waging war and enlethed of each

15th.—The Quadrangular Cricket tournament at Poons concluded in a win for the English XI who having previously beaten the Valounedans now beat the Hindus who had defeated the Parsis.

A fire broke out in Bombay in the 4-ia. Petroleum Company's yard as the result of the explosing of a large hereene oil tank. Ap proximately 800 tons of oil were burnt and a similar quantity was saved from the burning tank by being pumped into another reservoir. No explanation of the fire was forthcoming, but the company were satisfied that it was not the result of incendiasium.

17th — A farewell dinner was given to sir All Imam retiring Law Member or the Vice roy's Council by the Indian residents of filmia Over one hundred covers were laid the guests including members of the Leya laive and Excutive Councils and other destinguished gentle men. Sir All Imam made as interesting speech reviewing bits period of office

20th.—The Indian Estiway Conference Association met at Simia Colonel C H Cowie presi ding.

22.04.—Imperial Legislative Council at Simia H. the Victory presiding. The Select Committee's reports gipon the Inland Steam Vessels Rill and the Hinda University Bill were presented. The Hon. Sir Win. Clark introduced the Medical Practitioners Rill. The Hon. Sir Win. Clark introduced the Medical Practitioners Rill. The Hon. Sir Win. Clark introduced the Medical Practitioners Rill. The Hon. Sir Win. Clark introduced the Medical Practitioners Rill. The Hon. Sir Win. Clark introduced the Medical Practitioners Rill. The Hon. Sir Win. Clark introduced the Medical Practitioners Rill. The Hon. Sir Win. Clark introduced the Medical Practitioners Rill. The Hon. Sir Win. Clark introduced the Medical Practition of Sir Win. Clark introduced the Medical Practical Sir Win. Clark introduced the Medica

matters in connection with trading with foreigners. The Hon Mr. Muhammad Shafi proposed a resolution recommending a representation to the Secretary of State urging that India should in Intere be officially represented at the Imperial Conference a number of speeches were made and an important announcement was made by the Vicercy accepting the resolution which was carried unanimously

23rd.—Mr Hajl Suleman Abdul Wahed was elected Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in pace of the Hon Mr I' M Chinov deceased

25th.—The Punjab Legislative Council met at Simila and H. H. the Lieut Hovernor made an important speech reviewing the recent political disturbances in the Punjab and paying a tribute to the loyal behaviour of the mass of the People

H L the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon gave a narrwill duner at Government House Ganeshkilms, to the Hon air P D Pattani on the latter's retrement from his post as Member of the Expective Council on the return from England of the Hon Mr M. B Chanbal His Excellency made a speech warmly appreciating air Prabhashanker's public services, and Lady Willingdon handed a present to Lady Prabhashanker Bir P D Pattani responding spoke warmly of the friendly spirit with which he had been surrounded in hi work in the Governor's Cuncell

26th — Annual meeting of the Indian Mer chant Chamber and Bureau Bombay The Hon Sir Farulbho; Carrimbhoy who presided and the Hon. Mr Manmobandas Ramil, both spoke at length regarding Japanese competition in capturing the trade formerly done in India by Austria and Germany and emphasized the importance of Government specially helping Indian exterprise in the matter.

Death of H H The Rala of Rappipla at

2sth —Pandit Madan Mohan Malaylya in the presence of a large and appreciative gatherns, unveiled in the found Chamber of Viceres, Lodge at Simis a portrait of Lord Hardingpresented by the Maharajah of Kassimhazar Speechea warmly subgiting the Vicerey were made by the Maharajah and the Pundit

General Sir John Vixon reported that the British forces on the river Tigris attacked on this day the Turkish position at Sind, seven miles east of Eut-el-Amarah, and were com pletely successful, several hundred persons be ing taken together with many guns and rifes and much ammunition while in dead the enemy lost severely

20th.—A tarrowell address was represented to H. S. the Vierroy at Simia, on behalf of the Indian community of Simia, by Sir Harnan Singh, who headed the deputation of Indian residents

OCTOBER

lst.—Viceroy a Legislative Council at Simla, H.E. the Viceroy presiding The Hindu University Bill was passed into law H.E. the Viceroy reviewed at length the situation in regard to the war and explained the programme of business before the Legislative Council for the ensuing winter session

Motor Postal Service Introduced into Bombay

2nd.—Death at Simia of Sir Arthur Ker Kt

4th.—H.E the Governor of Bombay attended the annual re union of the students of the Decean college at Poons and made in encouraging speech

5th.-A large and representative public meeting was held at Ahnedabad under the presidency of Vir Painter Collector to consider what steps should be taken to reliev distress both of human beings and earlie in view of the failure of the rains

6th.—Farewell dinner at Vicerceal Lodge Simia to the Hon Sir Harcourt Butler on hideparture for Rangoon to take up the lieut mant-dovernorship of Burna

8th—H.H the Rajah of Rudlam in a letter to the Times of India warmly advocated that the Indian Princes and people should subscrib to present a Dreadnought to the Imperial Go termoent in recognition of the inestimable ervices rendered by the Imperial has v to the Funkir including India during the war

The annual administration report of India naiways was issued. It showed that during the year the net return on capital invested in reliways was 5 33 per cent compared with 619 per cent in 1913-14. The capital expenditure by Government available for new construction having been cuitalled by the exigencies of the war the mileage of new rail way completed by companies upon concession and rebate terms exceeded for the first time the mileage of railways financed by any other method and of the total mileage of 537 financed under these terms 220 miles were constructed with money raised in India.

If the Vicerov was entertained at a far well dinner at the United Service Club Simia and in responding to the toset of his health past a warm tribute to the whole of British officials in the country and spoke in generous terms of India se a true friend of the Empire and not merely as a trusted dependent

6th—4 gang of Bengales youths entered the house of the Deputy Superintendent of Police at Myzoensingh and murdered the Deputy Superintendent and his son the former having taken up his duties in Myneushingh as recently as August and having formorly been attached to the Intelligence Brunch at Calcutta.

13th.—A Press communique issued in Simia detailed the plan adopted by Government for the speedel distribution to ex soldiers of lead our manded by the Triple Canal Irrigation Project in the Punjah.

14th—Farewell address presented to H. E. the Viceroy at Simla by the Simla Municipality

15th—The Hon Sir William Meyer met the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and discussed with them the Government of India policy in regard to wheat and rupee loans

18th—The Bombay Municipal Corporation received an offer from the trustees of the late Mr Gordhandas Sinderias of twelve lakins of rupees for the foundation of a Medical College, strached to the King Edward Rospital and infiliated to the Bombay University The Corporation referred the matter to their Medical Relief Committee

19th—The annual report of the Posts and felegraphs in India was published. It aboved that during the past year a thousand million tricles were despatched by post, including twenty four million registered articles while tamps to the value of nearly two million terrilar were sold for postal purposes and thirty million money orders of the total value of hirty even million pounds sterling were issued and a sum of eight million pounds sterling were issued as a to trade of the total value of capital million pounds sterling was able at forty nine million pounds, were valued at forty nine million pounds, were unadled Twenty one thousand pounds of the year last were over our and a last million savings, back accounts with a total balance of ten nillion pounds and twenty five thousand pounds life insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of over two million pounds terling

The Indian Civil Service (Temporary Projeton) Bill was introduced in the House of Lords by the Imperial Government in order to movide for the recruitment of the Indian Civil Service amed the special difficulties created by he war

22ud — An auarchical outrage was committed a Calculate the victims being two Criminal newsigation Department officers Impector lirindra Nath Bannerjee and Sub-Impector (pendra Nath Chatterjee In the evening the vant to 99 Musjid Bares Street, the residence of another CID officer At about 10 M pm several strangers subdiruly rushed into the room and fired at Girindra who recled back and I II dying almost immediately. They hen chased, the others, hitting Upendra in the back. The murderers excaped, but arrests are made later.

29rd —The death of Sir Henry J S Cotion E C S I was announced

Major General bir Partab Singh The Regent of Jodhpore refurned to Bombas from the ront in France and proceeded to Jodhpore

25th -Sir Harcourt Butlet was given a public reception in Rangoom on arriving them to assume office as Lieutenant-Governor of Burma

27th -- British and Indian troops at Chak darrah on the North West Frontier moved carran on the North-West Fronther moved anoth-west into the Adman tract and engaged a force of 2,000 to 3,000 Bajouris who had entered the tract with a view to stirring up trouble amongst the tribemen of Dir and Upper Swat The enemy was heavily shelled and driven of

the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions

While H M. the King Emperor was inspect-ing the army in France his horse became ex-cited by the cheers of the troops and reared and fell, and His Majesty was severely brubed and had to be taken to his bed though no complications in his condition arose 20th—The Secretary of State for India notifi

pper swat. The enemy was nearen smeared that it was not proposed to hold in 1916 the usual examination for entrance to Indian swat.—The House of Lords finally passed Police Service It stated to be unpossible at present to give any information as to the future recruitm at

NOVEMBER.

1st —A Conference of Electrical Engineers and Inspectors in the service of Government was opened in Calentta Vr. J. W. Meares Electrical Advicer to the Government of India presiding.

8rd -The death was announced of Sir Robert Inidiaw & founder of the firm of Whiteway
Laidlaw & Co and donor of many benefactions
for educational and philanthropic work in Tarlle

4th —The Second Aryan Brotherhood (on ference was opened in Bombay "ir Narayan sandavarkar presiding at the opening meeting as Chairman of the Reception committee while a presidential address was delivered by Sir various important commands in India and was for the rest of the Conference.

5th—The death occurred of the Hon Sur Physicschah M Mehta at his residence in Bom hay

A Press communique issued in Umla gave a review of the receipts and disburses enta of the Imperial Indian War Relicf Fund since the last full report on the subject in Pebruary An outline of the many activities of the Fund was given and the report showed the heavy expense entailed by this work and warmly appealed for continued financial support

6th —The funeral of the late Hou Sir Pheroscalah Mehta was the scene of a remark funeral of the late Hon Sir able demonstration of sorrow at his death by several thousand representatives of all ion manifes in Bombay, who lined the route from Sr Pherosenhah's house to the gater braiding to the Towers of Silence. If the Governor was officially represented in the functal percentage of the Towers of Silence for the functal percentage of the following state of the Towers of Silence for C (handavarker addressed a functal fillow of the Silence for C (handavarker addressed a functal fillow of the same for the service to the Functal fillow of the service to the Functal fillow of the service to the Function at large to India and to service to the Function at large to India and to the Function and the function of the suite of the suit several thousand representatives of all comarging them to emutate his example of public agreece to the Pmptro at large to india and to their own city of Bombay Expressions of regret as the death of Sir Pheroscahah poured is from all parts of the Bombay Praddecy and from many large centres classwhere in Janks, and on various dates appreciative n iercasee to his public life and expressions of success at his death were made to the Bombay light Court, the Bombay Municipal Corpor ration, the University Senate and elsewhere

The death of Major-General Henry Halland a Indian Moting Veteran, was approximed.

10th -- An ordinance was gazetted by the Government of India empowering them to requisition all factories and workshops in India war purposes and to regulate the sallings of In the steamers from Indian ports and reserva-in them all or any accommodation for the carriage of persons, animals or goods.

11th—H R the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon arrived at Beiganm from Mahablethwar at the opening of a tour by special train and motor car in the Southern Mahestta country

14th —H H the Raj Caheb of Vankaner a Bajput Chief of Kathlawar sailed from Bom has for the front

10th.—H E. the Viceroy gave a farewell dinner at Dethi to the Hon Sir All Imani refired Law Member of the Vicerova Connell

t"th - The Central Provinces and Berar Pro vincial (onference met at Nagpur

H F the Governor of Fombay and Lady Willington after touring through the Southern Mahratta country and visiting the Gaersoppa Falls as guests of H H the Maharaja of Mysore arrived at Marmugan and paid a visit to Nova Gos, where they were officially enter tained by H E the Governor General of Por

the Prinjab the Suilet East Bons Chenab and Jhelun and if (usis permit, of others named after the Indus and Jauna. The fleet will be a present from the Punjab and residents in the Aorth West Frontier and Delhi Pri VIDOUS.

Dr J [Bose gave a lecture before a large audience in Calcutta, describing the history of the steps by which he came to make his recent relentific discoveries

Ojet ...The P & O mail steamer Selsette grounded on a spit of sand on the African share

in the Gulf of Sues at 8-30 p to She remained | memorial statue of the late Mahara; Shri Lak there till the next afternoon when she was towed off unbart, by three warships which arrived from Sues in response to the wireless

23rd—H. E the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon returned to Bombay after their tour which they concluded by visits to sumer ons coast towns of the Bombay Presidency from Karwar to Bombay

Singhiji the Maharajah a father 25th —Mr Dhahaw Edulico Wacha

gasetted a member of the Bombay Legislative Council as the elected representative of the Bombay Municipality in succession to the late Hop Sir Pherovechan Menta

29th.—The P & O S. N Company's annual report aboved a profit balance of half a million sterling and reported the loss of the Nile 24th —H E the Vicerov during a visit to falling upon Government as she had been H the Maharajah of Rikaner unveiled a requisitioned

DECEMBER.

State for the Colonies since 1911 was appointed (lovernor of Cevion, in succession to Sir Robert Chaimers re-called Home for special work on account of his financial experience

account of his financial experience
4th.—An enemy aubmarine sank the ss.
Coleraso which steamer had on board a large
and important consignment of new machinery
purchased by the Rombay Monicipality in
connexion with the extension of their
Rewago Outfall Works. The machinery chiefly
consisted of a patent travelling stage about
47 feet aquare with motors and cranes which
was remuled for laving the extension of the was required for laving the extension of the water main in deep water

A meeting of over ten thousand Vaho needing of over ten mousing union needing took place in Bombay and passe i a resolution in tayour of the postponement of the session of the All-India Moslem League which the Council of the League had summoned dur

ing Christman wrek.
Sch.—H. H. the Jam Scheb of Saranagar
arrived at Bombay on his return from the front

arrived at Boubay on his return from the front in France, having come on short leave to take part in the marriage ceremony of his sister with H the Maharajah of Jodhpur 7th —Bombay Legislative Council at the Secretariat Bombay H E. the Governor presiding. The Council on the motion of His Broeffency passed a resolution expressing its sense of less through the death of the Hon Sir Decountary Marriage 1. Pheroseshah Mehta, and then adjourned for

8th.—Boming Legislative Council The Bill further to an end the Bombay Municipal Act of through second and third 1888 was passed through second and third seems are through second and third readings.—The Hon Mr Carmichae) moved the first reading of a Bill further to amend the Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1832. The Bill was read a first time and referred to Scient Committee The Hon. Mr M B Chambal moved the first reading of a Bill wither the second the Stud. further to amend the Stud Courts Act 1886 and this measure was passed through all its stopm into law. The remainder of the sitting

and this measure was passed through all its stages into law. The remainder of the sitting was taken up with private resolutions.

H. E., the Governor formally inaugurated the duplicated water supply from Tanas main personning the curency at Malabar Hill Reservoir in the presence of a large gathering 9th.—Bombay Legislative Council The Hon Mr. B. & Kanas then moved— This Council council and the present of the Representation of the second council the Hon Mr. B. & Kanas then moved— This Council council the second council the second council that the second council the second council that the second council the second council that the second council t

Wit B & Kamat then moved.— This Council (see of the meeting to Lady Mehta, and reombineeds that Government may be pleased to consider the advisability of no amending memorials a committee being appointed or Section 11 of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, as collect so hardylans and take other negating to rankle persons practising indigenous systems measures. Subscriptions amounts appointing to rankle the to the collection of the 18 to 18

1st—Sir John Anderson Under Secretary of the Municipal Dispensarios or other public insti-tate for the Colonies since 1911 was appointed to overnor of Cevion, in succession to Sir Robert halmens re called Home for special work on After a long and animated discussions the recolu-

tion was carried
H E, the Vicerov at Mangla formally
opened the new Upper Jhelum Irrigation Canal.
Following an appeal to H. E the Governor of
Bombay for his advice and sympathy in som posing the differences between Mahomedans as poung the differences between manuscrams as to the holding of a cession of the All India Moulem League in Bomisay a conference of Mahomedans was held at the Bombay Secretari at, at which His Excellency presided and the Hon Sir All Junam was present it was agreed that the session should be held and that at the League should pass a resolution of loyalty to the Government while the League mught if it desired appoints commettate to comfer with other political organizations "with a view to framing a scheme of reform, having due regard for the needs of Mahomedans the

duc regard for the needs of Mahomedaar the report of the committee to be presented at the next annual sersion of the All India Mostera League and a resolution should be passed praving His Mayesty's Government to extend H E Lord Hardinge's term of omice. 10th—H H the Maharana Shri Vijaysinhi, was installed on the gad of Rejhjals in secon-sion to his father His Highness, in a speech after the investiture requested the Political Agent to offer to H M. the King Fingoro-through the Imperial Government his asser-ances that his services and the entire recourses ances that his services and the entire resources of the State were at His Majesty's disposal and as a token of his deep and unflinching levalty His Highness offered to His Majesty an

legalty His Highness offered to His Majesty an armed acroplane.

A great public meeting to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Hon. Sir Pherosesiash Medria, was bell in the Congress passed in Bombay H R the Governor presided and H B the Vicerou sent a telegram associating himself with the grief of the people of Bombay in their less and subscribing Ra. 1,000 to any memorial fund that might be initiated. A resolution appressing the sense of loss felt by the citizens of Bombay at Sir Phoroceabahe death and their appreciation of his public life and example was passed. It was resolved to communicate the deep sympathics and conditions of the meeting to Lady Method, and

18th.—As previously stranged a cricket carnival in aid of the Women 8 Branch of the Bombay Prendrany War and Relief Fund was opened on the Bombay Gynkhaus ground by a match between aides captained respectively by H E the Governor and H. H the Maharaja of Patiala, the former representing England and the letter India, the players being selected in both cases from all over India. The Indian The Indian team won the tors and batted first

15th.-The cricket match, England es India, in Bombay resulted in a win for the English team by an innings and 263 runs. After play H H the Jam Sabeb of Nawanagar off red H L the Governors but and the five cricket balls used in the game for sale by suction H H the Maharan of Patrala bought the bat for Bs. 2,000 and the five balls sold separat ! realised a total sum of Rs. 742

17th - Death at Bombay at the age of 16 of Mr Bomanice Dinshaw Petit millowier and

aid of which the carnital wir inaugurated benefited by about Rs 80 000

23rd -The Governor of Bombas Lady Willingdon and parts left Bombas for a tour

The eleventh sessions of the Indian Indias trial Conference operad of Bombay Sir Donaby Tata presiding The sussions continued on Tata pressling the 25th

the Commander in Chief in India published a message from H M the kinz temperor on previous the Makeds and H M the Queen Empress (infittmen greeting and good wishes for the new var to all sho on sea and land were upholling the bonous of

cindle at (matter

9 oth ... The first Indian Commercial Congress was held in the Town Hall Bombay, tilr Familibhoy turrimbhoy being elected President

-The sittings of the 30th indian Na tional Congress commenced in Bombay under the Presidentship of Sir S P Sinha of Calcuttathe Presidentality of Sir S P Sinha of Calcuttas Among the resolutions passed was one declaring the loyalty of the People of India to the British Government and their willingness to serve the Empire Another being for a further extension of Lord Hardings, s trin as Victor Sir S P Sinha in his fresidential address referried the claim of Indians to self Government declared his faith that under Buttsh rule it would be given to them es a matter of exclution and urged cooperation with Government in working out the process if develop on nt

28th - The 4ll index Mahom due I ducation al Conference mer it Poons the Han Mr Ju tier Abdu Rabim presiding

19th The second match of the Bernton cricket carmyal, which was a treen the Paraes and the Hindra, ended in a draw riter an exting faith. The Women's Runch of the transaction of the Port of the Paraes and the Hindra ended of White Project of the Paraes and Stank the Paraes and Stank the Paraes and Stank the Paraes and of White Project of the Paraes and Stank the P asycd The passenger list Included the names of Mr. P. M. Coleman. Director of Bennett (oil man. to Ltd. Propertors of th. These of India and his con Mr. J. M. Coleman.

> the twenty neith session of the Indian Social Conference assembled in Bombas Prot D & Larve presiding

> The eighth seasion of the All India Moslem League opened in Bomba Mr Marher III Hagu presiding

The twetth All India Temperance Conference was in d at Bombe v

11st-The second day a proceedings of the All Mosem tesque wire marked by scenes of rowdysm which rulted in the adjournment the British same

of the meeting until the adjournment

Eith—H F the Vierov pent (histman held at the fan Maha Hotel and attendance
quietly as the guest of H H the Maharajah was imited to the members of the Lessue only

INTEREST TABLE.

FROM 5 TO 12 PER CENT OF RUPLIS 100

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The Ministry.

(CABINET MARKED THUS!)

Prime Minister Mr Asquith *
Minister without Portfolio Lord Lansdowne *
Lord Chancellor Lord Buckmaster *
Lord Prevident of the Council Lord Crewe *
Lord Privy Seal Lord Curron *

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Local Covernment Roard Mr Long *
Board of Education Mr Henderson *
Board of Agriculture Lord *Ciborne *

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Chancellor of the Exchaquer Mr Mckenna.

Justor Lords Mr (1 H Roberts Mr (1 Howard Mr Bridgeman Mr W Rea
Frontened Secretary Mr E Montagn
Parhamentary Secretaries Mr J W Gulland
and Lord Edmund Talbot

PARLIAMENTARY | NORS SPERETARIES

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Foreign Lord R Ceell
Colonies Mr Steel Malitand
India Lord Inlington
War, Mr H J Tennant
Boord of Trade, Captain Pretyman
Local Consensant Board Mr Hayes Fisher
Board of Agriculture, Mr Acland
Board of Education, Mr H Lewis
Postmatter-General
Astlatani-Postmatter-General, Mr Pills Peace

Chancellor of the Ducky of Lancester, Mr B Samuel Frust Communicater of Works Mr Harcourt * Parameter-General, Lord Newton.

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First Sea Lord Admiral Sir Henry Jackson.
Second Sea Lord Vice Admiral Sir F T Hamilton
Phird Sea Lord Rear Admiral F (T Tudo (B
Fourth Sea Lord, Capt Ceell Lambert
Ciril Lord The Duke of Devemblire
Parliamentary Secretary Dr Machamara

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Minister of Munistons. Ur Loyd George *

Munistons Dr. C. Addison

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Master General of the Ordsance. Brig. Gen. S. B.

von Doriop

Parlamentary Cuder secretary. (as above)

Pinancial Secretary. Mr. H. W. Foster

Attorney-General. Sir F. F. Smith

Solicitic General. Sir G. Lav.

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Secretary for Scotland Ur W. K. Wood *
Lord Advocate Wr R. Munro
Soluction-General Mr T. B. Morison

IRELAND

Lord Leutenant Lord Wimborne Lord Chancellor Mr I O Brien Chaf Secretary Mr Birrell.* Attorney General Mr J Gordon Solicitor-General Mr James O'Commer

For many years indian time was in a state of i chaotic contenton. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways and Rallway time was kept on all the rallways and such greak center of population topt its own local time, which was not based on any common relemble principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Covernment of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed to the Local Covernments and through them to all hocal bodies a long letter which reviewed the situation and made reconsiders for the future. The secretical contents are the future. pagestions for the future. The essential points

in this letter are indicated below
"In India we have already a stundard time, "in India we have already a standard time, which is very generally though by no means universally recognised. It is the Madras local time which is kept on all railways and telegraph lisse throughout India and which is the 21m 10s. In advance of Greenwich Similarly Ramgoos local time is used upon the railways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h. 24m 47s ahead of Greenwich. But neither of these standards beam a simple and easily remembered

relation to Greenwich thee.

"The Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies both in India and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world. And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack. The Committee of that Society which advises the Covernment of India upon matters connected with its observatories writes -- The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5 hours east of Crosswich would be an unprove ment upon the existing arrangements, but that for international activities purposes the hourly some system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance

of Greenwigh in the west, and chould in any ance in the east of India, would be preferable "Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous raliway systems all of which had adopted the European hour some avatem it would be imperative anon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not and as abe is as much isolated by uncavilised states

as she is as much isolated by uncavilised visites as Cape Colony is by the ocean it is open it is not ober to follow the example of that and some other singlatry divasted colonies and to adopt the first apprexion.

"It is believed that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most propolous portions of India and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and kneping threat differing by an horrous opposite sides of that line. India has become securious of a uniform standard in the some secustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways, and the substitu-tion for it of a double standard would appear tion for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step while it would in all probability be strongly opposed by the railway animphises. Moreover it is very destrable that wheelver system is adopted should be subsided by all Europeans and Indians silky and it is constant that the double standard would puzzie the inter greatly while by emphasizing the fact that railway differed trees local time, it might postpone or even altogether present the asseptiment of the former instead of the latter by mostle insurantly over a lacen part ighter by people generally over a large part of ladia. The one graph sivenings which the second

possesses over the first alternative is that under the forner, the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour whereas under the latter it will even exceed as bour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the indian system of railways and telegraphs.

It is proposed therefore, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m 50s they would then represent a time 64 hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as Indian Standard Time and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures represent ing minutes and F and S meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively — Dibrugarh 51 8, Shillong 38 8 Calcutta 24 8. Allehabad 2 F Madres 9 F

Labore 35 F Rombay 39 F., Pechawar 44 F Karachi 62 F., Quetta 62 F This standard time would be as much as 64 and 5 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon respectively and since the rallway system of Burma is not connected with that of ayacen to Burda is not conjected with day of india, and already keeps a time of its own, namely Rangoon local time it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burna. It is proposed however, that in stead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present which is 60 24m 47s. In advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time or 6) hours sheed of of Indian Standard Time or 5 hours ascend of Greenwich time and would correspond with 97 30 E. longitude. The change would bring Burms time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time and would famong other things) sumplify telegraphic com-munication with other countries.

"Standard time will thus have been fixed for rail ways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes while eminently advisable is a matter which must be 'eff to the local community in each case.

It is difficult to recall without a sense of bewilderment, the reception of this proposal by various local bodies. To read now the fears that were entertained if Standard Time was adopted is a study in the possibilities of human adopted is a study in the possibilities of human error. The Government scheme lett local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it. Calcutta decided to retain its own local time and to-day Calcutta time is still twenty four minutes in advance of Standard Time. In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was bouble but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce Societa in favour of it and so did the Municipality. Subsequently the opposing element in the Humicipality brought in a side resolution, by which the Municipal chocks were not at Bombay time which is thruy nice. is a sacretowine, by which he shiming an cooks, were put at Bombay time which is thirty nise minutes behind Biasdard Time. On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph cocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time in Burma the Burma Standard Time became universal Calcutta retains its former Calcutta fine, but in Bombav local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Moulcipality and in the establishments of some orthodox Hindre Bisewhere Standard Time is universal.

Indian Stamp Duties.

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(a) If relating to the sale of a bill	n	2	Cortificate or other Document relating to Shares	'n	
of exchange	"	-	Charter Party	1	
(b) If relating to sale of a Govern ment security or share in an in			Cheque	0	
corporated company or other body			Composition—Dee t	10	
or part - Subject to a maximum of Rs 10 a 1 for every Rs 10,000 or part			Conseyance not being a Transfer -	_	
(c) If not otherwise provided for	Ð	8	Not exceeding Ba. 50		
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American any decision in writing by an Arbitrator other than by an Order of			For every Rs. 500, or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	5	
the Court. Where the value does not exceed Rs 1,000, same duty as a Bond			Copy or Extract—If the original was no chargeable with duty or if duty with		
In any other case	5	0	which it was chargeable does no exceed I Rupes	i o	
Bill of Exchange or Promissory \ote- payable on demand	0	1	In any other case	1	į
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Bill of Lading	U	ţ	deration equal to amount or value of	1	
Road (not otherwise provided for)-			the average annual rent reserved for indefinite term, same as Conveyance	e	
Not axo. Ba. 10	0	2	for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual ren		
Exc. Rs. 10, but not exc. Rs. 50	0	4	which would be paid or delivered to	r	
Exc. Rs 50 but not exc Rs 100	0	8	the first ten years if the lease conditions so long in perpetuity, same as Conve	-	
Up to Rs. 1 000 every Rs. 160	0	8	vence for consideration acres to one	-	
For every Ra. 500 or part, beyond Ra, 1,000	2	B	firth of rents paid in respect of fire 50 years. Where there is premiun		
Bond, Administration, Customs, Security or Mortgage Deed.—For amount not exceeding Rs. 1 000, same duty as a	-	Ū	and no rent, same as Conveyance to amount of premium premium with rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium, and same duty as Lease attacks assessing to the same statement.		

					
	Bs.			D.	•
Letter—Allotment of Shares	0	1	In case of a re-insurance by one Com- pany with another—i of duty pay able in respect of the original tasu- rance, but not less than I anna, or		
Credit	0	1	able in respect of the original tast-		
Linear	10	0	rance, but not less than 1 anns, or more than 1 B.		
Mems, of Association of Company—If accompanied by Articles of Association	13	0	Power of Attorney-		
If not no accompanied	40	٥	For the sole purpose of procuring the		
idariii Ad	1	0	registration of one or more dominants in relation to a single transaction or		
Note or Memo intimating the purchase or salo-			for individual execution of one or more such documents	0	5
(a) Of any Goods exceeding in value Ba. 20	0	2	When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cannot Courts Act 1882	•	8
(b) Of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding in value Rs. 20— Subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 a 1 for every Rs. 10,000 or part			Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	1	0
Vote of Protest by a Ship's Master	0	8	Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more		
PartnershipWhere the capital does not		_	than I transaction, or generally	6	0
exceed Rs. 500 In any other case	10	8	Authorsing more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act	10	0
Dissolution of		0	When given for consideration and		
Policy of Innerence-	Ĭ	Ī	authoriaing the Attorney to sell any in- movable property—The same duty as a		
(1) Son-Where preserves does not			Conceyones for the amount of the consi- deration		
exceed rate of 2a., or } per cent of	0	1	In any other case, for each person authorised	1	ø
In any other case for Rs 1,500 or part			Protest of Bill of Hote	1	0
thereof	0	1	Proxy	0	i
(B). For time-For every Ra 1,000 or			Receipt for value exc. Bs 20	0	1
part insured, not exc 6 months	0	Z	Shipping Order	0	1
Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months	0	4	Surrender of Lease When duty with which lease is chargeable does not		
If draws in duplicate, for each part.— Half the above rates, for Sea and Time.			exceed Ra. 5 —The duty with which such Lease is chargeable. In any other case	5	0
(3). Fire-When the som marred does			Tronsfer of Shares One Half of the		
not exceed Ra 5,000	0	8	duty payable on a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of		
In any other case	1	0	the share.		
In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any resewal of an original policy—One half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addrtion to the arments, it any chargestic under			Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed or Poitsy of Insurance—If duty on such does not exceed Sa. 5—The duty with which such Bond, &c., is chargeable		
Art 55 (Recount).		- 1	In any other ouse	5	0
(4). Assistant and Michaele-Against Railway souldent, valid for a single journey only	0	1	Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the con-		
In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable		1	sideration for the transfer Trust, Deckaration of Came duty as a		
In say other case—for the maximum amonat which may become payable in the own of any single accident or sidness; where such assemble does not one. So, 1,600, and also where assemble set, 26, 1,000, for every 26, 1,000 or pury			Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	4 1#	•
The 1.000 or mark	0	2	Revention of-Ditto, but not sused-		
(6) Life, or other Inscrease, not speci- from provided by, yet Ma. 1,000		- 1	ing.	10	ũ

FOREIGN MONEYS. AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

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Silver Pive-Franc Picce	0	3	111		100 Reis	0	0	5
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Germany - (New Coinage)			_	- 1	Silver Rouble	0	2	1.0
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ECLIPSES IN 1916

Of the SUN Three of the Moon, Two

I JANUARY 20 Partial Eclipse of the Moon Visible in Africa, S W Europe the Atlantic, N and E America and the S Pacific tie, h and S America the Pacific and h E Asia.

Moon	entors sinadow		55	n,n
,	leaves	9	24	,AL,

II FEBRUARY 2. Total Eclipse of the Sun Lunc of Central Eclipse crosses the E Pacific, Columbia, N W of Venezuela, Gusdaloupe the Albora, and ruds in Long 10 W, Lat 49. Partial Eclipse visible in V America (except V W) in N W of S America, the Atlantic, K W Africa, Portugal, Spain, France and the British Isles.

beligee begins Central Beligue begins	
u emada	5 81 p.m. in 10°W49°N 6 83 p.m in 19°W39°N
"At	Boyine.
Dublin	4 2 p.m.
E din bur ri n	4 27 p.m.
Liveryool	4 28 p.m
Ontorii	4 30 p.m
Cambridge	4 30 p.m.
London	4 31 p.m.

* Irlsh Time

Moon enters shadow 3 19 a.m leaves 6 13 a.m.

1\ JULY 29-30 Annular Ledipse of the San Line of Central Eulipse crosses Australia bet-ween Sharks Bay and Exmouth Gull over Townsend Ranges, E. of Lake Gairdner Ade-laids and Tasmania. Partial Kedipse visible in Males Townsell Euler Ledit Company (1981). Malay Peninsula Further India, the Philippines, Malaysia Australia, Tasmania and Zealand

dkm Long Lat Eclipse bagins Central Lelipse 29 11 25 p.m. in 103°E 9 S begins 30 0 51 s.m in 90 k 29°S ends 30 3 21 s.m. in 179°E 54°3 80 4 47 s.m. in 179°E 46°S

Kade. 4. A. m. ă m 46 Adelaide 90 10 18 a.m. 10 18 a.m. 1 45 p.m. 11 57 a.m. 0 3 p.m. 55 a.m. 11 10 a.m. 55 11 2 a.m. 2 25 p.m. 11 12 a.m. 2 25 p.m. 15 Melbourne 11 12 a.m liydney Wellington N.E 1 42 p.m. 4 16 p.m.

V DECEMBER 24 Partial Bolipse of the Sun. Visible only in the Anterotic regions.

The Calendars.

A full Calendar will be found at the beginning of this book. Below are given details of the other Calendar in use to India.

The Justic Calendar is in accordance with the system arranged A \(\text{D} \) 3S. The Calendar seems also to have been related at our the system arranged A \(\text{D} \) 3S. The Calendar dates from the Orestion, which is fixed as 50cm reader the set I days each year solar months before the beginning of the Christian Kra the year is Luni-solar. The Summed era dates from 57 B U., and U.

of the Christian Kra the year is Luni-solar

The Molorameters, or are of the Hajtra Includes—was, or bright, and with, or dark dates from the day after Mahomets flight Each formight contains 15 tithis, which furnish from Mecca which occurred on the night of the dates of the civil days given in our July 15 622 Ap The months are Lunar calendars

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1916

Parsee (Shelt	enskahi)		Hindu	I	
Jamehedji Naoroz	March	_1	Maker Sankraut	January	11
Avan Jashan	April	18	Maha Shivrati	Mateli	_
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Shab-e Berat	Jum	17	•		
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Shahadat-e-Imam Hassan		28	Bhadarva Sud 1 2 & J	19	80
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	(November	8	Panjusan	-	2
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from day to day and month to month without blighting your whole life and robbing yourself of this world's greatest happiness. And you need not You can regain your lost vitality and take your place in the ranks of the world's real men if you wish to. But act at once don't procrastinate until it is too late. Act now before woise complications ensue now when the cost will be small.

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